

1990

CENSUS OF
POPULATION
AND HOUSING

SERIES CPH (3)

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1990 CPH-3-328

CENSUS '90



1990 Census of
Population and Housing
Population and Housing
Characteristics for
Census Tracts and Block
Numbering Areas
Victoria, TX MSA

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ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

The Decennial Planning Division, **Susan M. Miskura**, Chief, coordinated and directed all census operations. **Patricia A. Berman**, Assistant Division Chief for Content and Data Products, directed the development and implementation of the 1990 Census Tabulation and Publication Program. Other assistant division chiefs were **Robert R. Bair**, **Rachel F. Brown**, **James L. Dinwiddie**, **Allan A. Stephenson**, and **Edwin B. Wagner, Jr.** The following branch chiefs made significant contributions: **Cheryl R. Landman**, **Adolfo L. Paez**, **A. Edward Pike**, and **William A. Starr**. Other important contributors were **Linda S. Brudvig**, **Cindy S. Easton**, **Avis L. Foote**, **Carolyn R. Hay**, **Douglas M. Lee**, **Gloria J. Porter**, and **A. Nishea Quash**.

The Decennial Operations Division, **Arnold A. Jackson**, Chief, was responsible for processing and tabulating census data. Assistant division chiefs were: **Donald R. Dalzell**, **Kenneth A. Riccini**, **Billy E. Stark**, and **James E. Steed**. Processing offices were managed by **Alfred Cruz, Jr.**, **Earle B. Knapp, Jr.**, **Judith N. Petty**, **Mark M. Taylor**, **Russell L. Valentine, Jr.**, **Carol A. Van Horn**, and **C. Kemble Worley**. The following branch chiefs made significant contributions: **Jonathan G. Ankers**, **Sharon S. Baucom**, **Catharine W. Burt**, **Vickie L. Cotton**, **Robert J. Hemmig**, **George H. McLaughlin**, **Carol M. Miller**, **Lorraine D. Neece**, **Peggy S. Payne**, **William L. Peil**, **Cotty A. Smith**, **Dennis W. Stoudt**, and **Richard R. Warren**. Other important contributors were **Eleanor I. Banks**, **Miriam R. Barton**, **Danny L. Burkhead**, **J. Kenneth Butler, Jr.**, **Albert A. Csellar**, **Donald H. Danbury**, **Judith A. Dawson**, **Donald R. Dwyer**, **Beverly B. Fransen**, **Katherine H. Gilbert**, **Lynn A. Hollabaugh**, **Ellen B. Katzoff**, **Randy M. Klear**, **Norman W. Larsen**, **Peter J. Long**, **Sue Love**, **Patricia O. Madson**, **Mark J. Matsko**, **John R. Murphy**, **Dan E. Philipp**, **Eugene M. Rashlich**, **Willie T. Robertson**, **Barbara A. Rosen**, **Sharon A. Schoch**, **Imelda B. Severdia**, **Diane J. Simmons**, **Emmett F. Spiers**, **Johanne M. Stovall**, **M. Lisa Sylla**, and **Jess D. Thompson**.

The Housing and Household Economic Statistics Division, **Daniel H. Weinberg**, Chief, developed the questionnaire content, designed the data tabulations, and reviewed the data for the economic and housing characteristics. **Gordon W. Green, Jr.**, Assistant Division Chief for Economic Characteristics, and **Leonard J. Norry**, Assistant Division Chief for Housing Characteristics, directed the development of this work. The following branch chiefs made significant contributions: **William A. Downs**, **Peter J. Fronczek**, **Patricia A. Johnson**, **Enrique J. Lamas**, **Charles T. Nelson**, and **Thomas S. Scopp**. Other important contributors were **Eleanor F. Baugher**, **Jeanne C. Benetti**, **Robert L. Bennefield**, **Robert W. Bonnette**, **William S. Chapin**, **Higinio Feliciano**, **Timothy S. Grall**, **Cynthia J. Harpine**, **Selwyn Jones**, **Mary C. Kirk**, **Richard G. Kreinsen**, **Gordon H. Lester**, **Mark S. Littman**, **Wilfred T. Masumura**, **John M. McNeil**, **Diane C. Murphy**, **George F. Patterson**, **Thomas J. Palumbo**, **Kirby G. Posey**, **John Priebe**, **Anne D. Smoler**, and **Carmina F. Young**.

The Population Division, **Paula J. Schneider**, Chief, developed the questionnaire content, designed the data tabulations, and reviewed the data for the demographic and social characteristics of the population. **Philip N. Fulton**, Assistant Division Chief for Census Programs, directed the development of this work. Other assistant division chiefs were **Nampeo R. McKenney** and **Arthur J. Norton**. The following branch and staff chiefs made significant contributions: **Jorge H. del Pinal**, **Campbell J. Gibson**, **Roderick J. Harrison**, **Donald J. Hernandez**, **Jane H. Ingold**, **Martin T. O'Connell**, **Marie Pees**, **J. Gregory Robinson**, **Phillip A. Salopek**, **Paul M. Siegel**, **Robert C. Speaker**, **Gregory K. Spencer**, and **Cynthia M. Taeuber**. Other important contributors were **Celia G. Boertlein**, **Rosalind R. Bruno**, **Janice A. Costanzo**, **Rosemarie C. Cowan**, **Arthur R. Cresce**, **Larry G. Curran**, **Carmen DeNavas**, **Robert O. Grymes**, **Kristin A. Hansen**, **Mary C. Hawkins**, **Rodger V. Johnson**, **Michael J. Levin**, **Edna L. Paisano**, **Sherry B. Pollock**, **Stanley J. Rolark**, **A. Dianne Schmidley**, **Denise I. Smith**, and **Nancy L. Sweet**.

The Data User Services Division, **Gerard C. Iannelli**, then Chief, directed the development of data product dissemination and information to increase awareness, understanding, and use of census data. **Marie G. Argana**, Assistant Chief for Data User Services, directed preparation of electronic data products and their dissemination. **Alfonso E. Mirabal**, Assistant Chief for Group Information and Advisory Services, directed activities related to the National Services Program, State Data Centers, and preparation of training materials. The following branch chiefs made significant contributions: **Deborah D. Barrett**, **Frederick G. Bohme**, **Larry W.**

Carbaugh, **James P. Curry**, **Samuel H. Johnson**, **John C. Kavalunas**, and **Forrest B. Williams**. Other important contributors were **Molly Abramowitz**, **Celestin J. Aguigui**, **Barbara J. Aldrich**, **Delores A. Baldwin**, **Albert R. Barros**, **Geneva A. Burns**, **Carmen D. Campbell**, **James R. Clark**, **Virginia L. Collins**, **George H. Dailey, Jr.**, **Barbara L. Hatchl**, **Theresa C. Johnson**, **Paul T. Manka**, **John D. McCall**, **Jo Ann Norris**, **David M. Pemberton**, **Sarabeth Rodriguez**, **Charles J. Wade**, **Joyce J. Ware**, and **Gary M. Young**.

The Geography Division, **Robert W. Marx**, Chief, directed and coordinated the census mapping and geographic activities. **Jack R. George**, Assistant Division Chief for Geoprocessing, directed the planning and development of the TIGER System and related software. **Robert A. LaMacchia**, Assistant Division Chief for Planning, directed the planning and implementation of processes for defining 1990 census geographic areas. **Silla G. Tomasi**, Assistant Division Chief for Operations, managed the planning and implementation of 1990 census mapping applications using the TIGER System. The following branch chiefs made significant contributions: **Frederick R. Broome**, **Charles E. Dingman**, **Linda M. Franz**, **David E. Galdi**, **Dan N. Harding**, **Donald I. Hirschfeld**, **David B. Meixler**, **Peter Rosenson**, **Joel Sobel**, **Brian Swanhart**, and **Richard Trois**. Other important contributors were **Gerard Boudriault**, **Desmond J. Carron**, **Anthony W. Costanzo**, **Paul W. Daisey**, **Beverly A. Davis**, **Carl S. Hantman**, **Christine J. Kinnear**, **Terence D. McDowell**, **Linda M. Pike**, **Rose J. A. Quarato**, **Lourdes Ramirez**, **Gavin H. Shaw**, **Daniel L. Sweeney**, **Timothy F. Trainor**, **Phyllis S. Willette**, and **Walter E. Yergen**.

The Statistical Support Division, **John H. Thompson**, Chief, directed the application of mathematical statistical techniques in the design and conduct of the census. **John S. Linebarger**, Assistant Division Chief for Quality Assurance, directed the development and implementation of operational and software quality assurance. **Henry F. Woltman**, Assistant Division Chief for Census Design, directed the development and implementation of sample design, disclosure avoidance, weighting, and variance estimation. **Howard Hogan** and **David V. Bateman** were contributing assistant division chiefs. The following branch chiefs made significant contributions: **Florence H. Abramson**, **Deborah H. Griffin**, **Richard A. Griffin**, **Lawrence I. Iskow**, and **Michael L. Mersch**. Other important contributors were **Linda A. Flores-Baez**, **Larry M. Bates**, **Somonica L. Green**, **James E. Hartman**, **Steven D. Jarvis**, **Alfredo Navarro**, **Eric L. Schindler**, **Carolyn T. Swan**, and **Glenn D. White**.

The 1990 Census Redistricting Data Office, **Marshall L. Turner, Jr.**, Chief, assisted by **Cathy L. Talbert**, directed the development and implementation of the 1990 Census Redistricting Data Program.

The Administrative and Publications Services Division, **Walter C. Odom**, Chief, provided direction for the census administrative services, publications, printing, and graphics functions. **Michael G. Garland** was a contributing assistant division chief. The following branch and staff chiefs made significant contributions: **Bernard E. Baymler**, **Albert W. Cosner**, **Gary J. Lauffer**, **Gerald A. Mann**, **Clement B. Nettles**, **Russell Price**, and **Barbara J. Stanard**. Other important contributors were **Barbara M. Abbott**, **Robert J. Brown**, **David M. Coontz**, and **John T. Overby**.

The Data Preparation Division, **Joseph S. Harris**, Chief, provided management of a multi-operational facility including kit preparation, procurement, warehousing and supply, and census processing activities. **Plummer Alston, Jr.**, and **Patricia M. Clark** were assistant division chiefs.

The Field Division, **Stanley D. Matchett**, Chief, directed the census data collection and associated field operations. **Richard L. Bitzer**, **Richard F. Blass**, **Karl K. Kindel**, and **John W. Marshall** were assistant division chiefs. Regional office directors were **William F. Adams**, **John E. Bell**, **LaVerne Collins**, **Dwight P. Dean**, **Arthur G. Dukakis**, **Sheila H. Grimm**, **William F. Hill**, **James F. Holmes**, **Stanley D. Moore**, **Marvin L. Postma**, **John E. Reeder**, and **Leo C. Schilling**.

The Personnel Division, **David P. Warner**, Chief, provided management direction and guidance to the staffing, planning pay systems, and employee relations programs for the census. **Colleen A. Woodard** was the assistant chief.

The Technical Services Division, **C. Thomas DiNenna**, Chief, designed, developed, deployed, and produced automated technology for census data processing.

1990 CPH-3-328

**1990 Census of
Population and Housing
Population and Housing
Characteristics for
Census Tracts and Block
Numbering Areas
Victoria, TX MSA**

Issued August 1993



**U.S. Department of Commerce
Ronald H. Brown, Secretary**

Economics and Statistics Administration

**BUREAU OF THE CENSUS
Harry A. Scarr, Acting Director**



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INTRODUCTION

Data from the 1990 census are presented in several different report series. These series are published under the following three subject titles:

1. 1990 Census of Population (1990 CP)
2. 1990 Census of Housing (1990 CH)
3. 1990 Census of Population and Housing (1990 CPH)

The types of data and the geographic areas shown in reports differ from one series to another. In most series, there is one report for each State, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands of the United States (Virgin Islands), plus a United States summary report. Some series include reports for American Indian and Alaska Native areas, metropolitan areas, and urbanized areas. See appendix F for detailed information about the various report series; additional 1990 census data products such as computer tapes, microfiche, and laser disks; other related materials; and sources of assistance.

The data from the 1990 census were derived from a limited number of basic questions asked of the entire population and about every housing unit (referred to as the 100-percent questions), and from additional questions asked of a sample of the population and housing units (referred to as the sample questions). Two primary versions of questionnaires were used: a short form containing only the 100-percent questions and a long form containing both the 100-percent questions and the additional sample questions. Appendix E presents facsimiles of the questionnaire pages and the respondent instructions used to collect the data included in this report. Appendix F lists the subjects that are covered by the 100-percent and sample components of the 1990 census.

Legal provision for this census, which was conducted as of April 1, 1990, was made in the Act of Congress of August 31, 1954 (amended August 1957, December 1975, and October 1976), which is codified in Title 13, United States Code.

HOW TO FIND RACE/HISPANIC ORIGIN DETAIL AND SUBJECT-MATTER DATA

This report includes a table finding guide to assist the user in locating those statistical tables that contain the data that are needed. The table finding guide lists alphabetically, the subjects shown in this report by race groups, Hispanic origin, and White, not of Hispanic origin. To determine which tables in this report show data for a particular topic, find the subject in the left-hand column of the table finding guide and then look across the columns using the headings at the top for specific race groups or persons of Hispanic origin. Below is an example of a table finding guide.

TABLE FINDING GUIDE

Subjects by Race Groups, Hispanic Origin, and White, Not of Hispanic Origin and Table Number

(Subjects covered in this report are shown on the left side, and race groups, Hispanic origin, and White, not of Hispanic origin are shown at the top. For definitions and explanations of subject characteristics, see appendix B)

Subject	Total	White	Black	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	Asian or Pacific Islander	Hispanic origin (of any race)	White, not of Hispanic origin
POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS							
Age	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Ancestry	18	...	...	...	...	...	...
Class of worker	16	...	...	...	...	...	...
Count adjustment	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Disability	16	20	22	24	26	28	30
Educational attainment	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Family type by presence of own children	1	2	3	4	5	8	7
Fertility	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Hispanic origin	8, 16	...	...	...	...	...	...
Household type and relationship	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Income in 1989	19	21	23	25	27	29	31
Industry	16	...	...	...	...	...	...
Journey to work	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Labor force status	16	20	22	24	26	28	30
Language spoken at home and ability to speak English	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Marital status	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Means of transportation to work	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Occupation	16	21	23	25	27	29	31
Place of birth	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Place of work	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Poverty status in 1989	19	21	23	25	27	29	31
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Residence in 1985	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
School enrollment and type of school	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Sex	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
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Work status in 1989	16	20	22	24	26	28	30
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HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS							
Bedrooms	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Condominium	32
Contract rent	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Gross rent	33	35	37	39	41	43	45
House heating fuel	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Household income in 1989	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Kitchen facilities	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Meals included in rent	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Mortgage status and selected monthly owner costs	33	35	37	39	41	43	45
Persons in unit	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Persons per room	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Plumbing facilities	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Rooms	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Sewage disposal	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Source of water	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Telephone in unit	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Tenure	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Units in structure	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Urban, rural, and farm residence (housing units)	32	...	...	...	...	...	...
Vacancy characteristics	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Value	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Vehicles available	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Year householder moved into unit	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Year structure built	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
LAND AREA	1	...	...	...	...	...	...

... Not applicable for this report.

HOW TO USE THE STATISTICAL TABLES

Parts of a Statistical Table

The census data included in printed reports are arranged in tables. Each table includes four major parts: (1) *heading*, (2) *boxhead*, (3) *stub*, and (4) *data field*. A typical census report table is illustrated below.

The *heading* consists of the table number, title, and headnote. The table number indicates the position of the table within the report, while the title is a brief statement indicating the classification, nature, and time reference of the data presented in the table. The headnote is enclosed in brackets and is located under the title. It contains statements that qualify, explain, or provide information pertaining to the entire table. In some tables showing racial and Hispanic origin groups, the headnote includes information that data are presented only when certain population-size criteria (thresholds) are met. (For more information on thresholds, see the "User Notes" section.)

The *boxhead* is under the heading. This portion of the table, which contains the individual column heads or captions, describes the data in each vertical column. In the boxhead of many tables, a *spanner* appears across and above two or more column heads or across two or more lower spanners. The purpose of a spanner is to classify or qualify items below it or separate the table into identifiable blocks in terms of major aspects of the data.

PARTS OF A STATISTICAL TABLE											
Table number and title				Headnote		Column head					
Heading				Stubhead		Boxhead					
Table 67. Labor Force Characteristics: 1990											
(All non-exempt and self-employed working women, for full-time permanent employees of Federal, State, and)											

Unit Counts report, for that State. The information for all States appears in the "User Notes" section of the technical documentation for Summary Tape Files 1 and 3.

- A plus sign "+" or a minus sign "-" following a figure denotes that the median falls in the initial or terminal category of an open-ended distribution. (For more information on medians, see the discussion under "Derived Measures" in appendix B.)
- A minus sign "-" preceding a figure denotes decrease.

The following geographic abbreviations are used in the tables and explanations of subjects covered in this report:

- A "(pt.)" next to the name of a geographic area in a hierarchical presentation indicates that the geographic entity is only partially located in the superior geographic entity. For example, a "(pt.)" next to a place name in a county subdivision-place hierarchy indicates that the place is located in more than one county subdivision. (Places also may be "split" by county, congressional district, urban/rural, metropolitan area, voting district, and other geographic boundaries, depending on the presentation.) Other geographic entities also can be "split" by a higher-level entity. The exception is a tabulation block, which is unique within all geographic entities in census products.
- BG is block group.
- BNA is block numbering area.
- CDP is census designated place.
- CMSA is consolidated metropolitan statistical area.
- MA is metropolitan area.
- MSA is metropolitan statistical area.
- PMSA is primary metropolitan statistical area.
- TDSA is tribal designated statistical area.
- TJSA is tribal jurisdiction statistical area.
- unorg. is unorganized territory.
- VTD is voting district.

Census tables often include derived measures such as medians, means, percents, and ratios. More detailed information about derived measures is provided in appendix B.

CENSUS TRACT COMPARABILITY TABLES

A listing of all the census tract reports in this series and information on changes in the boundaries of census tracts between 1980 and 1990 for the area covered in this report appear on page IV-1, directly before the statistical tables.

The census tract comparability table shows the 1980 components of 1990 census tracts and 1990 components of 1980 census tracts, as relevant, for: (1) 1980 census tracts that were split into two or more 1990 census tracts; (2) 1980 census tracts that were combined into new 1990 census tracts; (3) 1980 census tracts in areas with new

numbering systems for 1990; and (4) those census tracts with boundary changes between 1980 and 1990 that affected 2.5 percent or more of the population of the census tract.

A census tract will not appear in the comparability tables if: (1) no change occurred between 1980 and 1990; (2) boundary revisions affected fewer than 2.5 percent of the persons and that was the only change that occurred to that census tract; (3) the area has block numbering areas for 1990; or (4) an area where census tracts were defined for the first time in 1990.

USER NOTES

User notes include corrections, errata, and related explanatory information. They present information about unique characteristics of the report and changes or corrections made too late to be reflected in the text or tables themselves.

CONTENTS OF THE APPENDIXES

Appendix A—Provides definitions of the types of geographic areas and related information used in census reports.

Appendix B—Contains definitions for the subject-matter items used in census reports, including explanations of derived measures, limitations of the data, and comparability with previous censuses. The subjects are listed alphabetically. In reports that contain both population and housing characteristics, the population characteristics are described first, followed by the explanations of the housing subjects.

Appendix C—Provides information on confidentiality of the data, allocations and substitutions, and sources of errors in the data.

Appendix D—Explains the residence rules used in counting the population and housing units, presents a brief overview of data collection operations, and describes processing procedures used to convert data from unedited questionnaires to final 1990 publications and tapes. This appendix also clarifies the procedures used to collect data for persons abroad at the time of the census, where persons on military bases or away at school were counted, how data were collected for persons in institutions, and which citizens of foreign countries were included in the U.S. data.

Appendix E—Presents a facsimile of the 1990 census questionnaire pages and the respondent instructions used to collect the data in this report.

Appendix F—Summarizes the 1990 census data products program by describing the information available in printed reports and in other sources, such as microfiche or computer tape; and provides information on where to obtain assistance.

Appendix G—Contains maps depicting the geographic areas shown in this report.

TABLE FINDING GUIDE

Subjects by Race Groups, Hispanic Origin, and White, Not of Hispanic Origin and Table Number

[Subjects covered in this report are shown on the left side, and race groups, Hispanic origin, and White, not of Hispanic origin are shown at the top. Tables 1 through 15 show 100-percent characteristics. Tables 16 through 45 show sample characteristics. For definitions and explanations of subject characteristics, see appendix B]

Subject	Total	White	Black	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	Asian or Pacific Islander	Hispanic origin (of any race)	White, not of Hispanic origin
POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS							
Age	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Ancestry	16	...	...	...	...	...	...
Class of worker	18	...	...	...	...	...	...
Disability	18	20	22	24	26	28	30
Educational attainment.....	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Family type by presence of own children.....	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Fertility.....	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Hispanic origin	8, 16	...	...	...	...	...	...
Household type and relationship	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Income in 1989	19	21	23	25	27	29	31
Industry	18	...	...	...	...	...	...
Journey to work.....	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Labor force status.....	18	20	22	24	26	28	30
Language spoken at home and ability to speak English.....	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Marital status	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Means of transportation to work	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Occupation	18	21	23	25	27	29	31
Place of birth	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Place of work.....	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Poverty status in 1989	19	21	23	25	27	29	31
Race	8	...	...	...	...	...	...
Residence in 1985	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
School enrollment and type of school	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Sex.....	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Urban, rural, and farm residence (persons).....	17	...	...	...	...	...	...
Work status in 1989	18	20	22	24	26	28	30
Workers in family in 1989	18	...	...	...	...	...	...
HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS							
Bedrooms.....	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Condominium	32	...	...	...	...	...	...
Contract rent	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Gross rent	33	35	37	39	41	43	45
House heating fuel	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Household income in 1989	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Kitchen facilities.....	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Meals included in rent	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Mortgage status and selected monthly owner costs	33	35	37	39	41	43	45
Persons in unit.....	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Persons per room	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Plumbing facilities	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Rooms.....	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Sewage disposal	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Source of water.....	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Telephone in unit.....	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Tenure.....	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Units in structure.....	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Vacancy characteristics.....	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Value	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Vehicles available	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Year householder moved into unit.....	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Year structure built	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
LAND AREA	1	...	...	...	...	...	...

... Not applicable for this report.

USER NOTES

Additional information concerning this 1990 census product may be available at a later date. If you wish to receive these *User Notes*, contact:

Data User Services Division
Customer Services
Bureau of the Census
Washington, DC 20233
301-763-4100

Questions concerning the content of this report may be directed to:

Housing and Household Economic Statistics Division
Bureau of the Census
Washington, DC 20233

Population Division
Bureau of the Census
Washington, DC 20233

ADDITIONAL DEFINITIONS AND EXPLANATIONS OF DATA

GENERAL

User Note 1

Age Reporting—Review of detailed 1990 information indicated that respondents tended to provide their age as of the date of completion of the questionnaire, not their age on April 1, 1990. In addition, there may have been a tendency for respondents to round up their age if they were close to having a birthday. It is likely that approximately 10 percent of persons in most age groups are actually 1 year younger. For most single years of age, the misstatements are largely offsetting. The problem is most pronounced at age 0 because persons lost to age 1 may not have been fully offset by the inclusion of babies born after April 1, 1990, and because there may have been more rounding up to age 1 to avoid reporting age as 0 years. (Age in completed months was not collected for infants under age 1.)

The reporting of age 1 year older than age on April 1, 1990, is likely to have been greater in areas where the census data were collected later in 1990. The magnitude of this problem was much less in the three previous

censuses where age was typically derived from respondent data on year of birth and quarter of birth. (For more information on the design of the age question, see the discussion on comparability under "Age" in appendix B.)

User Note 2

The user should note that there are limitations to many of these data. Please refer to the text provided with this report for further explanations on the limitations of the data.

User Note 3

This report series (CPH-3) includes 100-percent and sample data for population and housing characteristics. Tables 1 through 8 present data on general population characteristics based on tabulations of 100-percent data and tables 9 through 15 show 100-percent housing data. Tables 16 through 31 show sample data on social and economic characteristics and tables 32 through 45 show sample housing data.

User Note 4

Persons or householders of Hispanic origin may be of any race. References indicating this information were inadvertently omitted from some tables in this report series.

User Note 5

Electrostatic-plotter copies of Census Tract/Block Numbering Area (BNA) Outline Maps are no longer sold by the Census Bureau's Customer Services. Printed copies of maps are obtainable through the Superintendent of Documents. The availability of selected products and information on certain services described in appendix F of this report series has changed. For current information about various report series; additional 1990 census data products such as computer tapes, microfiche, and laser disks; reference materials; and sources of assistance, see appendix F in the 1990 CP-2 or CH-2 report series.

User Note 6

The data shown in selected products for persons enumerated in "visible in street locations" are incorrect and should not be used. Only the 100-percent data shown in

data products, such as Summary Tape Files (STF's) 1 and 2 and in the 1990 CP-1, *General Population Characteristics* State reports should be used for persons enumerated at "visible in street locations."

During "Shelter and Street Night Enumeration," all visible persons on the streets were asked only the basic 100-percent population questions (age, sex, marital status, race, and Hispanic origin).

During census processing of sample data, information from the long-form questionnaire was inadvertently assigned to a very small percentage of the visible in street population.

User Note 7

The estimated population totals for persons in group quarters, specifically by group quarters type, that are based on census sample tabulations may differ from comparable figures shown in 100-percent tabulations. Such differences result, in part, from sampling variability which occurs because information was obtained from a sample of the population rather than from all persons. Differences also occur because of nonsampling errors which affect the 100-percent and sample data. Examples of nonsampling errors include respondent and enumerator errors, processing errors, and nonresponse.

The 100-percent data are the official counts and should be used as the source for data on group quarters type when the primary focus is on counts of the population in group quarters, especially for small areas such as census tracts/BNA's or blocks. When the group quarters population is shown by characteristics covered only on a sample basis (for example, education, labor force status, income, etc.), the sample figures should be used within the context of the sampling variability associated with them.

For more information on the limitations of 100-percent and sample data for persons in group quarters and the classification of group quarters type, see appendix B. Reasons for the differences between 100-percent and sample totals will be an important focus of post-census research and evaluation.

User Note 8

Estimated population and housing unit totals based on tabulations from only the sample questionnaires (sample tabulations) may differ from the official counts as tabulated from every census questionnaire (100-percent tabulations). Such differences result, in part, because the sample tabulations are based on information from a sample of households rather than from all households (sampling error). Differences also can occur because the interview situation (length of questionnaire, effect of the interviewer, etc.) and the processing rules differ between the 100-percent and sample tabulations. These types of differences are referred to as nonsampling errors. (For more information on nonsampling error, see appendix C.)

The 100-percent data are the official counts and should be used as the source of information on population and housing items collected on the 100-percent questionnaire, such as age, race, Hispanic origin, number of rooms, and tenure. This is especially appropriate when the primary focus is on counts of the population or housing units for small areas such as census tracts/BNA's, block groups, and for American Indian and Alaska Native areas. For estimates of counts of persons and housing units by characteristics asked only on a sample basis (such as education, labor force status, income, and source of water), the sample estimates should be used within the context of the error associated with them.

Many users are interested in tabulations of items collected on the sample cross-classified by items collected on a 100-percent basis such as age, race, sex, Hispanic origin, and housing units by tenure. Given the way the weights were applied during sample tabulations, generally, there is exact agreement between sample estimates and 100-percent counts for total population and total housing units for most geographic areas. At the State level and higher geographic levels, sample estimates and 100-percent counts for population by age, sex, race, and Hispanic origin and for housing units by tenure, number of rooms and so on would be reasonably similar and, in some cases, the same.

At smaller geographic levels, including census tract/BNA, there is still general agreement between 100-percent counts and sample estimates of total population or housing units. At smaller geographic levels, however, there will be expected differences between sample estimates and 100-percent counts for population by age, sex, race, and Hispanic origin and for housing units by tenure, number of rooms and so on. In these cases, users may want to consider using derived measures (such as means and medians) or percent distributions. Whether using absolute numbers or derived measures for small population groups and for a small number of housing units in small geographic areas, users should be cautioned that the sampling error associated with these data may be large.

Even though the differences between sample estimates and 100-percent counts for these categories are generally small, the differences for the American Indian, as well as the Hispanic origin populations, are relatively larger than for other groups. The following provides some explanation for these differences.

State-level sample estimates of the number of American Indians are generally higher than the corresponding 100-percent counts. It appears the differences are primarily the result of proportionately higher reporting of "Cherokee" tribe on sample questionnaires. This phenomenon occurs primarily in off-reservation areas. The reasons for the greater reporting of Cherokee on sample forms are not fully known at this time. The Census Bureau will do research to provide more information on this phenomenon.

For the Hispanic origin population, sample estimates at the State level are generally lower than the corresponding 100-percent counts. The majority of difference is caused

by the 100-percent and sample processing of the Hispanic question on the sample questionnaire when the respondent did not mark any response category. When processing the sample, we used written entries in race or Hispanic origin as well as responses to questions only asked on the sample, such as ancestry and place of birth. These procedures led to a lower proportion of persons being assigned as Hispanic in sample processing than were assigned during 100-percent processing. The Census Bureau will evaluate the effectiveness of the 100-percent and sample procedures.

As in previous censuses, the Census Bureau will evaluate the quality of the data and make this information available to data users. In the meanwhile, both 100-percent and sample data serve very important purposes and, therefore, should be used within the limitations of the sampling and nonsampling errors.

User Note 9

Thresholds and Complementary Thresholds—To show characteristics for a large number of racial and Hispanic groups and to avoid using a large number of pages to show characteristics for small population groups, population thresholds are used in some tables in selected reports. Also, complementary population thresholds are used in some tables to avoid showing largely repetitive data for the

White population and for the White, not of Hispanic origin population. Specifically, complementary thresholds are used to limit the presentation of characteristics for the White population when the population of races other than White is small and for the White, not of Hispanic origin population when the Hispanic origin population is small.

For example, assume that the threshold and complementary threshold are 400 in a table showing data by race and Hispanic origin for counties. The threshold of 400 applies to each group, and in addition, the complementary threshold of 400 applies to White and to White, not of Hispanic origin. The following figure shows how the threshold and complementary threshold for race and Hispanic origin apply for a hypothetical county. (For simplicity, it is assumed that the "Other race" population of the county is zero because characteristics are not shown for the "Other race" population below the State level.

User Note 10

Thresholds in CPH-3—For this report series, the threshold and complementary threshold of 400 persons used to present characteristics for racial and Hispanic origin groups are applied separately for 100-percent and sample data. Therefore, the geographic coverage may differ between tables showing 100-percent data and tables showing sample data.

Figure. Example of Threshold and Complementary Threshold

Race and Hispanic origin	Population	Characteristics shown	Reason
All persons	14,700	Yes	Threshold does not apply to total population.
White	13,800	Yes	Threshold and complementary threshold apply. There are 400 or more White persons, <i>and</i> there are 400 or more persons of races other than White.
Black	500	Yes	Threshold applies. There are 400 or more Black persons.
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	100	No	Threshold applies. There are fewer than 400 American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut persons.
Asian or Pacific Islander	300	No	Threshold applies. There are fewer than 400 Asian or Pacific Islander persons.
Hispanic origin (or any race)	300	No	Threshold applies. There are fewer than 400 Hispanic persons.
White, not of Hispanic origin	13,500	No	Threshold and complementary threshold apply. There are 400 or more White, not of Hispanic origin persons, <i>but</i> there are fewer than 400 Hispanic origin persons.

LIST OF CENSUS TRACT REPORTS

Report No.	Area	Report No.	Area	Report No.	Area
1	United States	56	Not Assigned		Buffalo-Niagara Falls, NY CMSA:
2	Alabama	57	Not Assigned	100A	Buffalo, NY PMSA
3	Alaska	58	Abilene, TX MSA	100B	Niagara Falls, NY PMSA
4	Arizona	59	Aguadilla, PR MSA		
5	Arkansas	60	Albany, GA MSA	101	Burlington, NC MSA
6	California			102	Burlington, VT MSA
7	Colorado	61	Albany-Schenectady-Troy, NY MSA	103	Canton, OH MSA
8	Connecticut	62	Albuquerque, NM MSA	104	Casper, WY MSA
9	Delaware	63	Alexandria, LA MSA	105	Cedar Rapids, IA MSA
10	Not Assigned	64	Allentown-Bethlehem-Easton, PA-NJ MSA	106	Champaign-Urbana-Rantoul, IL MSA
11	Florida	65	Altoona, PA MSA	107	Charleston, SC MSA
12	Georgia			108	Charleston, WV MSA
13	Hawaii	66	Amarillo, TX MSA	109	Charlotte-Gastonia-Rock Hill, NC-SC MSA
14	Idaho	67	Anchorage, AK MSA		
15	Illinois	68	Anderson, IN MSA	110	Charlottesville, VA MSA
16	Indiana	69	Anderson, SC MSA	111	Chattanooga, TN-GA MSA
17	Iowa	70	Anniston, AL MSA	112	Cheyenne, WY MSA
18	Kansas				Chicago-Gary-Lake County, IL-IN-WI CMSA:
19	Kentucky	71	Appleton-Oshkosh-Neenah, WI MSA	113A	Aurora-Elgin, IL PMSA
20	Louisiana	72	Arecibo, PR MSA	113B	Chicago, IL PMSA
21	Maine	73	Asheville, NC MSA	113C	Gary-Hammond, IN PMSA
22	Maryland	74	Athens, GA MSA	113D	Joliet, IL PMSA
23	Massachusetts	75	Atlanta, GA MSA	113E	Kenosha, WI PMSA
24	Michigan			113F	Lake County, IL PMSA
25	Minnesota	76	Atlantic City, NJ MSA		
26	Mississippi	77	Augusta, GA-SC MSA	114	Chico, CA MSA
27	Missouri	78	Austin, TX MSA		Cincinnati-Hamilton, OH-KY-IN CMSA:
28	Montana	79	Bakersfield, CA MSA	115A	Cincinnati, OH-KY-IN PMSA
29	Nebraska	80	Baltimore, MD MSA	115B	Hamilton-Middletown, OH PMSA
30	Nevada				
31	New Hampshire	81	Bangor, ME MSA	116	Clarksville-Hopkinsville, TN-KY MSA
32	Not Assigned	82	Baton Rouge, LA MSA		Cleveland-Akron-Lorain, OH CMSA:
33	New Mexico	83	Battle Creek, MI MSA	117A	Akron, OH PMSA
34	New York	84	Beaumont-Port Arthur, TX MSA	117B	Cleveland, OH PMSA
35	North Carolina	85	Bellingham, WA MSA	117C	Lorain-Elyria, OH PMSA
36	North Dakota	86	Benton Harbor, MI MSA		
37	Ohio	87	Billings, MT MSA	118	Colorado Springs, CO MSA
38	Oklahoma	88	Biloxi-Gulfport, MS MSA	119	Columbia, MO MSA
39	Oregon	89	Binghamton, NY MSA	120	Columbia, SC MSA
40	Pennsylvania	90	Birmingham, AL MSA	121	Columbus, GA-AL MSA
41	Rhode Island	91	Bismarck, ND MSA	122	Columbus, OH MSA
42	South Carolina	92	Bloomington, IN MSA	123	Corpus Christi, TX MSA
43	South Dakota	93	Bloomington-Normal, IL MSA	124	Cumberland, MD-WV MSA
44	Tennessee	94	Boise City, ID MSA		Dallas-Fort Worth, TX CMSA:
45	Texas		Boston-Lawrence-Salem, MA-NH CMSA:	125A	Dallas, TX PMSA
46	Utah	95A	Boston, MA PMSA	125B	Fort Worth-Arlington, TX PMSA
47	Vermont	95B	Brockton, MA PMSA		
48	Virginia	95C	Lawrence-Haverhill, MA-NH PMSA	126	Danville, VA MSA
49	Washington	95D	Lowell, MA-NH PMSA	127	Davenport-Rock Island-Moline, IA-IL MSA
50	West Virginia	95E	Nashua, NH PMSA	128	Dayton-Springfield, OH MSA
51	Wisconsin	95F	Salem-Gloucester, MA PMSA	129	Daytona Beach, FL MSA
52	Wyoming			130	Decatur, AL MSA
53	Puerto Rico	96	Bradenton, FL MSA	131	Decatur, IL MSA
54	Not Assigned	97	Bremerton, WA MSA		
55	Virgin Islands	98	Brownsville-Harlingen, TX MSA		
		99	Bryan-College Station, TX MSA		

Report No.	Area	Report No.	Area	Report No.	Area
	Denver-Boulder, CO CMSA:	179	Indianapolis, IN MSA	230	Midland, TX MSA
132A	Boulder-Longmont, CO PMSA	180	Iowa City, IA MSA		
132B	Denver, CO PMSA	181	Jackson, MI MSA		Milwaukee-Racine, WI CMSA:
133	Des Moines, IA MSA	182	Jackson, MS MSA	231A	Milwaukee, WI PMSA
		183	Jackson, TN MSA	231B	Racine, WI PMSA
	Detroit-Ann Arbor, MI CMSA:	184	Jacksonville, FL MSA	232	Minneapolis-St. Paul, MN-WI MSA
134A	Ann Arbor, MI PMSA	185	Jacksonville, NC MSA	233	Mobile, AL MSA
134B	Detroit, MI PMSA	186	Jamestown-Dunkirk, NY MSA	234	Modesto, CA MSA
135	Dothan, AL MSA	187	Janesville-Beloit, WI MSA	235	Monroe, LA MSA
136	Dubuque, IA MSA	188	Johnson City-Kingsport-Bristol, TN-VA MSA	236	Montgomery, AL MSA
137	Duluth, MN-WI MSA			237	Muncie, IN MSA
138	Eau Claire, WI MSA	189	Johnstown, PA MSA	238	Muskegon, MI MSA
139	El Paso, TX MSA	190	Joplin, MO MSA	239	Naples, FL MSA
140	Elkhart-Goshen, IN MSA	191	Kalamazoo, MI MSA	240	Nashville, TN MSA
141	Elmira, NY MSA	192	Kankakee, IL MSA	241	New Bedford, MA MSA
142	Enid, OK MSA	193	Kansas City, MO-KS MSA	242	New Haven-Meriden, CT MSA
143	Erie, PA MSA	194	Killeen-Temple, TX MSA	243	New London-Norwich, CT-RI MSA
144	Eugene-Springfield, OR MSA	195	Knoxville, TN MSA	244	New Orleans, LA MSA
145	Evansville, IN-KY MSA	196	Kokomo, IN MSA		
146	Fargo-Moorhead, ND-MN MSA	197	La Crosse, WI MSA		New York-Northern New Jersey-Long Island, NY-NJ-CT CMSA:
147	Fayetteville, NC MSA	198	Lafayette, LA MSA	245A	Bergen-Passaic, NJ PMSA
148	Fayetteville-Springdale, AR MSA	199	Lafayette-West Lafayette, IN MSA	245B	Bridgeport-Milford, CT PMSA
149	Fitchburg-Leominster, MA MSA	200	Lake Charles, LA MSA	245C	Danbury, CT PMSA
150	Flint, MI MSA	201	Lakeland-Winter Haven, FL MSA	245D	Jersey City, NJ PMSA
151	Florence, AL MSA	202	Lancaster, PA MSA	245E	Middlesex-Somerset-Hunterdon, NJ PMSA
152	Florence, SC MSA	203	Lansing-East Lansing, MI MSA	245F	Monmouth-Ocean, NJ PMSA
153	Fort Collins-Loveland, CO MSA	204	Laredo, TX MSA	245G	Nassau-Suffolk, NY PMSA
154	Fort Myers-Cape Coral, FL MSA	205	Las Cruces, NM MSA	245H	New York, NY PMSA
155	Fort Pierce, FL MSA	206	Las Vegas, NV MSA	245I	Newark, NJ PMSA
156	Fort Smith, AR-OK MSA	207	Lawrence, KS MSA	245J	Norwalk, CT PMSA
157	Fort Walton Beach, FL MSA	208	Lawton, OK MSA	245K	Orange County, NY PMSA
158	Fort Wayne, IN MSA	209	Lewiston-Auburn, ME MSA	245L	Stamford, CT PMSA
159	Fresno, CA MSA	210	Lexington-Fayette, KY MSA	246	Norfolk-Virginia Beach-Newport News, VA MSA
160	Gadsden, AL MSA	211	Lima, OH MSA	247	Ocala, FL MSA
161	Gainesville, FL MSA	212	Lincoln, NE MSA	248	Odessa, TX MSA
162	Glens Falls, NY MSA	213	Little Rock-North Little Rock, AR MSA	249	Oklahoma City, OK MSA
163	Grand Forks, ND MSA	214	Longview-Marshall, TX MSA	250	Olympia, WA MSA
164	Grand Rapids, MI MSA		Los Angeles-Anaheim-Riverside, CA CMSA:	251	Omaha, NE-IA MSA
165	Great Falls, MT MSA	215A	Anaheim-Santa Ana, CA PMSA	252	Orlando, FL MSA
166	Greeley, CO MSA	215B	Los Angeles-Long Beach, CA PMSA	253	Owensboro, KY MSA
167	Green Bay, WI MSA	215C	Oxnard-Ventura, CA PMSA	254	Panama City, FL MSA
168	Greensboro-Winston-Salem-High Point, NC MSA	215D	Riverside-San Bernardino, CA PMSA	255	Parkersburg-Marietta, WV-OH MSA
169	Greenville-Spartanburg, SC MSA	216	Louisville, KY-IN MSA	256	Pascagoula, MS MSA
170	Hagerstown, MD MSA	217	Lubbock, TX MSA	257	Pensacola, FL MSA
171	Harrisburg-Lebanon-Carlisle, PA MSA	218	Lynchburg, VA MSA	258	Peoria, IL MSA
	Hartford-New Britain-Middletown, CT CMSA:	219	Macon-Warner Robins, GA MSA		Philadelphia-Wilmington-Trenton, PA-NJ-DE-MD CMSA:
172A	Bristol, CT PMSA	220	Madison, WI MSA	259A	Philadelphia, PA-NJ PMSA
172B	Hartford, CT PMSA	221	Manchester, NH MSA	259B	Trenton, NJ PMSA
172C	Middletown, CT PMSA	222	Mansfield, OH MSA	259C	Vineland-Millville-Bridgeton, NJ PMSA
172D	New Britain, CT PMSA	223	Mayagüez, PR MSA	259D	Wilmington, DE-NJ-MD PMSA
173	Hickory-Morganton, NC MSA	224	McAllen-Edinburg-Mission, TX MSA		
174	Honolulu, HI MSA	225	Medford, OR MSA	260	Phoenix, AZ MSA
175	Houma-Thibodaux, LA MSA	226	Melbourne-Titusville-Palm Bay, FL MSA	261	Pine Bluff, AR MSA
	Houston-Galveston-Brazoria, TX CMSA:	227	Memphis, TN-AR-MS MSA		Pittsburgh-Beaver Valley, PA CMSA:
176A	Brazoria, TX PMSA	228	Merced, CA MSA	262A	Beaver County, PA PMSA
176B	Galveston-Texas City, TX PMSA			262B	Pittsburgh, PA PMSA
176C	Houston, TX PMSA		Miami-Fort Lauderdale, FL CMSA:	263	Pittsfield, MA MSA
177	Huntington-Ashland, WV-KY-OH MSA	229A	Fort Lauderdale-Hollywood-Pompano Beach, FL PMSA	264	Ponce, PR MSA
178	Huntsville, AL MSA	229B	Miami-Hialeah, FL PMSA	265	Portland, ME MSA

Report No.	Area	Report No.	Area	Report No.	Area
	Portland-Vancouver, OR-WA CMSA:	292	San Antonio, TX MSA	315	Stockton, CA MSA
266A	Portland, OR PMSA	293	San Diego, CA MSA	316	Syracuse, NY MSA
266B	Vancouver, WA PMSA		San Francisco-Oakland-San Jose, CA CMSA:	317	Tallahassee, FL MSA
267	Portsmouth-Dover-Rochester, NH-ME MSA	294A	Oakland, CA PMSA	318	Tampa-St. Petersburg-Clearwater, FL MSA
268	Poughkeepsie, NY MSA	294B	San Francisco, CA PMSA	319	Terre Haute, IN MSA
	Providence-Pawtucket-Fall River, RI-MA CMSA:	294C	San Jose, CA PMSA	320	Texarkana, TX-Texarkana, AR MSA
269A	Fall River, MA-RI PMSA	294D	Santa Cruz, CA PMSA	321	Toledo, OH MSA
269B	Pawtucket-Woonsocket-Attleboro, RI-MA PMSA	294E	Santa Rosa-Petaluma, CA PMSA		
269C	Providence, RI PMSA	294F	Vallejo-Fairfield-Napa, CA PMSA	322	Topeka, KS MSA
270	Provo-Orem, UT MSA		San Juan-Caguas, PR CMSA:	323	Tucson, AZ MSA
271	Pueblo, CO MSA	295A	Caguas, PR PMSA	324	Tulsa, OK MSA
272	Raleigh-Durham, NC MSA	295B	San Juan, PR PMSA	325	Tuscaloosa, AL MSA
273	Rapid City, SD MSA	296	Santa Barbara-Santa Maria-Lompoc, CA MSA	326	Tyler, TX MSA
274	Reading, PA MSA	297	Santa Fe, NM MSA	327	Utica-Rome, NY MSA
275	Redding, CA MSA	298	Sarasota, FL MSA	328	Victoria, TX MSA
276	Reno, NV MSA	299	Savannah, GA MSA	329	Visalia-Tulare-Porterville, CA MSA
277	Richland-Kennewick-Pasco, WA MSA	300	Scranton-Wilkes-Barre, PA MSA	330	Waco, TX MSA
278	Richmond-Petersburg, VA MSA		Seattle-Tacoma, WA CMSA:	331	Washington, DC-MD-VA MSA
279	Roanoke, VA MSA	301A	Seattle, WA PMSA	332	Waterbury, CT MSA
		301B	Tacoma, WA PMSA	333	Waterloo-Cedar Falls, IA MSA
280	Rochester, MN MSA	302	Sharon, PA MSA	334	Wausau, WI MSA
281	Rochester, NY MSA	303	Sheboygan, WI MSA	335	West Palm Beach-Boca Raton-Delray Beach, FL MSA
282	Rockford, IL MSA	304	Sherman-Denison, TX MSA	336	Wheeling, WV-OH MSA
283	Sacramento, CA MSA	305	Shreveport, LA MSA	337	Wichita, KS MSA
284	Saginaw-Bay City-Midland, MI MSA	306	Sioux City, IA-NE MSA		
		307	Sioux Falls, SD MSA	338	Wichita Falls, TX MSA
285	St. Cloud, MN MSA	308	South Bend-Mishawaka, IN MSA	339	Williamsport, PA MSA
286	St. Joseph, MO MSA	309	Spokane, WA MSA	340	Wilmington, NC MSA
287	St. Louis, MO-IL MSA	310	Springfield, IL MSA	341	Worcester, MA MSA
288	Salem, OR MSA	311	Springfield, MO MSA	342	Yakima, WA MSA
289	Salinas-Seaside-Monterey, CA MSA			343	York, PA MSA
		312	Springfield, MA MSA	344	Youngstown-Warren, OH MSA
290	Salt Lake City-Ogden, UT MSA	313	State College, PA MSA	345	Yuba City, CA MSA
291	San Angelo, TX MSA	314	Steubenville-Weirton, OH-WV MSA	346	Yuma, AZ MSA

Table A. **Census Tract Comparability: 1990 to 1980**

[Tables list selected census tracts for which boundaries or identification changed between 1980 and 1990. See text "How to Use This Census Report" for further explanation]

1990 tract	1980 tract
VICTORIA COUNTY, TX	
2.01 -----	2 (pt.)
2.02 -----	2 (pt.)
3.01 -----	3 (pt.)
3.02 -----	3 (pt.)
5.01 -----	5 (pt.)
5.02 -----	5 (pt.)
6.01 -----	6 (pt.)
6.02 -----	6 (pt.)
8 -----	8
	16 (pt.)
13 -----	11
	12
	13
15.01 -----	15 (pt.)
15.02 -----	15 (pt.)
16.01 -----	16 (pt.)
16.02 -----	16 (pt.)
16.03 -----	16 (pt.)

Table B. **Census Tract Comparability: 1980 to 1990**

[Tables list selected census tracts for which boundaries or identification changed between 1980 and 1990. See text "How to Use This Census Report" for further explanation]

1980 tract	1990 tract
VICTORIA COUNTY, TX	
2-----	2.01
	2.02
3-----	3.01
	3.02
5-----	5.01
	5.02
6-----	6.01
	6.02
8-----	8 (pt.)
11-----	13 (pt.)
12-----	13 (pt.)
13-----	13 (pt.)
15-----	15.01
	15.02
16-----	8 (pt.)
	16.01
	16.02
	16.03

Table 1. General Characteristics of Persons: 1990

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Victoria, TX MSA	Victoria County		Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Victoria County					
		Total	Victoria city	Tract 3.01	Tract 3.02	Tract 7	Tract 13	Tract 14	Tract 15.01
LAND AREA									
Square kilometers	2 285.9	2 285.9	78.0	11.2	3.4	158.6	522.3	291.0	285.0
Square miles	882.6	882.6	30.1	4.3	1.3	61.2	201.6	112.4	110.0
AGE									
All persons	74 361	74 361	55 076	2 372	2 313	3 158	2 150	6 101	2 147
Under 5 years	6 141	6 141	4 634	208	211	262	160	482	156
5 to 9 years	6 749	6 749	4 961	223	269	266	183	565	222
10 to 14 years	6 258	6 258	4 488	219	234	286	165	559	212
15 to 19 years	5 592	5 592	4 162	181	171	227	152	443	133
20 to 24 years	4 671	4 671	3 693	170	169	209	101	295	81
25 to 34 years	12 219	12 219	9 217	325	374	488	365	945	360
35 to 44 years	11 158	11 158	8 089	276	264	482	322	1 012	359
45 to 54 years	7 317	7 317	5 165	198	186	370	226	701	236
55 to 64 years	6 138	6 138	4 407	206	175	273	218	532	195
65 to 74 years	4 789	4 789	3 633	198	164	186	154	365	125
75 to 84 years	2 632	2 632	2 061	138	83	90	90	163	51
85 years and over	697	697	566	30	13	19	14	39	17
3 and 4 years	2 519	2 519	1 890	84	85	111	63	209	67
16 years and over	54 082	54 082	40 166	1 689	1 562	2 299	1 609	4 403	1 532
18 years and over	51 824	51 824	38 498	1 618	1 501	2 206	1 543	4 210	1 477
21 years and over	48 605	48 605	36 027	1 497	1 392	2 075	1 474	3 975	1 409
60 years and over	11 148	11 148	8 475	468	347	428	363	811	280
62 years and over	9 934	9 934	7 602	430	316	378	317	707	247
Median	31.6	31.6	31.2	30.5	28.0	32.0	33.7	32.9	33.0
Female	38 179	38 179	28 596	1 225	1 181	1 585	1 055	3 056	1 053
Under 5 years	2 969	2 969	2 229	111	96	130	89	251	65
5 to 9 years	3 290	3 290	2 413	112	126	129	91	271	103
10 to 14 years	3 078	3 078	2 239	97	105	145	77	267	103
15 to 19 years	2 719	2 719	2 066	80	97	96	57	217	61
20 to 24 years	2 403	2 403	1 896	69	92	122	52	154	43
25 to 34 years	6 259	6 259	4 726	157	174	239	180	480	187
35 to 44 years	5 674	5 674	4 142	132	139	248	159	502	177
45 to 54 years	3 765	3 765	2 682	119	96	186	110	356	119
55 to 64 years	3 247	3 247	2 410	106	106	140	109	256	94
65 to 74 years	2 646	2 646	2 057	122	94	92	73	179	63
75 to 84 years	1 626	1 626	1 305	93	51	45	51	103	27
85 years and over	503	503	431	27	5	13	7	20	11
3 and 4 years	1 229	1 229	907	41	29	56	38	114	30
16 years and over	28 296	28 296	21 306	894	828	1 163	784	2 221	769
18 years and over	27 231	27 231	20 500	863	796	1 127	760	2 128	748
21 years and over	25 593	25 593	19 231	808	736	1 067	732	2 009	714
60 years and over	6 348	6 348	4 980	296	209	219	186	420	137
62 years and over	5 711	5 711	4 514	280	189	197	163	362	121
Median	32.5	32.5	32.4	34.3	29.1	32.3	34.0	32.8	33.4
Male	36 182	36 182	26 480	1 147	1 132	1 573	1 095	3 045	1 094
Median age	30.6	30.6	30.0	27.2	27.1	31.7	33.4	32.9	32.6
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP									
All persons	74 361	74 361	55 076	2 372	2 313	3 158	2 150	6 101	2 147
In households	73 583	73 583	54 354	2 289	2 313	3 158	2 150	6 061	2 145
Householder	26 228	26 228	19 777	737	711	1 046	771	2 059	731
Family householder	19 820	19 820	14 445	549	557	854	613	1 741	610
Nonfamily householder	6 408	6 408	5 332	188	154	192	158	318	121
Living alone	5 562	5 562	4 602	165	138	168	147	287	107
Spouse	16 134	16 134	11 344	357	423	733	538	1 547	541
Child	25 557	25 557	18 716	842	894	1 138	712	2 142	751
Other relatives	3 735	3 735	2 927	283	221	168	89	210	89
Nonrelatives	1 929	1 929	1 590	70	64	73	40	103	33
Institutionalized persons	652	652	616	—	—	—	—	29	—
Other persons in group quarters	126	126	106	83	—	—	—	11	2
Persons per household	2.81	2.81	2.75	3.11	3.25	3.02	2.79	2.94	2.93
Persons per family	3.29	3.29	3.28	3.70	3.76	3.39	3.18	3.24	3.26
Persons 65 years and over	8 118	8 118	6 260	366	260	295	258	567	193
In households	7 565	7 565	5 709	303	260	295	258	565	193
Householder	5 176	5 176	3 960	209	179	202	176	368	122
Nonfamily householder	2 279	2 279	1 821	93	70	79	63	144	43
Living alone	2 200	2 200	1 762	86	69	78	62	137	40
Spouse	1 810	1 810	1 325	64	57	66	71	143	56
Other relatives	502	502	365	24	19	25	9	52	11
Nonrelatives	77	77	59	6	5	2	2	2	4
Institutionalized persons	486	486	486	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other persons in group quarters	67	67	65	63	—	—	—	2	—
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN									
Families	19 820	19 820	14 445	549	557	854	613	1 741	610
With own children under 18 years	10 529	10 529	7 720	262	293	432	290	921	326
Number of own children under 18 years	20 227	20 227	14 765	585	673	846	563	1 753	617
Married-couple families	16 134	16 134	11 344	357	423	733	538	1 547	541
With own children under 18 years	8 345	8 345	5 833	176	232	366	262	817	287
Number of own children under 18 years	16 291	16 291	11 354	411	524	728	513	1 587	555
Female householder, no husband present	2 915	2 915	2 509	157	101	88	52	127	50
With own children under 18 years	1 803	1 803	1 588	71	44	49	23	69	29
Number of own children under 18 years	3 300	3 300	2 930	143	113	83	41	110	46
MARITAL STATUS									
Males 15 years and over	26 371	26 371	19 278	817	745	1 163	844	2 228	775
Never married	6 512	6 512	4 981	296	197	281	210	459	134
Now married, except separated	16 860	16 860	11 896	398	457	775	560	1 591	555
Separated	512	512	425	34	26	18	9	22	9
Widowed	613	613	458	23	20	27	21	51	18
Divorced	1 874	1 874	1 518	66	45	62	44	105	59
Females 15 years and over	28 842	28 842	21 715	905	854	1 181	798	2 267	782
Never married	5 325	5 325	4 247	267	171	193	99	348	94
Now married, except separated	16 809	16 809	11 869	387	452	769	557	1 586	556
Separated	743	743	663	60	32	29	12	18	11
Widowed	3 200	3 200	2 610	125	117	101	88	185	51
Divorced	2 765	2 765	2 326	66	82	89	42	130	70

Table 1. General Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Totals for split tracts/8NA's in Victoria County—Can.		Victoria city, Victoria County					
	Tract 15.02	Tract 16.03	Tract 1	Tract 2.01	Tract 2.02	Tract 3.01 (pt.)	Tract 3.02 (pt.)	Tract 4
LAND AREA								
Square kilometers	23.5	390.3	1.7	2.3	4.7	3.5	3.3	7.4
Square miles	9.1	150.7	.6	.9	1.8	1.3	1.3	2.9
AGE								
All persons	7 024	4 709	1 997	2 583	5 102	2 235	2 313	1 911
Under 5 years	421	464	174	232	454	199	211	145
5 to 9 years	574	510	173	231	514	213	269	137
10 to 14 years	625	435	165	214	542	202	234	101
15 to 19 years	607	334	127	217	464	165	171	110
20 to 24 years	352	171	157	191	315	166	169	108
25 to 34 years	896	932	336	393	812	308	374	321
35 to 44 years	1 233	988	227	339	816	257	264	225
45 to 54 years	1 066	421	153	219	450	183	186	170
55 to 64 years	672	239	169	189	337	194	175	176
65 to 74 years	346	139	180	180	262	190	164	247
75 to 84 years	179	59	101	151	115	130	83	141
85 years and over	53	17	35	27	21	28	13	30
3 and 4 years	189	203	71	91	198	80	85	63
16 years and over	5 292	3 221	1 465	1 860	3 494	1 592	1 562	1 504
18 years and over	5 017	3 080	1 417	1 786	3 284	1 527	1 501	1 463
21 years and over	4 714	2 934	1 332	1 646	3 048	1 412	1 392	1 401
60 years and over	874	332	404	456	554	447	347	525
62 years and over	741	272	377	420	502	410	316	478
Median	35.3	30.8	31.4	30.3	28.7	30.3	28.0	36.3
Female	3 515	2 382	1 007	1 327	2 569	1 159	1 181	988
Under 5 years	202	221	91	116	203	107	96	62
5 to 9 years	281	269	89	98	227	106	126	61
10 to 14 years	301	209	85	101	262	88	105	52
15 to 19 years	295	155	60	109	198	73	97	58
20 to 24 years	156	93	72	96	153	66	92	50
25 to 34 years	448	518	153	191	430	152	174	156
35 to 44 years	659	476	95	176	436	123	139	113
45 to 54 years	510	210	87	118	241	111	96	87
55 to 64 years	331	114	94	109	185	100	106	96
65 to 74 years	178	67	96	103	153	118	94	139
75 to 84 years	113	37	62	89	69	89	51	93
85 years and over	41	13	23	21	12	26	5	21
3 and 4 years	94	97	35	54	95	38	29	27
16 years and over	2 684	1 645	730	986	1 837	850	828	798
18 years and over	2 549	1 578	709	952	1 743	820	796	777
21 years and over	2 392	1 515	672	880	1 642	768	736	750
60 years and over	469	175	230	268	320	286	209	310
62 years and over	411	144	214	239	290	270	189	285
Median	36.3	30.5	32.0	32.8	31.0	34.2	29.1	39.6
Male	3 509	2 327	990	1 256	2 533	1 076	1 132	923
Median age	34.2	31.1	31.1	27.6	26.0	26.9	27.1	33.3
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP								
All persons	7 024	4 709	1 997	2 583	5 102	2 235	2 313	1 911
In households	6 920	4 695	1 897	2 573	5 102	2 152	2 313	1 911
Householder	2 402	1 535	703	917	1 572	694	711	805
Family householder	1 978	1 307	446	648	1 293	511	557	517
Nonfamily householder	424	228	257	269	279	183	154	288
Living alone	370	200	229	234	232	161	138	260
Spouse	1 816	1 196	316	491	991	326	423	406
Child	2 425	1 821	620	875	2 030	794	894	542
Other relatives	190	87	188	203	349	269	221	102
Nonrelatives	87	56	70	87	160	69	64	56
Institutionalized persons	104	7	86	10	—	—	—	—
Other persons in group quarters	—	7	14	—	—	83	—	—
Persons per household	2.88	3.06	2.70	2.81	3.25	3.10	3.25	2.37
Persons per family	3.24	3.37	3.52	3.42	3.61	3.72	3.76	3.03
Persons 65 years and over	578	215	316	358	398	348	260	418
In households	479	215	313	358	398	285	260	418
Householder	298	146	226	250	262	199	179	291
Nonfamily householder	88	63	113	118	117	92	70	138
Living alone	86	61	108	110	114	86	69	135
Spouse	146	53	56	86	94	57	57	107
Other relatives	35	14	27	19	37	23	19	18
Nonrelatives	—	2	4	3	5	6	5	2
Institutionalized persons	99	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Other persons in group quarters	—	—	2	—	—	63	—	—
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN								
Families	1 978	1 307	446	648	1 293	511	557	517
With own children under 18 years	1 009	842	207	332	764	246	293	211
Number of own children under 18 years	1 899	1 581	471	653	1 565	551	673	393
Married-couple families	1 816	1 196	491	691	991	326	423	406
With own children under 18 years	908	772	145	251	581	162	232	159
Number of own children under 18 years	1 717	1 471	322	499	1 201	382	524	306
Female householder, no husband present	126	88	103	122	247	152	101	90
With own children under 18 years	80	62	50	66	154	70	44	43
Number of own children under 18 years	147	97	125	131	316	141	113	74
MARITAL STATUS								
Males 15 years and over	2 673	1 617	743	894	1 715	763	745	715
Never married	628	294	240	239	502	281	197	184
Now married, except separated	1 861	1 217	354	517	1 040	366	457	430
Separated	19	12	43	33	30	31	26	10
Widowed	35	14	29	27	37	23	20	23
Divorced	130	80	77	78	106	62	45	68
Females 15 years and over	2 731	1 683	742	1 012	1 877	858	854	813
Never married	452	177	192	192	370	258	171	138
Now married, except separated	1 868	1 220	339	517	1 036	355	452	432
Separated	26	15	33	49	77	59	32	12
Widowed	211	87	116	147	186	123	117	142
Divorced	174	107	77	107	208	63	82	89

Table 1. General Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Victoria city, Victoria County—Con.							
	Tract 5.01	Tract 5.02	Tract 6.01	Tract 6.02	Tract 7 (pt.)	Tract 13 (pt.)	Tract 14 (pt.)	Tract 15.01 (pt.)
LAND AREA								
Square kilometers	3.1	1.9	2.0	2.9	14.3	.2	.5	1.5
Square miles	1.2	.7	.8	1.1	5.5	.1	.2	.6
AGE								
All persons	3 742	3 793	2 805	3 969	853	6	447	41
Under 5 years	296	321	237	294	72	—	30	—
5 to 9 years	302	322	252	270	74	—	46	1
10 to 14 years	204	285	202	243	79	—	45	2
15 to 19 years	298	250	200	305	67	—	40	7
20 to 24 years	366	318	228	337	56	—	31	2
25 to 34 years	706	677	456	671	134	—	75	—
35 to 44 years	455	459	317	487	111	1	61	7
45 to 54 years	307	334	257	345	95	1	35	10
55 to 64 years	304	351	213	397	78	2	36	9
65 to 74 years	295	283	256	375	50	1	26	2
75 to 84 years	144	163	157	202	29	1	18	1
85 years and over	65	30	30	43	8	—	4	—
3 and 4 years	118	122	88	118	32	—	12	—
16 years and over	2 888	2 808	2 081	3 110	616	6	317	38
18 years and over	2 784	2 704	2 001	3 002	589	6	298	35
21 years and over	2 571	2 543	1 864	2 785	545	6	275	31
60 years and over	658	671	550	824	127	3	71	7
62 years and over	598	591	513	739	109	3	60	7
Median	30.5	30.8	31.1	32.7	30.1	60.5	28.3	46.5
Female	1 946	1 999	1 455	2 097	432	4	234	21
Under 5 years	144	152	111	148	30	—	12	—
5 to 9 years	147	156	137	115	31	—	25	1
10 to 14 years	107	143	104	134	46	—	30	1
15 to 19 years	153	117	100	167	31	—	21	3
20 to 24 years	196	168	111	179	32	—	19	2
25 to 34 years	340	339	215	328	66	—	34	—
35 to 44 years	216	248	144	244	56	1	28	4
45 to 54 years	161	181	138	183	56	—	18	4
55 to 64 years	170	211	124	224	43	1	20	4
65 to 74 years	177	155	150	214	20	1	13	1
75 to 84 years	81	106	97	127	14	1	12	1
85 years and over	54	23	24	34	7	—	2	—
3 and 4 years	55	61	44	65	13	—	4	—
16 years and over	1 519	1 525	1 088	1 672	318	4	161	19
18 years and over	1 478	1 468	1 047	1 613	310	4	151	18
21 years and over	1 349	1 395	973	1 491	287	4	140	16
60 years and over	396	401	329	487	64	3	40	3
62 years and over	368	348	309	444	55	3	31	3
Median	31.3	32.7	32.3	34.0	32.0	67.5	26.8	43.8
Male	1 796	1 794	1 350	1 872	421	2	213	20
Median age	29.6	28.8	30.3	31.6	29.4	51.5	29.3	49.0
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP								
All persons	3 742	3 793	2 805	3 969	853	6	447	41
In households	3 641	3 793	2 798	3 967	853	6	447	41
Householder	1 510	1 521	1 048	1 675	264	3	148	16
Family householder	922	983	715	1 024	221	2	115	14
Nonfamily householder	588	538	333	651	43	1	33	2
Living alone	500	463	296	551	42	—	31	—
Spouse	700	719	530	779	169	2	84	13
Child	1 095	1 208	884	1 078	338	1	178	11
Other relatives	179	203	236	252	71	1	21	1
Nonrelatives	157	142	100	183	11	—	16	—
Institutionalized persons	101	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other persons in group quarters	—	—	7	2	—	—	—	—
Persons per household	2.41	2.49	2.67	2.37	3.23	2.00	3.02	2.56
Persons per family	3.14	3.17	3.31	3.06	3.62	2.50	3.46	2.79
Persons 65 years and over	504	476	443	463	87	2	48	3
In households	419	476	443	463	87	2	48	3
Householder	298	348	319	429	63	1	34	2
Nonfamily householder	159	176	160	199	21	1	18	—
Living alone	152	174	152	192	21	1	17	—
Spouse	84	97	98	157	17	—	11	1
Other relatives	26	30	17	30	7	1	3	—
Nonrelatives	11	1	9	4	—	—	—	—
Institutionalized persons	85	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other persons in group quarters	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN								
Families	922	983	715	1 024	221	2	115	14
With own children under 18 years	475	496	340	444	106	—	67	4
Number of own children under 18 years	856	966	644	803	224	—	135	6
Married-couple families	700	719	530	779	169	2	84	13
With own children under 18 years	337	309	247	315	80	—	48	4
Number of own children under 18 years	620	594	489	597	175	—	108	6
Female householder, no husband present	165	234	133	198	38	—	22	1
With own children under 18 years	111	168	67	109	19	—	13	—
Number of own children under 18 years	194	342	114	182	38	—	20	—
MARITAL STATUS								
Males 15 years and over	1 392	1 317	1 011	1 462	303	2	159	19
Never married	413	380	277	396	84	—	54	4
Now married, except separated	752	749	566	824	186	2	86	14
Separated	48	25	39	49	7	—	2	1
Widowed	42	35	37	41	9	—	9	—
Divorced	137	128	92	152	17	—	8	—
Females 15 years and over	1 548	1 548	1 103	1 700	325	4	167	19
Never married	342	311	231	359	73	—	41	4
Now married, except separated	741	759	559	827	184	2	86	14
Separated	53	58	37	63	13	—	6	—
Widowed	233	202	170	244	33	2	22	1
Divorced	179	218	106	207	22	—	12	—

Table 1. General Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Victoria city, Victoria County—Con.				Remainder of Victoria County			
	Tract 15.02 (pt.)	Tract 16.01	Tract 16.02	Tract 16.03 (pt.)	Tract 3.01 (pt.)	Tract 3.02 (pt.)	Tract 7 (pt.)	Tract 8
LAND AREA								
Square kilometers	11.1	4.1	6.1	7.4	7.7	.1	144.3	336.2
Square miles	4.3	1.6	2.4	2.9	3.0	—	55.7	129.8
AGE								
All persons	6 243	5 263	8 316	3 457	137	—	2 305	1 476
Under 5 years	366	414	834	355	9	—	190	104
5 to 9 years	516	489	784	368	10	—	192	134
10 to 14 years	557	472	614	327	17	—	207	136
15 to 19 years	536	403	569	233	16	—	160	100
20 to 24 years	316	265	556	112	4	—	153	77
25 to 34 years	789	718	1 741	706	17	—	354	218
35 to 44 years	1 119	854	1 337	753	19	—	371	193
45 to 54 years	932	536	653	299	15	—	275	157
55 to 64 years	597	487	542	151	12	—	195	142
65 to 74 years	313	336	377	96	8	—	136	114
75 to 84 years	150	188	244	43	8	—	61	80
85 years and over	52	101	65	14	2	—	11	21
3 and 4 years	171	169	318	154	4	—	79	46
16 years and over	4 710	3 794	5 964	2 357	97	—	1 683	1 085
18 years and over	4 460	3 639	5 745	2 257	91	—	1 617	1 048
21 years and over	4 189	3 425	5 409	2 153	85	—	1 530	984
60 years and over	775	866	962	228	21	—	301	293
62 years and over	661	771	857	190	20	—	269	259
Median	35.4	33.4	30.0	30.7	33.6	—	32.5	33.8
Female	3 134	2 859	4 419	1 765	66	—	1 153	760
Under 5 years	176	198	410	173	4	—	100	47
5 to 9 years	260	240	401	193	6	—	98	73
10 to 14 years	269	250	303	159	9	—	99	77
15 to 19 years	255	227	286	111	7	—	65	47
20 to 24 years	142	148	306	64	3	—	90	38
25 to 34 years	394	401	959	394	5	—	173	117
35 to 44 years	596	472	686	365	9	—	192	95
45 to 54 years	443	266	343	149	8	—	130	80
55 to 64 years	297	270	287	69	6	—	97	70
65 to 74 years	164	191	220	48	4	—	72	63
75 to 84 years	98	121	167	27	4	—	31	41
85 years and over	40	75	51	13	1	—	6	12
3 and 4 years	84	78	148	77	3	—	43	21
16 years and over	2 391	2 115	3 249	1 216	44	—	845	556
18 years and over	2 269	2 034	3 148	1 163	43	—	817	539
21 years and over	2 131	1 909	2 969	1 119	40	—	780	504
60 years and over	423	512	578	121	10	—	155	152
62 years and over	373	464	524	105	10	—	142	137
Median	36.4	34.2	30.4	30.6	34.5	—	32.4	33.7
Male	3 109	2 404	3 897	1 692	71	—	1 152	716
Median age	34.3	32.3	29.2	30.9	33.2	—	32.7	34.0
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP								
All persons	6 243	5 263	8 316	3 457	137	—	2 305	1 476
In households	6 139	5 101	8 163	3 457	137	—	2 305	1 476
Householder	2 136	1 822	3 077	1 155	43	—	782	508
Family householder	1 746	1 469	2 296	966	38	—	633	405
Nonfamily householder	390	353	781	189	5	—	149	103
Living alone	342	309	647	164	4	—	126	94
Spouse	1 602	1 185	1 726	882	31	—	564	352
Child	2 154	1 827	2 845	1 343	48	—	800	517
Other relatives	172	149	272	38	14	—	97	68
Nonrelatives	75	118	243	39	1	—	62	31
Institutionalized persons	104	162	153	—	—	—	—	—
Other persons in group quarters	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Persons per household	2.87	2.80	2.65	2.99	3.19	—	2.95	2.91
Persons per family	3.25	3.15	3.11	3.34	3.45	—	3.31	3.31
Persons 65 years and over	515	625	686	153	18	—	208	215
In households	416	467	543	153	18	—	208	215
Householder	258	315	380	106	10	—	139	139
Nonfamily householder	80	124	183	52	1	—	58	58
Living alone	79	123	179	50	—	—	57	55
Spouse	124	123	120	36	7	—	49	58
Other relatives	34	25	40	9	1	—	18	14
Nonrelatives	—	4	3	2	—	—	2	4
Institutionalized persons	99	158	143	—	—	—	—	—
Other persons in group quarters	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN								
Families	1 746	1 469	2 296	966	38	—	633	405
With own children under 18 years	898	830	1 362	645	16	—	326	192
Number of own children under 18 years	1 685	1 536	2 418	1 186	34	—	622	397
Married-couple families	1 602	1 185	1 726	882	31	—	564	352
With own children under 18 years	811	623	942	587	14	—	286	163
Number of own children under 18 years	1 536	1 171	1 726	1 098	29	—	553	334
Female householder, no husband present	112	241	481	69	5	—	50	37
With own children under 18 years	67	180	375	52	1	—	30	19
Number of own children under 18 years	116	323	624	77	2	—	45	40
MARITAL STATUS								
Males 15 years and over	2 375	1 717	2 779	1 167	54	—	860	539
Never married	567	335	630	198	15	—	197	130
Now married, except separated	1 642	1 231	1 790	890	32	—	589	367
Separated	16	11	44	10	3	—	11	4
Widowed	33	35	50	8	—	—	18	22
Divorced	117	105	265	61	4	—	45	16
Females 15 years and over	2 429	2 171	3 305	1 240	47	—	856	563
Never married	400	377	616	187	9	—	120	105
Now married, except separated	1 650	1 232	1 791	893	32	—	585	363
Separated	24	40	95	12	1	—	16	7
Widowed	199	287	327	59	2	—	68	63
Divorced	156	235	476	89	3	—	67	25

Table 1. General Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Victoria County—Con.						
	Tract 9	Tract 10	Tract 13 (pt.)	Tract 14 (pt.)	Tract 15.01 (pt.)	Tract 15.02 (pt.)	Tract 16.03 (pt.)
LAND AREA							
Square kilometers	125.9	102.3	522.1	290.5	283.5	12.5	382.9
Square miles	48.6	39.5	201.6	112.2	109.4	4.8	147.8
AGE							
All persons	2 373	1 057	2 144	5 654	2 106	781	1 252
Under 5 years	209	63	160	452	156	55	109
5 to 9 years	232	97	183	519	221	58	142
10 to 14 years	224	121	165	514	210	68	108
15 to 19 years	215	86	152	403	126	71	101
20 to 24 years	145	60	101	264	79	36	59
25 to 34 years	346	139	365	870	360	107	226
35 to 44 years	334	179	321	951	352	114	235
45 to 54 years	221	111	225	666	226	134	122
55 to 64 years	233	88	216	496	186	75	88
65 to 74 years	130	77	153	339	123	33	43
75 to 84 years	66	27	89	145	50	29	16
85 years and over	18	9	14	35	17	1	3
3 and 4 years	78	28	63	197	67	18	49
16 years and over	1 662	760	1 603	4 086	1 494	582	864
18 years and over	1 575	724	1 537	3 912	1 442	557	823
21 years and over	1 455	672	1 468	3 700	1 378	525	781
60 years and over	335	147	360	740	273	99	104
62 years and over	287	134	314	647	240	80	82
Median	29.4	32.6	33.6	33.2	32.8	34.7	30.9
Female	1 171	530	1 051	2 822	1 032	381	617
Under 5 years	88	34	89	239	65	26	48
5 to 9 years	116	48	91	246	102	21	76
10 to 14 years	97	59	77	237	102	32	50
15 to 19 years	99	40	57	196	58	40	44
20 to 24 years	73	32	52	135	41	14	29
25 to 34 years	180	67	180	446	187	54	124
35 to 44 years	161	96	158	474	173	63	111
45 to 54 years	118	56	110	338	115	67	61
55 to 64 years	115	36	108	236	90	34	45
65 to 74 years	74	43	72	166	62	14	19
75 to 84 years	39	14	50	91	26	15	10
85 years and over	11	5	7	18	11	1	—
3 and 4 years	32	15	38	110	30	10	20
16 years and over	851	382	780	2 060	750	293	429
18 years and over	810	364	756	1 977	730	280	415
21 years and over	746	340	728	1 869	698	261	396
60 years and over	179	75	183	380	134	46	54
62 years and over	152	70	160	331	118	38	39
Median	31.0	33.1	33.9	33.2	33.2	35.5	30.3
Male	1 202	527	1 093	2 832	1 074	400	635
Median age	27.4	32.0	33.3	33.1	32.3	33.3	31.4
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP							
All persons	2 373	1 057	2 144	5 654	2 106	781	1 252
In households	2 373	1 057	2 144	5 614	2 106	781	1 238
Householder	731	347	768	1 911	715	266	380
Family householder	614	279	611	1 626	596	232	341
Nonfamily householder	117	68	157	285	119	34	39
Living alone	110	55	146	256	105	28	36
Spouse	540	248	536	1 463	528	214	314
Child	925	386	712	1 964	740	271	478
Other relatives	152	45	88	189	88	18	49
Nonrelatives	25	31	40	87	33	12	17
Institutionalized persons	—	—	—	29	—	—	7
Other persons in group quarters	—	—	—	11	2	—	7
Persons per household	3.25	3.05	2.79	2.94	2.94	2.94	3.26
Persons per family	3.63	3.43	3.19	3.22	3.28	3.17	3.47
Persons 65 years and over	214	113	256	519	190	63	62
In households	214	113	256	517	190	63	62
Householder	148	71	175	334	120	40	40
Nonfamily householder	60	31	62	126	43	8	11
Living alone	58	29	61	120	40	7	11
Spouse	46	28	71	132	55	22	17
Other relatives	19	11	8	49	11	1	5
Nonrelatives	1	3	2	2	4	—	—
Institutionalized persons	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other persons in group quarters	—	—	—	2	—	—	—
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN							
Families	614	279	611	1 626	596	232	341
With own children under 18 years	342	159	290	854	322	111	197
Number of own children under 18 years	702	306	563	1 618	611	214	395
Married-couple families	540	248	536	1 463	528	214	314
With own children under 18 years	312	141	262	769	283	97	185
Number of own children under 18 years	650	276	513	1 479	549	181	373
Female householder, no husband present	55	20	52	105	49	14	19
With own children under 18 years	22	12	23	56	29	13	10
Number of own children under 18 years	36	19	41	90	46	31	20
MARITAL STATUS							
Males 15 years and over	838	387	842	2 069	756	298	450
Never married	203	84	210	405	130	61	96
Now married, except separated	560	266	558	1 505	541	219	327
Separated	19	8	9	20	8	3	2
Widowed	19	7	21	42	18	2	6
Divorced	37	22	44	97	59	13	19
Females 15 years and over	870	389	794	2 100	763	302	443
Never married	163	66	99	307	90	52	67
Now married, except separated	560	258	555	1 500	542	218	327
Separated	11	5	12	12	11	2	3
Widowed	85	33	86	163	50	12	28
Divorced	51	27	42	118	70	18	18

Table 2. General Characteristics of White Persons: 1990

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Victoria, TX MSA	Victoria County		Totals for split tracts/8NA's in Victoria County				Victoria city, Victoria County		
		Total	Victoria city	Tract 3.01	Tract 3.02	Tract 7	Tract 14	Tract 1	Tract 2.01	Tract 2.02
AGE										
All persons	59 251	59 251	42 362	1 103	1 294	2 581	5 444	954	1 752	3 212
Under 5 years	4 631	4 631	3 330	90	135	211	423	71	140	273
5 to 9 years	5 166	5 166	3 629	107	159	222	484	64	147	318
10 to 14 years	4 731	4 731	3 260	105	122	217	476	66	131	299
15 to 19 years	4 213	4 213	3 030	90	95	178	371	44	140	270
20 to 24 years	3 456	3 456	2 612	63	97	167	257	62	111	187
25 to 34 years	9 629	9 629	7 013	134	220	399	827	165	250	511
35 to 44 years	9 058	9 058	6 336	137	152	391	917	113	230	485
45 to 54 years	6 138	6 138	4 189	95	99	310	647	83	148	300
55 to 64 years	5 256	5 256	3 677	90	90	231	500	86	145	256
65 to 74 years	4 087	4 087	3 039	92	79	157	350	107	152	202
75 to 84 years	2 295	2 295	1 771	84	37	80	156	71	137	97
85 years and over	591	591	476	16	9	18	36	22	21	14
3 and 4 years	1 937	1 937	1 385	40	56	93	189	28	54	131
16 years and over	43 874	43 874	31 542	783	858	1 897	3 985	746	1 300	2 267
18 years and over	42 146	42 146	30 307	747	820	1 822	3 822	729	1 257	2 149
21 years and over	39 751	39 751	28 533	699	761	1 720	3 628	700	1 166	2 005
60 years and over	9 599	9 599	7 170	237	173	366	775	243	392	436
62 years and over	8 544	8 544	6 420	223	159	325	677	229	362	395
Median	32.9	32.9	32.7	32.3	27.2	32.6	33.9	35.3	33.4	30.7
Female										
Under 5 years	30 437	30 437	22 030	571	639	1 292	2 724	498	910	1 629
5 to 9 years	2 230	2 230	1 598	48	64	110	219	34	75	128
10 to 14 years	2 519	2 519	1 765	54	74	107	229	31	65	130
15 to 19 years	2 319	2 319	1 613	45	55	112	230	33	55	145
20 to 24 years	2 043	2 043	1 500	36	51	73	183	23	75	106
25 to 34 years	1 784	1 784	1 340	25	51	94	134	29	55	93
35 to 44 years	4 920	4 920	3 589	64	98	194	414	78	119	279
45 to 54 years	4 592	4 592	3 229	66	81	199	456	43	116	252
55 to 64 years	3 134	3 134	2 157	54	47	154	328	47	80	166
65 to 74 years	2 760	2 760	2 002	45	52	119	242	54	85	140
75 to 84 years	2 275	2 275	1 732	62	41	78	174	66	89	120
85 years and over	1 425	1 425	1 134	57	21	40	97	44	80	62
3 and 4 years	436	436	371	15	4	12	18	16	16	8
16 years and over	935	935	662	23	21	49	101	10	37	63
18 years and over	22 963	22 963	16 762	419	433	949	2 008	396	696	1 203
21 years and over	22 147	22 147	16 167	404	412	919	1 931	386	675	1 158
60 years and over	20 920	20 920	15 246	384	382	876	1 829	371	629	1 096
62 years and over	5 482	5 482	4 238	156	100	187	401	152	233	258
Median	4 934	4 934	3 840	152	90	171	346	145	208	232
Male	33.8	33.8	33.9	37.4	27.4	32.7	34.0	39.3	35.8	32.9
Median age	28 814	28 814	20 332	532	655	1 289	2 720	456	842	1 583
	31.9	31.9	31.4	27.8	27.1	32.5	33.7	34.1	31.1	28.0
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP										
All persons	59 251	59 251	42 362	1 103	1 294	2 581	5 444	954	1 752	3 212
In households	58 633	58 633	41 781	1 021	1 294	2 581	5 415	903	1 747	3 212
Householder	21 538	21 538	15 758	308	393	866	1 887	373	660	1 040
Family householder	16 175	16 175	11 370	242	321	698	1 589	221	448	822
Nonfamily householder	5 363	5 363	4 388	66	72	168	298	152	212	218
Living alone	4 680	4 680	3 812	58	66	147	269	138	189	182
Spouse	13 637	13 637	9 321	182	245	618	1 424	178	345	660
Child	19 556	19 556	13 718	374	514	903	1 854	243	551	1 197
Other relatives	2 481	2 481	1 843	131	119	130	170	76	132	198
Nonrelatives	1 421	1 421	1 141	26	23	64	80	33	59	117
Institutionalized persons	504	504	482	—	—	—	18	38	5	—
Other persons in group quarters	114	114	99	82	—	—	11	13	—	—
Persons per household	2.72	2.72	2.65	3.32	3.32	2.95	2.88	2.39	2.62	3.05
Persons per family	3.20	3.20	3.18	3.81	3.77	3.32	3.18	3.19	3.26	3.46
Persons 65 years and over	6 973	6 973	5 286	192	125	255	542	200	310	313
In households	6 492	6 492	4 807	129	125	255	540	198	310	313
Householder	4 430	4 430	3 330	81	86	174	353	141	216	209
Nonfamily householder	1 957	1 957	1 544	34	33	68	136	74	101	96
Living alone	1 896	1 896	1 500	32	32	68	129	72	96	93
Spouse	1 627	1 627	1 174	37	31	60	138	40	80	76
Other relatives	385	385	267	9	7	20	47	17	13	25
Nonrelatives	50	50	36	2	1	1	2	—	1	3
Institutionalized persons	414	414	414	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other persons in group quarters	67	67	65	63	—	—	2	2	—	—
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN										
Families	16 175	16 175	11 370	242	321	698	1 589	221	448	822
With own children under 18 years	8 264	8 264	5 817	120	178	346	813	92	203	448
Number of own children under 18 years	15 620	15 620	10 939	279	401	675	1 521	188	402	921
Married-couple families	13 637	13 637	9 313	179	252	609	1 433	173	345	651
With own children under 18 years	6 776	6 776	4 565	87	141	299	733	72	154	347
Number of own children under 18 years	13 030	13 030	8 749	205	313	590	1 404	148	307	723
Female householder, no husband present	2 002	2 002	1 665	51	49	64	105	40	79	141
With own children under 18 years	1 235	1 235	1 060	29	26	35	56	17	38	83
Number of own children under 18 years	2 181	2 181	1 892	65	69	58	82	34	78	167
MARITAL STATUS										
Males 15 years and over	21 354	21 354	15 089	377	432	968	2 015	353	619	1 096
Never married	4 891	4 891	3 611	132	109	236	386	96	156	299
Now married, except separated	14 151	14 151	9 680	196	269	641	1 474	187	362	681
Separated	328	328	257	6	13	15	18	13	20	20
Widowed	462	462	337	12	10	21	44	11	23	19
Divorced	1 522	1 522	1 204	31	31	55	93	46	58	77
Females 15 years and over	23 369	23 369	17 054	424	446	963	2 046	400	715	1 226
Never married	3 933	3 933	3 034	151	78	147	291	89	130	204
Now married, except separated	14 151	14 151	9 708	198	264	644	1 461	191	364	697
Separated	467	467	404	23	14	17	15	11	32	46
Widowed	2 653	2 653	2 127	36	53	87	168	69	112	147
Divorced	2 165	2 165	1 781	16	37	68	111	40	77	132

Table 2. General Characteristics of White Persons: 1990—Con.

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Victoria city, Victoria County—Con.								Remainder of Victoria County	
	Tract 3.01 (pt.)	Tract 3.02 (pt.)	Tract 5.01	Tract 5.02	Tract 6.01	Tract 6.02	Tract 16.01	Tract 16.02	Tract 9	Tract 14 (pt.)
AGE										
All persons	1 026	1 294	2 922	3 114	1 577	3 233	4 633	7 034	1 824	5 110
Under 5 years.....	82	135	207	234	117	231	336	652	150	397
5 to 9 years.....	104	159	234	232	125	192	418	634	170	455
10 to 14 years.....	95	122	164	222	95	187	402	500	167	447
15 to 19 years.....	82	95	210	187	91	251	331	464	157	342
20 to 24 years.....	61	97	251	257	106	260	215	476	112	236
25 to 34 years.....	125	220	537	564	251	503	606	1 475	259	781
35 to 44 years.....	126	152	366	361	183	391	758	1 133	276	867
45 to 54 years.....	84	99	246	290	153	278	490	589	172	619
55 to 64 years.....	84	90	264	315	131	353	471	499	187	471
65 to 74 years.....	89	79	260	277	182	348	327	339	106	325
75 to 84 years.....	80	37	130	149	120	198	181	219	53	138
85 years and over.....	14	9	53	26	23	41	98	54	15	32
3 and 4 years.....	36	56	93	85	41	90	141	250	54	178
16 years and over.....	730	858	2 285	2 388	1 225	2 579	3 398	5 147	1 309	3 740
18 years and over.....	696	820	2 209	2 308	1 191	2 489	3 265	4 965	1 240	3 591
21 years and over.....	651	761	2 051	2 183	1 127	2 314	3 098	4 690	1 151	3 416
60 years and over.....	227	173	585	633	393	774	841	867	274	707
62 years and over.....	213	159	531	557	365	697	749	769	239	618
Median.....	32.1	27.2	32.2	32.4	35.2	34.8	35.2	30.7	30.9	34.0
Female	532	639	1 531	1 635	819	1 729	2 521	3 686	904	2 551
Under 5 years.....	44	64	100	107	59	113	160	313	57	209
5 to 9 years.....	52	74	118	116	64	87	207	317	89	213
10 to 14 years.....	40	55	87	102	51	107	214	239	73	211
15 to 19 years.....	32	51	101	91	45	141	184	237	71	168
20 to 24 years.....	23	51	131	133	52	138	122	254	61	121
25 to 34 years.....	61	98	264	274	110	241	339	790	136	393
35 to 44 years.....	61	81	182	197	75	198	414	572	135	434
45 to 54 years.....	48	47	124	157	82	144	243	312	88	313
55 to 64 years.....	42	52	147	189	75	203	261	262	89	227
65 to 74 years.....	60	41	157	152	109	198	185	199	64	161
75 to 84 years.....	55	21	74	97	77	126	118	149	31	85
85 years and over.....	14	4	46	20	20	33	74	42	10	16
3 and 4 years.....	20	21	46	39	19	45	68	112	16	97
16 years and over.....	394	433	1 208	1 294	637	1 397	1 893	2 774	673	1 884
18 years and over.....	379	412	1 180	1 251	619	1 347	1 824	2 685	643	1 813
21 years and over.....	360	382	1 089	1 193	585	1 247	1 726	2 537	593	1 721
60 years and over.....	150	100	353	378	243	461	499	518	148	363
62 years and over.....	146	90	329	327	228	422	453	467	128	315
Median.....	37.6	27.4	33.3	34.8	39.0	36.7	36.1	31.3	32.1	34.2
Male	494	655	1 391	1 479	758	1 504	2 112	3 348	920	2 559
Median age.....	27.5	27.1	31.0	30.2	33.0	32.9	34.3	30.1	29.3	33.8
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP										
All persons	1 026	1 294	2 922	3 114	1 577	3 233	4 633	7 034	1 824	5 110
In households.....	944	1 294	2 841	3 114	1 574	3 232	4 478	6 929	1 824	5 081
Householder.....	283	393	1 205	1 315	638	1 418	1 640	2 681	580	1 772
Family householder.....	220	321	735	828	414	848	1 313	1 958	485	1 502
Nonfamily householder.....	63	72	470	487	224	570	327	723	95	270
Living alone.....	55	66	403	424	204	488	289	602	89	242
Spouse.....	164	245	581	635	328	671	1 090	1 530	433	1 358
Child.....	350	514	825	897	448	825	1 536	2 320	691	1 729
Other relatives.....	121	119	118	152	105	178	121	195	97	152
Nonrelatives.....	26	23	112	115	55	140	91	203	23	70
Institutionalized persons.....	—	—	81	—	—	—	155	105	—	18
Other persons in group quarters.....	82	—	—	—	3	1	—	—	—	11
Persons per household.....	3.34	3.32	2.36	2.37	2.44	2.26	2.74	2.58	3.17	2.87
Persons per family.....	3.85	3.77	3.07	3.04	3.09	2.95	3.09	3.06	3.54	3.16
Persons 65 years and over	183	125	443	452	325	587	606	612	174	495
In households.....	120	125	376	452	325	587	455	510	174	493
Householder.....	77	86	266	332	230	408	307	359	117	319
Nonfamily householder.....	34	33	141	166	116	193	120	176	48	118
Living alone.....	32	32	134	164	113	186	119	172	46	112
Spouse.....	33	31	78	96	78	150	123	115	42	127
Other relatives.....	8	7	22	23	13	25	21	34	14	45
Nonrelatives.....	2	1	10	1	4	4	4	2	1	2
Institutionalized persons.....	—	—	67	—	—	—	151	102	—	—
Other persons in group quarters.....	63	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN										
Families	220	321	735	828	414	848	1 313	1 958	485	1 502
With own children under 18 years.....	111	178	350	387	170	346	708	1 110	263	766
Number of own children under 18 years.....	262	401	645	708	318	628	1 298	1 964	525	1 429
Married-couple families	161	252	585	641	326	667	1 086	1 532	434	1 365
With own children under 18 years.....	78	141	261	260	135	248	550	806	242	697
Number of own children under 18 years.....	188	313	484	471	265	473	1 035	1 473	487	1 325
Female householder, no husband present	48	49	114	167	66	148	192	347	35	92
With own children under 18 years.....	29	26	75	116	29	85	137	264	14	49
Number of own children under 18 years.....	65	69	135	221	43	141	235	433	23	73
MARITAL STATUS										
Males 15 years and over	349	432	1 091	1 116	595	1 201	1 537	2 431	652	1 893
Never married.....	125	109	302	296	153	304	280	536	149	349
Now married, except separated.....	178	269	623	663	343	705	1 122	1 580	447	1 405
Separated.....	6	13	30	16	23	33	9	33	15	17
Widowed.....	12	10	30	31	19	36	34	42	11	36
Divorced.....	28	31	106	110	57	123	92	240	30	86
Females 15 years and over	396	446	1 226	1 310	645	1 422	1 940	2 817	685	1 918
Never married.....	146	78	231	239	116	275	306	487	120	262
Now married, except separated.....	179	264	609	667	339	707	1 131	1 582	449	1 394
Separated.....	22	14	39	37	14	48	26	65	7	10
Widowed.....	34	53	202	182	117	227	276	286	70	148
Divorced.....	15	37	145	185	59	165	201	397	39	104

Table 3. General Characteristics of Black Persons: 1990

(Threshold is 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text)

		Victoria County		Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Victoria County		Victoria city, Victoria County			
Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Victoria, TX MSA	Total	Victoria city	Tract 3.01	Tract 3.02	Tract 2.02	Tract 3.01 (pt.)	Tract 3.02 (pt.)	Tract 16.02
AGE									
All persons	4 906	4 906	4 373	553	473	752	529	473	614
Under 5 years	406	406	372	29	23	46	29	23	102
5 to 9 years	422	422	386	34	50	66	32	50	65
10 to 14 years	454	454	399	44	50	89	42	50	51
15 to 19 years	408	408	362	37	25	84	33	25	51
20 to 24 years	346	346	323	42	27	47	42	27	33
25 to 34 years	768	768	699	71	58	108	69	58	123
35 to 44 years	735	735	651	60	52	139	57	52	106
45 to 54 years	412	412	358	48	40	74	47	40	25
55 to 64 years	372	372	323	68	54	48	64	54	22
65 to 74 years	349	349	302	73	58	38	70	58	20
75 to 84 years	172	172	145	37	34	11	34	34	9
85 years and over	62	62	53	10	2	2	10	2	7
3 and 4 years	159	159	145	9	9	15	9	9	41
16 years and over	3 551	3 551	3 153	443	345	536	424	345	387
18 years and over	3 394	3 394	3 013	425	337	498	408	337	368
21 years and over	3 139	3 139	2 782	395	322	456	379	322	340
60 years and over	771	771	662	156	120	74	148	120	48
62 years and over	702	702	605	142	110	65	135	110	45
Median	30.4	30.4	29.8	38.8	35.7	28.8	38.6	35.7	25.6
Female									
Under 5 years	2 610	2 610	2 358	297	256	384	284	256	358
5 to 9 years	195	195	181	19	10	16	19	10	52
10 to 14 years	217	217	197	17	23	30	15	23	34
15 to 19 years	222	222	200	18	17	48	17	17	25
20 to 24 years	200	200	185	18	19	44	16	19	22
25 to 34 years	173	173	161	17	13	18	17	13	25
35 to 44 years	414	414	380	36	28	58	36	28	83
45 to 54 years	403	403	365	32	27	82	30	27	62
55 to 64 years	225	225	195	26	24	36	25	24	14
65 to 74 years	214	214	188	35	36	26	33	36	13
75 to 84 years	193	193	173	43	37	20	42	37	14
85 years and over	110	110	93	28	21	5	26	21	7
3 and 4 years	44	44	40	8	1	1	8	1	7
16 years and over	78	78	70	5	3	5	5	3	21
18 years and over	1 945	1 945	1 753	242	203	286	232	203	240
21 years and over	1 869	1 869	1 682	233	198	263	224	198	234
60 years and over	1 744	1 744	1 566	221	186	244	213	186	222
62 years and over	451	451	396	96	78	37	93	78	35
Median	414	414	366	91	73	34	88	73	33
Male	32.1	32.1	31.6	42.6	40.3	30.8	42.6	40.3	28.3
Median age	2 296	2 296	2 015	256	217	368	245	217	256
	28.4	28.4	27.7	33.3	29.8	26.8	32.8	29.8	19.1
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP									
All persons	4 906	4 906	4 373	553	473	752	529	473	614
In households	4 823	4 823	4 300	553	473	752	529	473	591
Householder	1 813	1 813	1 619	231	183	241	224	183	208
Family householder	1 239	1 239	1 098	143	119	200	136	119	171
Nonfamily householder	574	574	521	88	64	41	88	64	37
Living alone	496	496	447	80	58	36	80	58	29
Spouse	667	667	573	71	77	120	65	77	74
Child	1 766	1 766	1 591	169	149	314	159	149	261
Other relatives	398	398	355	65	49	61	64	49	30
Nonrelatives	179	179	162	17	15	16	17	15	18
Institutionalized persons	75	75	67	—	—	—	—	—	23
Other persons in group quarters	8	8	6	—	—	—	—	—	—
Persons per household	2.69	2.69	2.67	2.44	2.57	3.19	2.41	2.57	2.80
Persons per family	3.33	3.33	3.32	3.22	3.28	3.55	3.21	3.28	3.08
Persons 65 years and over	583	583	500	120	94	51	114	94	36
In households	542	542	459	120	94	51	114	94	17
Householder	397	397	338	92	70	34	88	70	9
Nonfamily householder	203	203	175	47	30	17	47	30	3
Living alone	193	193	165	44	30	17	44	30	3
Spouse	88	88	75	22	17	10	20	17	3
Other relatives	43	43	35	3	6	6	3	6	4
Nonrelatives	14	14	11	3	1	1	3	1	1
Institutionalized persons	41	41	41	—	—	—	—	—	19
Other persons in group quarters	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN									
Families	1 239	1 239	1 098	143	119	200	136	119	171
With own children under 18 years	670	670	603	47	43	116	46	43	132
Number of own children under 18 years	1 254	1 254	1 137	91	105	214	85	105	228
Married-couple families	702	702	595	73	77	125	67	77	77
With own children under 18 years	366	366	312	26	31	72	25	31	55
Number of own children under 18 years	690	690	597	52	71	130	46	71	95
Female householder, no husband present	459	459	431	57	35	63	56	35	88
With own children under 18 years	266	266	256	16	8	40	16	8	74
Number of own children under 18 years	490	490	473	27	22	81	27	22	128
MARITAL STATUS									
Males 15 years and over	1 648	1 648	1 436	203	144	261	193	144	149
Never married	611	611	542	84	40	99	80	40	45
Now married, except separated	744	744	634	79	84	127	73	84	78
Separated	80	80	76	13	8	7	13	8	7
Widowed	79	79	61	8	8	13	8	8	2
Divorced	134	134	123	19	4	15	19	4	13
Females 15 years and over	1 976	1 976	1 780	243	206	290	233	206	247
Never married	564	564	523	58	45	84	56	45	78
Now married, except separated	697	697	600	76	78	121	70	78	82
Separated	126	126	120	21	9	22	21	9	15
Widowed	300	300	270	64	47	27	64	47	23
Divorced	289	289	267	24	27	36	22	27	49

Table 4. **General Characteristics of American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut Persons: 1990**

[The above table was omitted because there were no qualifying areas]

Table 5. **General Characteristics of Asian or Pacific Islander Persons: 1990**

[The above table was omitted because there were no qualifying areas]

Table 6. General Characteristics of Hispanic Origin Persons: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Victoria County			Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Victoria County						
	Victoria, TX MSA	Total	Victoria city	Tract 3.01	Tract 3.02	Tract 7	Tract 13	Tract 14	Tract 15.02	Tract 16.03
AGE										
All persons	25 372	25 372	20 847	1 605	1 650	1 150	508	1 182	729	687
Under 5 years	2 682	2 682	2 284	169	175	107	35	119	58	71
5 to 9 years	2 844	2 844	2 357	182	209	106	44	139	75	86
10 to 14 years	2 612	2 612	2 082	173	175	125	57	129	86	85
15 to 19 years	2 358	2 358	1 884	132	136	96	53	126	91	58
20 to 24 years	2 046	2 046	1 744	119	130	86	38	80	47	26
25 to 34 years	4 239	4 239	3 555	238	277	200	83	203	100	117
35 to 44 years	3 503	3 503	2 826	190	186	140	65	189	140	167
45 to 54 years	2 016	2 016	1 635	125	130	125	43	94	77	45
55 to 64 years	1 420	1 420	1 103	116	103	97	42	56	30	17
65 to 74 years	1 035	1 035	850	92	85	46	30	29	14	13
75 to 84 years	510	510	438	61	39	18	15	12	6	1
85 years and over	107	107	89	8	5	4	3	6	5	1
3 and 4 years	1 044	1 044	901	72	72	44	10	47	24	33
16 years and over	16 745	16 745	13 741	1 055	1 061	794	360	768	493	433
18 years and over	15 806	15 806	12 991	1 004	1 012	747	339	714	458	409
21 years and over	14 419	14 419	11 856	920	928	697	310	641	406	384
60 years and over	2 310	2 310	1 890	214	179	109	72	67	37	22
62 years and over	2 054	2 054	1 696	194	161	90	58	55	32	18
Median	25.3	25.3	25.2	26.2	25.0	28.1	29.3	24.9	25.9	26.8
Female	12 834	12 834	10 575	785	834	582	236	596	362	344
Under 5 years	1 318	1 318	1 101	89	78	53	20	61	31	37
5 to 9 years	1 351	1 351	1 117	92	99	50	19	67	33	42
10 to 14 years	1 317	1 317	1 063	75	85	68	26	68	42	40
15 to 19 years	1 152	1 152	930	56	73	44	24	60	44	27
20 to 24 years	1 048	1 048	893	47	73	51	15	39	24	15
25 to 34 years	2 132	2 132	1 789	114	131	98	40	106	50	64
35 to 44 years	1 763	1 763	1 415	83	98	70	28	97	76	81
45 to 54 years	1 073	1 073	882	81	65	65	21	47	34	24
55 to 64 years	766	766	607	58	60	53	25	27	15	9
65 to 74 years	570	570	476	49	45	20	11	15	9	5
75 to 84 years	282	282	247	33	27	8	6	7	2	—
85 years and over	62	62	55	8	—	2	1	2	2	—
3 and 4 years	515	515	434	37	25	18	7	24	13	22
16 years and over	8 598	8 598	7 093	521	551	401	166	388	247	221
18 years and over	8 153	8 153	6 730	500	525	382	158	359	233	207
21 years and over	7 455	7 455	6 161	460	482	359	142	326	204	197
60 years and over	1 279	1 279	1 064	120	104	54	35	36	17	10
62 years and over	1 135	1 135	957	111	92	44	24	28	16	7
Median	26.1	26.1	26.0	28.0	25.8	27.3	30.4	25.3	26.8	26.9
Male	12 538	12 538	10 272	820	816	568	272	586	367	343
Median age	24.6	24.6	24.4	24.5	24.3	28.4	28.2	24.2	25.1	26.8
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP										
All persons	25 372	25 372	20 847	1 605	1 650	1 150	508	1 182	729	687
In households	25 238	25 238	20 724	1 599	1 650	1 150	508	1 177	718	681
Householder	7 286	7 286	6 072	452	444	327	147	310	202	187
Family householder	6 011	6 011	4 950	360	383	285	124	285	177	170
Nonfamily householder	1 275	1 275	1 122	92	61	42	23	25	25	17
Living alone	1 067	1 067	933	78	52	36	22	23	21	11
Spouse	4 607	4 607	3 668	245	300	231	104	243	162	155
Child	10 465	10 465	8 525	635	693	487	200	521	313	298
Other relatives	2 078	2 078	1 759	214	166	82	42	70	31	27
Nonrelatives	802	802	700	53	47	23	15	33	10	14
Institutionalized persons	124	124	116	—	—	—	—	5	11	3
Other persons in group quarters	10	10	7	6	—	—	—	—	—	3
Persons per household	3.40	3.40	3.36	3.53	3.68	3.52	3.39	3.65	3.44	3.61
Persons per family	3.79	3.79	3.77	4.04	3.99	3.81	3.77	3.78	3.73	3.79
Persons 65 years and over	1 652	1 652	1 377	161	129	68	48	47	25	15
In households	1 597	1 597	1 322	158	129	68	48	47	17	15
Householder	1 058	1 058	886	103	82	48	32	27	7	8
Nonfamily householder	407	407	359	42	26	11	7	7	—	1
Living alone	390	390	346	39	25	11	7	7	—	1
Spouse	323	323	260	31	31	14	13	11	6	4
Other relatives	195	195	157	21	12	6	3	9	4	2
Nonrelatives	21	21	19	3	4	—	—	—	—	1
Institutionalized persons	52	52	52	—	—	—	—	—	8	—
Other persons in group quarters	3	3	3	3	—	—	—	—	—	—
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN										
Families	6 011	6 011	4 950	360	383	285	124	285	177	170
With own children under 18 years	3 814	3 814	3 135	199	225	159	68	194	120	127
Number of own children under 18 years	8 215	8 215	6 711	471	533	346	149	418	250	259
Married-couple families	4 511	4 511	3 607	247	299	233	105	225	158	152
With own children under 18 years	2 878	2 878	2 287	140	179	130	59	156	104	117
Number of own children under 18 years	6 295	6 295	4 961	344	420	292	128	351	222	248
Female householder, no husband present	1 160	1 160	1 063	91	61	39	10	38	16	13
With own children under 18 years	755	755	700	49	34	22	8	23	14	9
Number of own children under 18 years	1 590	1 590	1 488	108	85	40	18	42	25	10
MARITAL STATUS										
Males 15 years and over	8 386	8 386	6 830	552	519	401	201	395	254	220
Never married	2 486	2 486	2 028	190	135	111	69	130	67	47
Now married, except separated	4 898	4 898	3 932	282	325	255	115	233	164	160
Separated	252	252	217	20	17	9	3	9	6	1
Widowed	178	178	145	15	9	8	5	8	2	1
Divorced	572	572	508	45	33	18	9	15	15	11
Females 15 years and over	8 848	8 848	7 294	529	572	411	171	400	256	225
Never married	2 056	2 056	1 693	126	118	92	36	94	57	44
Now married, except separated	4 926	4 926	3 933	269	327	252	110	247	168	162
Separated	377	377	352	37	24	13	4	8	7	1
Widowed	700	700	605	57	55	22	14	28	12	5
Divorced	789	789	711	40	48	32	7	23	12	13

Table 6. General Characteristics of Hispanic Origin Persons: 1990—Con.

[Threshold is 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Victoria city, Victoria County									
	Tract 1	Tract 2.01	Tract 2.02	Tract 3.01 (pt.)	Tract 3.02 (pt.)	Tract 4	Tract 5.01	Tract 5.02	Tract 6.01	Tract 6.02
AGE										
All persons	1 253	1 600	2 855	1 528	1 650	689	1 266	1 516	1 790	1 475
Under 5 years	130	173	299	164	175	74	142	178	172	165
5 to 9 years	141	173	340	175	209	68	121	182	200	122
10 to 14 years	125	161	354	160	175	51	129	159	152	124
15 to 19 years	93	160	292	124	136	39	129	138	154	141
20 to 24 years	103	134	197	116	130	55	137	140	176	155
25 to 34 years	204	252	444	229	277	132	237	249	297	276
35 to 44 years	141	212	479	179	186	67	160	193	189	178
45 to 54 years	93	144	207	118	130	54	103	109	180	135
55 to 64 years	93	82	125	111	103	39	59	84	112	89
65 to 74 years	82	65	77	88	85	39	59	40	101	64
75 to 84 years	37	37	34	56	39	33	21	37	51	22
85 years and over	11	7	7	8	5	6	9	7	6	4
3 and 4 years	50	70	126	70	72	34	50	66	67	66
16 years and over	845	1 055	1 795	1 004	1 061	489	888	959	1 237	1 042
18 years and over	807	997	1 663	957	1 012	473	838	900	1 177	984
21 years and over	746	904	1 516	876	928	453	767	823	1 074	892
60 years and over	175	145	168	204	179	139	109	125	216	129
62 years and over	160	131	151	184	161	125	100	110	198	112
Median	26.9	25.0	23.6	26.1	25.0	29.3	25.5	23.6	26.4	25.8
Female										
Under 5 years	625	795	1 404	749	834	355	641	779	911	757
5 to 9 years	70	88	138	86	78	33	68	86	81	83
10 to 14 years	73	71	156	88	99	29	55	82	104	48
15 to 19 years	60	74	173	69	85	30	50	83	82	75
20 to 24 years	46	82	121	53	73	24	72	59	72	78
25 to 34 years	47	64	93	45	73	30	75	74	85	78
35 to 44 years	90	122	236	111	131	61	109	128	147	129
45 to 54 years	65	107	247	79	98	29	69	108	85	92
55 to 64 years	53	78	106	77	65	29	55	61	99	77
65 to 74 years	46	43	69	55	60	25	29	48	65	52
75 to 84 years	48	38	45	47	45	39	40	26	55	33
85 years and over	21	22	16	31	27	22	12	19	33	9
3 and 4 years	6	6	4	8	—	4	7	5	3	3
16 years and over	28	43	63	35	25	17	21	33	34	32
18 years and over	415	540	908	499	551	257	451	511	631	537
21 years and over	396	512	854	478	525	245	429	481	601	505
60 years and over	370	464	792	440	482	237	386	452	548	454
62 years and over	97	83	93	115	104	85	70	72	124	67
Median	88	75	84	106	92	76	67	66	113	58
Male	26.5	26.8	25.7	28.0	25.8	29.5	25.0	25.4	27.1	25.9
Median age	628	805	1 451	779	816	334	625	737	879	718
Median age	27.5	23.6	20.9	24.2	24.3	29.2	25.7	21.3	25.6	25.8
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP										
All persons	1 253	1 600	2 855	1 528	1 650	689	1 266	1 516	1 790	1 475
In households	1 203	1 595	2 855	1 522	1 650	689	1 251	1 516	1 790	1 475
Householder	368	462	726	429	444	226	421	459	555	473
Family householder	269	377	658	341	383	166	291	358	448	352
Nonfamily householder	99	85	68	88	61	60	130	101	107	121
Living alone	87	72	48	75	52	55	112	79	95	91
Spouse	188	288	515	231	300	122	219	232	322	256
Child	462	644	1 279	608	693	249	463	650	682	512
Other relatives	145	149	232	202	166	70	98	111	180	146
Nonrelatives	40	52	103	52	47	22	50	64	51	88
Institutionalized persons	49	5	—	—	—	—	15	—	—	—
Other persons in group quarters	1	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—
Persons per household	3.26	3.41	3.88	3.54	3.68	2.98	2.92	3.22	3.23	3.01
Persons per family	3.95	3.83	4.03	4.05	3.99	3.60	3.62	3.67	3.65	3.49
Persons 65 years and over	130	109	118	152	129	110	89	84	158	90
In households	129	109	118	149	129	110	77	84	158	90
Householder	93	77	73	98	82	75	55	54	110	62
Nonfamily householder	42	34	22	41	26	31	36	27	44	19
Living alone	39	32	21	39	25	31	35	27	42	18
Spouse	17	26	25	28	31	25	8	13	35	19
Other relatives	17	6	19	20	12	9	12	17	10	7
Nonrelatives	2	—	1	3	4	1	2	—	3	2
Institutionalized persons	1	—	—	—	—	—	12	—	—	—
Other persons in group quarters	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN										
Families	269	377	658	341	383	166	291	358	448	352
With own children under 18 years	143	237	451	189	225	85	188	245	255	199
Number of own children under 18 years	360	498	1 010	451	533	174	375	545	494	387
Married-couple families	189	288	510	233	299	121	221	222	320	243
With own children under 18 years	102	184	358	132	179	69	143	142	179	139
Number of own children under 18 years	244	387	795	329	420	140	289	306	363	280
Female householder, no husband present	60	67	117	88	61	35	50	123	88	87
With own children under 18 years	31	41	76	48	34	12	32	94	53	48
Number of own children under 18 years	93	91	179	106	85	28	67	220	99	91
MARITAL STATUS										
Males 15 years and over	435	531	925	523	519	233	446	469	622	513
Never married	137	153	295	182	135	60	132	164	182	162
Now married, except separated	212	306	553	267	325	135	246	237	352	274
Separated	35	18	14	17	17	4	21	15	23	23
Widowed	16	9	12	15	9	8	13	14	14	9
Divorced	35	45	51	42	33	26	34	39	51	45
Females 15 years and over	422	562	937	506	572	263	468	528	644	551
Never married	104	122	203	121	118	51	123	124	152	146
Now married, except separated	208	307	545	254	327	142	237	246	344	280
Separated	19	29	41	37	24	5	18	40	29	30
Widowed	57	53	55	55	55	43	44	47	61	39
Divorced	34	51	93	39	48	22	46	71	58	56

Table 6. General Characteristics of Hispanic Origin Persons: 1990—Con.

[Threshold is 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Victoria city, Victoria County—Con.					Remainder of Victoria County				
	Tract 7 (pt.)	Tract 15.02 (pt.)	Tract 16.01	Tract 16.02	Tract 16.03 (pt.)	Tract 7 (pt.)	Tract 8	Tract 9	Tract 13 (pt.)	Tract 14 (pt.)
AGE										
All persons	602	649	954	2 207	519	548	478	1 188	505	891
Under 5 years	59	49	133	293	57	48	35	114	35	98
5 to 9 years	57	66	118	285	60	49	56	133	44	99
10 to 14 years	69	76	88	201	65	56	54	136	57	96
15 to 19 years	42	78	100	185	43	54	43	140	53	96
20 to 24 years	41	45	87	187	18	45	29	86	38	57
25 to 34 years	105	90	177	442	88	95	64	168	83	147
35 to 44 years	70	129	123	345	138	70	53	164	65	152
45 to 54 years	61	66	62	122	33	64	40	92	43	76
55 to 64 years	53	28	33	66	7	44	49	89	40	39
65 to 74 years	25	12	19	43	9	21	34	45	30	19
75 to 84 years	17	5	11	31	1	1	17	18	14	7
85 years and over	3	5	3	7	—	1	4	3	3	5
3 and 4 years	25	22	43	105	28	19	14	34	10	40
16 years and over	411	442	599	1 389	331	383	323	774	357	577
18 years and over	391	412	567	1 320	313	356	306	721	336	537
21 years and over	363	367	492	1 201	293	334	283	641	307	483
60 years and over	71	33	46	113	12	38	80	109	70	43
62 years and over	58	28	44	102	12	32	72	91	56	37
Median	27.8	26.4	21.8	23.8	27.2	28.3	28.3	24.3	29.1	25.0
Female	297	327	508	1 179	263	285	254	583	234	447
Under 5 years	23	27	63	141	28	30	18	56	20	53
5 to 9 years	23	29	53	155	31	27	29	64	19	46
10 to 14 years	39	40	44	105	33	29	37	55	26	47
15 to 19 years	19	38	65	93	19	25	20	66	24	44
20 to 24 years	23	24	49	110	11	28	15	46	15	27
25 to 34 years	52	44	97	257	49	46	32	82	40	80
35 to 44 years	34	71	70	175	67	36	30	86	28	78
45 to 54 years	33	29	33	61	18	32	20	46	21	39
55 to 64 years	32	13	19	36	3	21	25	44	24	16
65 to 74 years	10	8	11	22	4	10	20	23	11	10
75 to 84 years	7	2	3	20	—	1	6	13	5	5
85 years and over	2	2	1	4	—	—	2	2	1	2
3 and 4 years	8	13	18	44	19	10	7	18	7	23
16 years and over	208	222	336	761	169	193	164	395	164	293
18 years and over	201	210	317	728	159	181	159	369	156	272
21 years and over	188	185	271	660	151	171	147	327	140	247
60 years and over	36	15	22	61	5	18	42	61	33	23
62 years and over	28	14	21	54	5	16	38	52	22	20
Median	29.1	26.6	22.8	24.2	27.1	25.6	27.0	25.6	30.2	25.8
Male	305	322	446	1 028	256	263	224	605	271	444
Median age	27.1	26.3	20.8	23.2	27.3	29.1	28.9	23.1	28.1	23.5
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP										
All persons	602	649	954	2 207	519	548	478	1 188	505	891
In households	602	638	943	2 182	519	548	478	1 188	505	886
Householder	165	181	277	654	148	162	137	303	146	227
Family householder	147	161	233	558	134	138	112	272	123	212
Nonfamily householder	18	20	44	96	14	24	25	31	23	15
Living alone	18	17	32	83	8	18	20	30	22	14
Spouse	113	143	165	400	122	118	92	244	103	192
Child	267	277	421	955	235	220	206	545	200	393
Other relatives	51	28	46	109	7	31	26	88	41	52
Nonrelatives	6	9	34	64	7	17	17	8	15	22
Institutionalized persons	—	11	11	25	—	—	—	—	—	5
Other persons in group quarters	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Persons per household	3.64	3.46	3.27	3.22	3.53	3.40	3.47	3.84	3.40	3.70
Persons per family	3.93	3.71	3.56	3.52	3.73	3.69	3.87	4.14	3.78	3.81
Persons 65 years and over	45	22	33	81	10	23	55	66	47	31
In households	45	14	23	60	10	23	55	66	47	31
Householder	32	5	17	37	6	16	36	43	32	17
Nonfamily householder	8	—	7	18	1	3	14	16	7	4
Living alone	8	—	7	18	1	3	12	16	7	4
Spouse	9	5	2	10	3	5	14	10	13	7
Other relatives	4	4	4	13	—	2	4	13	2	7
Nonrelatives	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—
Institutionalized persons	—	8	10	21	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other persons in group quarters	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN										
Families	147	161	233	558	134	138	112	272	123	212
With own children under 18 years	79	106	172	411	102	80	65	179	68	146
Number of own children under 18 years	182	219	357	824	201	164	159	413	149	317
Married-couple families	113	142	156	378	120	120	91	241	104	174
With own children under 18 years	61	90	113	268	94	69	54	164	59	122
Number of own children under 18 years	144	192	236	564	193	148	126	386	128	272
Female householder, no husband present	26	16	65	152	11	13	13	23	10	21
With own children under 18 years	14	14	54	130	8	8	6	11	8	12
Number of own children under 18 years	31	24	111	237	8	9	18	19	18	24
MARITAL STATUS										
Males 15 years and over	205	227	267	650	166	196	163	397	200	297
Never married	57	58	70	167	36	54	52	115	69	92
Now married, except separated	125	147	169	407	123	130	97	256	114	180
Separated	7	6	2	13	1	2	1	10	3	8
Widowed	5	2	3	13	—	3	9	5	5	5
Divorced	11	14	23	50	6	7	4	11	9	12
Females 15 years and over	212	231	348	778	171	199	170	408	169	301
Never married	47	51	97	172	33	45	51	105	36	65
Now married, except separated	126	149	173	417	125	126	100	256	109	195
Separated	9	7	11	47	1	4	4	6	4	3
Widowed	16	12	18	41	2	6	13	26	13	22
Divorced	14	12	49	101	10	18	2	15	7	16

Table 7. General Characteristics of White, Not of Hispanic Origin Persons: 1990

(Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text)

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Victoria County			Totals for split tracts/8NA's in Victoria County				
	Victoria, TX MSA	Total	Victoria city	Tract 7	Tract 13	Tract 14	Tract 15.02	Tract 16.03
AGE								
All persons	43 835	43 835	29 678	1 823	1 591	4 816	6 134	3 839
Under 5 years	3 056	3 056	1 981	144	125	359	351	381
5 to 9 years	3 480	3 480	2 219	149	135	419	481	409
10 to 14 years	3 169	3 169	1 992	144	100	418	525	330
15 to 19 years	2 791	2 791	1 896	108	96	304	500	251
20 to 24 years	2 267	2 267	1 617	111	63	212	293	139
25 to 34 years	7 167	7 167	4 931	269	275	730	773	786
35 to 44 years	6 859	6 859	4 561	301	248	809	1 060	766
45 to 54 years	4 857	4 857	3 153	227	178	594	966	362
55 to 64 years	4 313	4 313	2 953	163	172	466	638	219
65 to 74 years	3 401	3 401	2 477	125	118	326	331	123
75 to 84 years	1 947	1 947	1 474	67	72	147	170	58
85 years and over	528	528	424	15	9	32	46	15
3 and 4 years	1 318	1 318	846	62	53	160	159	164
16 years and over	33 573	33 573	23 113	1 365	1 211	3 557	4 688	2 656
18 years and over	32 427	32 427	22 344	1 326	1 166	3 424	4 457	2 551
21 years and over	30 857	30 857	21 243	1 258	1 128	3 268	4 207	2 440
60 years and over	8 051	8 051	5 907	289	278	725	829	305
62 years and over	7 167	7 167	5 290	261	246	635	703	250
Median	35.0	35.0	35.4	34.5	35.1	34.6	36.7	31.2
Female	22 609	22 609	15 567	904	797	2 416	3 068	1 955
Under 5 years	1 455	1 455	947	72	69	188	163	180
5 to 9 years	1 724	1 724	1 101	74	69	200	240	218
10 to 14 years	1 526	1 526	968	67	47	196	251	162
15 to 19 years	1 354	1 354	944	41	32	152	242	119
20 to 24 years	1 175	1 175	835	62	37	114	127	76
25 to 34 years	3 690	3 690	2 542	131	136	368	381	443
35 to 44 years	3 469	3 469	2 325	156	127	399	568	364
45 to 54 years	2 461	2 461	1 605	110	89	303	469	181
55 to 64 years	2 244	2 244	1 595	80	82	225	314	103
65 to 74 years	1 884	1 884	1 408	66	60	161	168	60
75 to 84 years	1 230	1 230	961	34	44	93	108	37
85 years and over	397	397	336	11	5	17	37	12
3 and 4 years	635	635	404	34	31	88	77	73
16 years and over	17 644	17 644	12 372	685	604	1 800	2 378	1 363
18 years and over	17 105	17 105	12 004	670	588	1 737	2 264	1 314
21 years and over	16 294	16 294	11 424	642	576	1 653	2 136	1 264
60 years and over	4 610	4 610	3 512	151	145	375	445	161
62 years and over	4 158	4 158	3 186	141	133	325	389	134
Median	36.0	36.0	36.8	35.3	35.5	34.8	37.9	30.9
Male	21 226	21 226	14 111	919	794	2 400	3 066	1 884
Median age	34.0	34.0	34.1	33.9	34.5	34.5	35.3	31.7
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP								
All persons	43 835	43 835	29 678	1 823	1 591	4 816	6 134	3 839
In households	43 272	43 272	29 152	1 823	1 591	4 787	6 044	3 833
Householder	17 033	17 033	12 012	654	599	1 711	2 147	1 291
Family householder	12 496	12 496	8 340	518	476	1 430	1 765	1 090
Nonfamily householder	4 537	4 537	3 672	136	123	281	382	201
Living alone	3 979	3 979	3 206	120	113	252	334	180
Spouse	10 778	10 778	7 041	467	424	1 284	1 625	1 001
Child	13 266	13 266	8 567	583	497	1 593	2 046	1 448
Other relatives	1 256	1 256	810	73	47	130	156	54
Nonrelatives	939	939	722	46	24	69	70	39
Institutionalized persons	456	456	434	—	—	18	90	4
Other persons in group quarters	107	107	92	—	—	11	—	2
Persons per household	2.56	2.56	2.45	2.76	2.66	2.82	2.83	2.97
Persons per family	3.05	3.05	2.99	3.14	3.02	3.13	3.18	3.30
Persons 65 years and over	5 876	5 876	4 375	207	199	505	547	196
In households	5 421	5 421	3 922	207	199	503	459	196
Householder	3 719	3 719	2 734	139	135	329	290	136
Nonfamily householder	1 669	1 669	1 289	61	49	130	88	62
Living alone	1 618	1 618	1 253	61	48	123	86	60
Spouse	1 399	1 399	988	49	57	130	139	48
Other relatives	263	263	172	18	6	42	30	11
Nonrelatives	40	40	28	1	1	2	—	1
Institutionalized persons	391	391	391	—	—	—	88	—
Other persons in group quarters	64	64	62	—	—	2	—	—
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN								
Families	12 496	12 496	8 340	518	476	1 430	1 765	1 090
With own children under 18 years	5 996	5 996	3 945	247	214	713	861	679
Number of own children under 18 years	10 703	10 703	6 889	456	401	1 315	1 591	1 264
Married-couple families	10 850	10 850	7 088	462	421	1 300	1 626	1 006
With own children under 18 years	5 054	5 054	3 198	218	195	648	779	624
Number of own children under 18 years	9 225	9 225	5 737	407	372	1 218	1 441	1 173
Female householder, no husband present	1 297	1 297	1 014	40	42	88	107	67
With own children under 18 years	780	780	630	21	15	46	64	48
Number of own children under 18 years	1 236	1 236	988	31	23	68	119	79
MARITAL STATUS								
Males 15 years and over	16 226	16 226	10 935	695	619	1 788	2 363	1 324
Never married	3 381	3 381	2 389	151	137	315	543	219
Now married, except separated	11 141	11 141	7 271	479	432	1 334	1 666	1 017
Separated	183	183	136	9	5	13	13	11
Widowed	355	355	251	15	12	40	33	13
Divorced	1 166	1 166	888	41	33	86	108	64
Females 15 years and over	17 904	17 904	12 551	691	612	1 832	2 414	1 395
Never married	2 687	2 687	2 014	78	62	246	378	196
Now married, except separated	11 099	11 099	7 271	480	436	1 319	1 668	1 020
Separated	246	246	197	11	7	10	17	12
Widowed	2 190	2 190	1 725	74	72	152	195	77
Divorced	1 682	1 682	1 344	48	35	105	156	90

Table 7. General Characteristics of White, Not of Hispanic Origin Persons: 1990—Con.

(Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text)

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Victoria city, Victoria County								
	Tract 1	Tract 2.01	Tract 2.02	Tract 4	Tract 5.01	Tract 5.02	Tract 6.01	Tract 6.02	Tract 15.02 (pt.)
AGE									
All persons	515	779	1 496	1 169	2 224	2 074	765	2 164	5 446
Under 5 years.....	31	44	107	70	132	114	44	105	305
5 to 9 years.....	25	40	110	66	162	120	39	110	433
10 to 14 years.....	27	35	99	49	103	107	29	95	468
15 to 19 years.....	15	44	89	62	154	97	31	138	442
20 to 24 years.....	35	38	72	52	198	160	34	148	262
25 to 34 years.....	98	112	258	181	411	391	123	316	678
35 to 44 years.....	60	102	194	154	271	236	97	255	959
45 to 54 years.....	45	49	171	110	184	209	67	185	846
55 to 64 years.....	40	86	166	129	230	256	75	292	565
65 to 74 years.....	71	105	145	168	219	239	118	305	300
75 to 84 years.....	50	109	73	104	115	123	88	178	143
85 years and over.....	18	15	12	24	45	22	20	37	45
3 and 4 years.....	17	12	55	28	63	43	16	42	143
16 years and over.....	427	653	1 165	969	1 806	1 717	649	1 830	4 168
18 years and over.....	423	641	1 124	947	1 755	1 677	637	1 788	3 957
21 years and over.....	412	606	1 076	910	1 628	1 606	615	1 680	3 732
60 years and over.....	161	285	315	373	509	532	261	680	735
62 years and over.....	154	264	288	341	460	469	246	613	628
Median.....	37.7	41.8	35.5	41.4	33.7	36.7	43.1	41.7	36.8
Female	270	421	785	687	1 169	1 113	402	1 169	2 728
Under 5 years.....	14	23	47	28	66	55	22	50	141
5 to 9 years.....	12	17	42	30	82	65	23	51	223
10 to 14 years.....	16	18	44	21	50	47	12	49	221
15 to 19 years.....	8	21	35	30	70	53	19	78	208
20 to 24 years.....	18	22	43	20	104	83	15	84	114
25 to 34 years.....	47	54	135	92	206	192	48	157	335
35 to 44 years.....	18	54	104	81	137	123	42	123	510
45 to 54 years.....	26	22	101	55	94	113	32	92	409
55 to 64 years.....	27	55	90	67	129	155	44	162	282
65 to 74 years.....	39	60	87	95	127	126	74	176	155
75 to 84 years.....	32	64	50	71	64	84	53	117	94
85 years and over.....	13	11	7	17	40	17	18	30	36
3 and 4 years.....	5	8	26	9	32	22	7	25	67
16 years and over.....	224	359	645	520	961	940	343	1 007	2 116
18 years and over.....	223	354	627	511	945	916	336	984	2 013
21 years and over.....	216	337	606	495	871	878	323	921	1 900
60 years and over.....	99	172	192	220	301	318	164	410	402
62 years and over.....	96	152	174	204	278	273	156	377	354
Median.....	45.3	45.5	39.5	45.3	35.5	39.4	49.7	44.3	37.9
Male	245	358	711	562	1 055	961	363	995	2 718
Median age.....	36.1	39.7	33.0	37.9	32.2	34.3	38.5	38.1	35.3
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP									
All persons	515	779	1 496	1 169	2 224	2 074	765	2 164	5 446
In households.....	484	774	1 496	1 169	2 158	2 074	762	2 163	5 356
Householder.....	239	372	599	559	985	989	382	1 075	1 906
Family householder.....	124	218	431	337	576	579	212	581	1 553
Nonfamily householder.....	115	154	168	222	409	410	170	494	353
Living alone.....	103	139	146	199	347	363	155	419	310
Spouse.....	103	175	355	275	459	468	175	486	1 433
Child.....	102	165	439	273	560	471	146	446	1 815
Other relatives.....	19	35	62	30	63	78	27	81	142
Nonrelatives.....	21	27	41	32	91	68	32	75	60
Institutionalized persons.....	19	5	—	—	66	—	—	—	90
Other persons in group quarters.....	12	—	—	—	—	—	3	1	—
Persons per household.....	2.04	2.11	2.51	2.12	2.21	2.14	2.00	2.05	2.82
Persons per family.....	2.81	2.76	3.00	2.74	2.90	2.82	2.64	2.76	3.19
Persons 65 years and over	139	229	230	296	379	384	226	520	488
In households.....	137	229	230	296	324	384	226	520	400
Householder.....	96	161	155	208	229	287	163	363	252
Nonfamily householder.....	52	77	78	103	115	143	87	179	80
Living alone.....	51	73	76	100	109	141	85	173	79
Spouse.....	33	59	59	78	74	84	52	137	118
Other relatives.....	8	8	13	9	12	12	7	18	30
Nonrelatives.....	—	1	3	1	9	1	4	2	—
Institutionalized persons.....	—	—	—	—	55	—	—	—	88
Other persons in group quarters.....	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN									
Families	124	218	431	337	576	579	212	594	1 553
With own children under 18 years.....	49	68	194	121	252	219	67	202	765
Number of own children under 18 years.....	82	111	339	211	429	349	113	332	1 410
Married-couple families	102	172	354	277	456	479	175	499	1 432
With own children under 18 years.....	38	52	150	89	180	157	56	155	697
Number of own children under 18 years.....	66	82	276	163	308	258	102	269	1 292
Female householder, no husband present	19	35	65	50	90	86	30	78	93
With own children under 18 years.....	10	14	36	27	61	54	11	43	51
Number of own children under 18 years.....	15	28	54	41	101	82	11	60	89
MARITAL STATUS									
Males 15 years and over	204	297	528	456	856	787	308	835	2 097
Never married.....	56	66	108	113	241	186	71	184	493
Now married, except separated.....	109	178	357	286	479	491	179	512	1 467
Separated.....	2	8	9	6	21	7	10	18	10
Widowed.....	7	16	13	12	23	21	14	29	31
Divorced.....	30	29	41	39	92	82	34	92	96
Females 15 years and over	228	363	652	528	971	946	345	1 019	2 143
Never married.....	47	52	85	79	178	158	49	166	333
Now married, except separated.....	108	180	370	281	478	493	178	506	1 473
Separated.....	7	14	15	6	27	15	4	26	15
Widowed.....	42	77	104	96	168	145	81	196	184
Divorced.....	24	40	78	66	120	135	33	125	138

Table 7. General Characteristics of White, Not of Hispanic Origin Persons: 1990—Con.

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Victoria city, Victoria County—Con.			Remainder of Victoria County				
	Tract 16.01	Tract 16.02	Tract 16.03 (pt.)	Tract 7 (pt.)	Tract 8	Tract 9	Tract 13 (pt.)	Tract 14 (pt.)
AGE								
All persons	4 028	5 460	2 798	1 676	927	1 015	1 588	4 662
Under 5 years	257	440	287	136	66	79	125	350
5 to 9 years	339	436	295	138	71	88	135	413
10 to 14 years	342	360	245	138	73	75	100	407
15 to 19 years	273	328	177	97	56	60	96	294
20 to 24 years	158	334	89	106	45	49	63	204
25 to 34 years	499	1 168	597	249	141	156	275	711
35 to 44 years	681	879	569	278	132	153	247	785
45 to 54 years	450	499	253	206	112	105	177	578
55 to 64 years	444	449	144	149	84	125	172	447
65 to 74 years	314	313	87	110	75	72	117	310
75 to 84 years	174	203	42	59	59	39	72	134
85 years and over	97	51	13	10	13	14	9	29
3 and 4 years	115	172	120	58	31	35	53	155
16 years and over	3 019	4 153	1 928	1 245	711	760	1 208	3 432
18 years and over	2 907	4 024	1 852	1 209	691	732	1 163	3 304
21 years and over	2 784	3 837	1 775	1 148	650	701	1 125	3 152
60 years and over	808	796	215	255	193	195	277	678
62 years and over	718	708	177	230	169	169	245	593
Median	37.4	32.3	31.1	33.9	35.5	35.0	35.0	34.4
Female								
Under 5 years	2 188	2 861	1 435	830	475	503	795	2 332
5 to 9 years	121	216	141	68	28	23	69	184
10 to 14 years	170	212	155	70	42	47	69	196
15 to 19 years	181	170	119	63	35	35	47	188
20 to 24 years	147	168	87	38	27	28	32	147
25 to 34 years	88	170	51	21	60	23	37	107
35 to 44 years	278	618	336	121	80	85	136	360
45 to 54 years	369	443	270	145	60	70	126	390
55 to 64 years	222	266	127	96	58	57	89	293
65 to 74 years	245	235	66	75	41	45	59	216
75 to 84 years	178	184	44	59	42	45	49	153
85 years and over	116	139	27	29	32	22	44	83
3 and 4 years	73	40	12	6	9	9	5	15
16 years and over	55	83	56	31	14	8	31	85
18 years and over	1 675	2 232	998	624	369	393	602	1 734
21 years and over	1 618	2 171	959	609	357	380	586	1 673
60 years and over	1 548	2 073	924	583	334	361	574	1 592
62 years and over	482	479	115	132	102	103	144	348
Median	437	435	99	122	93	88	132	302
Male	38.2	32.9	30.8	34.3	35.5	35.8	35.4	34.6
Median age	1 840	2 599	1 363	846	452	512	793	2 330
Median age	36.4	31.5	31.5	33.8	35.5	33.4	34.5	34.3
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP								
All persons	4 028	5 460	2 798	1 676	927	1 015	1 588	4 662
In households	3 879	5 355	2 798	1 676	927	1 015	1 588	4 633
Householder	1 462	2 199	964	594	346	368	597	1 647
Family householder	1 167	1 553	797	474	274	298	475	1 388
Nonfamily householder	295	646	167	120	72	70	122	259
Living alone	265	533	149	105	68	65	112	231
Spouse	985	1 239	726	433	247	264	423	1 251
Child	1 270	1 626	1 051	543	288	323	497	1 544
Other relatives	90	130	27	65	37	44	47	127
Nonrelatives	72	161	30	41	9	16	24	64
Institutionalized persons	149	105	—	—	—	—	—	18
Other persons in group quarters	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11
Persons per household	2.68	2.47	2.90	2.80	2.68	2.82	2.66	2.84
Persons per family	3.04	2.96	3.26	3.17	3.09	3.19	3.03	3.13
Persons 65 years and over	585	567	142	179	147	125	198	473
In households	439	465	142	179	147	125	198	471
Householder	295	333	100	119	96	87	134	305
Nonfamily householder	116	162	51	52	41	37	48	115
Living alone	115	158	49	52	40	35	47	109
Spouse	121	107	33	44	41	33	57	123
Other relatives	19	23	8	15	9	4	6	41
Nonrelatives	4	2	1	1	1	1	1	2
Institutionalized persons	146	102	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other persons in group quarters	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN								
Families	1 167	1 553	797	474	274	298	475	1 388
With own children under 18 years	603	812	514	231	120	142	214	694
Number of own children under 18 years	1 071	1 365	939	429	220	252	401	1 282
Married-couple families	992	1 257	733	429	246	267	420	1 267
With own children under 18 years	484	611	468	207	105	131	195	634
Number of own children under 18 years	887	1 059	864	388	198	231	372	1 190
Female householder, no husband present	147	241	53	33	21	21	42	83
With own children under 18 years	100	171	40	18	11	8	15	44
Number of own children under 18 years	159	264	64	27	17	14	23	66
MARITAL STATUS								
Males 15 years and over	1 374	1 961	951	635	347	375	618	1 728
Never married	235	410	147	134	67	68	137	299
Now married, except separated	1 021	1 289	736	443	255	272	431	1 301
Separated	8	24	9	9	3	5	5	12
Widowed	32	35	8	14	11	7	12	34
Divorced	78	203	51	35	11	23	33	82
Females 15 years and over	1 716	2 263	1 020	629	370	398	610	1 764
Never married	244	366	144	71	51	44	62	234
Now married, except separated	1 021	1 280	736	445	250	271	435	1 285
Separated	20	32	10	10	3	3	7	9
Widowed	263	262	55	59	48	51	71	136
Divorced	168	323	75	44	18	29	35	100

Table 8. Race and Hispanic Origin: 1990

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Victoria, TX MSA		Victoria County		Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Victoria County										Victoria city, Victoria County		
	Victoria, TX MSA		Victoria city														
	Total	Victoria city	Total	Victoria city	Tract 3.01	Tract 3.02	Tract 7	Tract 13	Tract 14	Tract 15.01	Tract 15.02	Tract 16.03	Tract 1	Tract 2.01	Tract 2.02		
RACE																	
All persons	74 361	55 076	74 361	55 076	2 372	2 313	3 158	2 150	6 101	2 147	7 024	4 709	1 997	2 583	5 102		
White	59 251	42 362	59 251	42 362	1 103	1 294	2 581	1 821	5 444	2 038	6 702	4 369	954	1 752	3 212		
Black	4 906	4 373	4 906	4 373	553	473	195	38	85	21	78	143	227	221	752		
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	208	142	208	142	4	4	6	11	14	7	9	9	4	3	17		
American Indian	194	128	194	128	6	4	6	11	14	7	9	9	4	3	17		
Eskimo	4	4	4	4													
Aleut	10	10	10	10													
Asian or Pacific Islander	257	227	257	227													
Asian	253	224	253	224													
Chinese	35	35	35	35													
Filipino	43	31	43	31													
Japanese	18	16	18	16													
Asian Indian	72	67	72	67													
Korean	17	13	17	13													
Vietnamese	38	36	38	36													
Combodian																	
Hmong																	
Laotian																	
Thai																	
Other Asian	26	24	26	24													
Pacific Islander	4	4	4	4													
Hawaiian	2	2	2	2													
Samoan	1	1	1	1													
Guamanian	1	1	1	1													
Other Pacific Islander																	
Other race	9 739	7 972	9 739	7 972	710	542	376	274	551	75	172	152	806	605	1 100		
HISPANIC ORIGIN																	
All persons	74 361	55 076	74 361	55 076	2 372	2 313	3 158	2 150	6 101	2 147	7 024	4 709	1 997	2 583	5 102		
Hispanic origin (of any race)	25 372	20 847	25 372	20 847	1 605	1 650	1 500	508	1 182	319	729	467	1 253	1 600	2 855		
Mexican	23 530	19 224	23 530	19 224	1 515	1 578	1 071	498	1 094	290	644	367	1 172	1 471	2 627		
Puerto Rican	142	126	142	126	2	3	12		11	3	17	24	3	1	11		
Cuban	41	38	41	38			1	10	75	26	16	46	8	1	216		
Other Hispanic	1 659	1 459	1 659	1 459	88	69	66				52		70	127	26		
Not of Hispanic origin	48 989	34 229	48 989	34 229	767	663	2 008	1 642	4 919	1 828	6 295	4 022	744	983	2 247		
RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN																	
All persons	74 361	55 076	74 361	55 076	2 372	2 313	3 158	2 150	6 101	2 147	7 024	4 709	1 997	2 583	5 102		
White	59 251	42 362	59 251	42 362	1 103	1 294	2 581	1 821	5 444	2 038	6 702	4 369	954	1 752	3 212		
Hispanic origin	15 416	12 684	15 416	12 684	861	1 081	758	230	628	241	568	330	439	973	1 716		
Not of Hispanic origin	43 835	29 678	43 835	29 678	242	213	1 823	1 591	4 816	1 797	6 134	3 839	515	779	1 496		
Black	4 906	4 373	4 906	4 373	553	473	195	38	85	21	78	143	227	221	752		
Hispanic origin	268	226	268	226	34	28	20	1	12		2	5	9	24	43		
Not of Hispanic origin	4 638	4 147	4 638	4 147	519	445	175	37	73	21	76	138	218	197	709		
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	208	142	208	142	6	4	6	11	14	7	9	9	4	3	17		
Hispanic origin	67	48	67	48	5	4	6	4	4	4	9	5	3	3	4		
Not of Hispanic origin	141	94	141	94													
Asian or Pacific Islander	257	227	257	227													
Hispanic origin	32	31	32	31													
Not of Hispanic origin	225	196	225	196													
Other race	9 739	7 972	9 739	7 972	710	542	376	274	551	75	172	152	806	605	1 100		
Hispanic origin	9 589	7 858	9 589	7 858	705	541	372	273	542	74	156	147	799	600	1 083		
Not of Hispanic origin	150	114	150	114	5	1	4	1	9	1	16	5	7	5	17		

Table 8. Race and Hispanic Origin: 1990—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area		Victoria city, Victoria County—Con.												
		Tract 3.01 (pt.)	Tract 3.02 (pt.)	Tract 4	Tract 5.01	Tract 5.02	Tract 6.01	Tract 6.02	Tract 7 (pt.)	Tract 13 (pt.)	Tract 14 (pt.)	Tract 15.01 (pt.)	Tract 15.02 (pt.)	Tract 16.01
RACE														
All persons		2 235	2 313	1 911	3 742	3 793	2 805	3 969	853	6	447	41	6 243	5 263
White		1 026	1 294	1 574	2 922	3 114	1 577	3 233	517	3	334	41	5 947	4 633
Black		529	473	46	231	196	227	308	121	—	1	—	67	256
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut		6	4	3	12	5	5	22	1	—	—	—	8	10
Asian		6	4	3	11	5	5	19	1	—	—	—	8	10
Eskimo		—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—
Aleut		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Asian or Pacific Islander		—	—	—	12	8	9	12	—	—	—	—	62	36
Asian		—	—	—	10	8	9	12	—	—	—	—	62	36
Chinese		—	—	—	—	5	1	—	—	—	—	—	5	9
Filipino		—	—	—	—	2	5	—	—	—	—	—	3	10
Japanese		—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Asian Indian		—	—	—	2	—	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Korean		—	—	—	6	—	—	7	—	—	—	—	—	—
Vietnamese		—	—	—	1	—	1	2	—	—	—	—	31	9
Cambodian		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	13
Hmong		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Laotian		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lootian		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Thai		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Asian		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pacific Islander		—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—
Hawaiian		—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Samoan		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Guamanian		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Pacific Islander		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other race		674	542	287	565	470	987	394	214	3	112	—	159	328
HISPANIC ORIGIN														
All persons		2 235	2 313	1 911	3 742	3 793	2 805	3 969	853	6	447	41	6 243	5 263
Hispanic origin (of any race)		1 528	1 650	689	1 266	1 516	1 790	1 475	602	3	291	—	649	954
Mexican		1 439	1 578	652	1 186	1 320	1 676	1 355	570	3	265	—	575	851
Puerto Rican		2	3	1	8	7	6	5	—	—	10	—	17	5
Cuban		—	—	—	—	5	3	—	—	—	—	—	16	—
Other Hispanic		87	69	36	72	184	105	115	32	—	16	—	41	98
Not of Hispanic origin		707	663	1 222	2 476	2 277	1 015	2 494	251	3	156	41	5 594	4 309
RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN														
All persons		2 235	2 313	1 911	3 742	3 793	2 805	3 969	853	6	447	41	6 243	5 263
White		1 026	1 294	1 574	2 922	3 114	1 577	3 233	517	3	334	41	5 947	4 633
Hispanic origin		824	1 081	405	698	1 040	812	1 069	370	—	180	—	501	605
Not of Hispanic origin		202	213	1 69	2 24	2 074	765	2 164	147	3	154	41	5 446	4 028
Black		529	473	46	231	196	227	308	121	—	1	—	67	256
Hispanic origin		30	28	1	13	6	9	5	18	—	—	—	2	23
Not of Hispanic origin		499	445	45	218	190	218	303	103	—	1	—	65	233
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut		6	4	3	12	5	5	22	1	—	—	—	8	10
Hispanic origin		5	—	—	—	2	1	7	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not of Hispanic origin		1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Asian or Pacific Islander		—	—	—	12	8	4	15	1	—	—	—	8	9
Hispanic origin		—	—	—	12	3	9	12	—	—	—	—	62	36
Not of Hispanic origin		—	—	—	—	1	5	5	—	—	—	—	3	3
Other race		674	542	287	565	470	987	394	214	3	112	—	59	33
Hispanic origin		669	541	283	555	467	963	389	214	—	111	—	159	328
Not of Hispanic origin		5	1	4	10	3	24	5	—	—	1	—	143	322

Table 8. Race and Hispanic Origin: 1990—Con.

(For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text)

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Victoria County												
	Victoria city, Victoria County—Con.												
	Tract 16.02	Tract 16.03 (pt.)	Tract 3.01 (pt.)	Tract 3.02 (pt.)	Tract 7 (pt.)	Tract 8	Tract 9	Tract 10	Tract 13 (pt.)	Tract 14 (pt.)	Tract 15.01 (pt.)	Tract 15.02 (pt.)	Tract 16.03 (pt.)
RACE	8 316	3 457	137	—	2 305	1 476	2 373	1 057	2 144	5 654	2 106	781	1 252
	7 034	3 195	77	—	2 064	1 202	1 824	868	1 818	5 110	1 997	755	1 174
	614	104	24	—	74	52	167	23	38	84	21	11	39
	36	6	—	—	5	23	2	—	14	7	3	3	3
	26	6	—	—	5	23	2	—	11	14	7	3	3
	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	27	31	—	—	—	2	1	2	6	7	6	1	5
	26	31	—	—	—	1	1	2	6	7	6	1	5
	5	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Chinese	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Filipino	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	2	—	—
	Japanese	4	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
	Asian Indian	2	16	—	—	—	—	1	5	—	—	—	—
	Korean	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Vietnamese	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Cambodian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Hmong	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Laotian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Thai	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
HISPANIC ORIGIN	3 316	1 121	36	—	162	197	379	164	271	439	75	13	31
	2 207	519	77	—	548	478	1 188	271	505	891	319	80	168
	2 031	453	76	—	501	456	1 168	258	495	829	290	69	164
	23	24	—	—	12	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—
	4	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—
	149	42	1	—	34	22	20	13	10	59	26	11	4
	6 109	2 938	60	—	1 757	998	1 185	786	1 639	4 763	1 787	701	1 084
	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN	8 316	3 457	137	—	2 305	1 476	2 373	1 057	2 144	5 654	2 106	781	1 252
	7 034	3 195	77	—	2 064	1 202	1 824	868	1 818	5 110	1 997	755	1 174
	1 574	397	37	—	388	275	809	104	230	448	241	67	133
	5 460	2 798	40	—	1 676	927	1 015	764	1 588	4 662	1 756	688	1 041
	614	104	24	—	74	52	167	23	38	84	21	11	39
	14	1	4	—	2	—	16	3	—	12	—	—	4
	600	103	20	—	72	52	151	20	37	72	21	11	35
	36	6	—	—	5	23	2	—	11	14	7	3	3
	17	5	—	—	—	10	1	—	4	—	4	—	—
	Hispanic origin	17	—	—	—	13	1	—	7	14	3	—	—
	Not of Hispanic origin	19	—	—	5	2	1	2	6	7	6	1	5
	Asian or Pacific Islander	27	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Hispanic origin	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Not of Hispanic origin	25	—	—	—	1	1	2	6	7	6	1	5
	Other race	605	121	36	—	162	197	379	164	271	439	75	13
	Hispanic origin	600	116	36	—	158	192	362	164	270	431	74	13
	Not of Hispanic origin	5	5	—	—	4	5	17	—	1	8	1	—

Table 9. **Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990**

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Victoria, TX MSA	Victoria County		Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Victoria County					
		Total	Victoria city	Tract 3.01	Tract 3.02	Tract 7	Tract 13	Tract 14	Tract 15.01
All housing units.....	29 162	29 162	21 802	874	786	1 204	898	2 288	795
TENURE BY RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN OF HOUSEHOLDER									
Occupied housing units	26 228	26 228	19 777	737	711	1 046	771	2 059	731
Owner-occupied housing units	16 943	16 943	11 506	442	512	834	617	1 799	633
Percent of occupied housing units	64.6	64.6	58.2	60.0	72.0	79.7	80.0	87.4	86.6
White	14 658	14 658	9 720	196	283	686	556	1 678	608
Black	889	889	729	149	132	49	14	25	6
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	41	41	27	2	—	3	2	—	1
Asian or Pacific Islander	36	36	31	—	—	—	1	—	—
Other race	1 319	1 319	999	95	97	96	44	88	17
Hispanic origin (of any race)	3 850	3 850	2 959	256	314	266	79	220	79
White, nat of Hispanic origin	12 146	12 146	7 774	42	69	518	522	1 548	545
Renter-occupied housing units	9 285	9 285	8 271	295	199	212	154	260	98
White	6 880	6 880	6 038	112	110	180	111	209	92
Black	924	924	890	82	51	15	9	6	1
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	43	43	33	—	1	—	—	1	2
Asian or Pacific Islander	32	32	32	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other race	1 406	1 406	1 278	101	37	16	34	44	3
Hispanic origin (of any race)	3 436	3 436	3 113	196	130	61	68	90	13
White, nat of Hispanic origin	4 887	4 887	4 238	24	19	136	77	163	83
VACANCY STATUS									
Vacant housing units	2 934	2 934	2 025	137	75	158	127	229	64
For sale only	447	447	311	7	8	38	20	36	10
For rent	1 235	1 235	1 086	60	14	78	19	29	11
Rented or sold, not occupied	230	230	149	31	4	4	12	33	1
For seasonal, recreational, or occasional use	143	143	45	—	—	3	36	31	1
For migrant workers	19	19	—	—	—	—	4	—	—
Other vacant	860	860	434	39	49	35	36	100	41
Boarded up	189	189	56	12	14	5	3	4	3
ROOMS									
1 room	370	370	323	15	10	8	3	13	5
2 rooms	1 431	1 431	1 163	85	40	27	30	48	11
3 rooms	3 037	3 037	2 606	186	105	75	61	128	38
4 rooms	5 548	5 548	4 202	239	239	207	176	453	102
5 rooms	7 716	7 716	5 567	179	219	383	254	696	239
6 rooms	5 825	5 825	4 068	105	113	298	208	542	198
7 rooms	2 894	2 894	2 086	39	36	134	107	246	110
8 or more rooms	2 341	2 341	1 787	26	24	72	59	162	92
Median, all housing units	5.0	5.0	5.0	4.1	4.5	5.2	5.2	5.2	5.5
Mean, all housing units	5.1	5.1	5.0	4.2	4.6	5.3	5.3	5.3	5.7
Median, owner-occupied housing units	5.1	5.1	5.1	4.3	4.6	5.3	5.3	5.3	5.6
Median, owner-occupied housing units	5.6	5.6	5.7	4.7	4.7	5.5	5.5	5.4	5.7
Median, renter-occupied housing units	4.2	4.2	4.1	4.0	4.3	4.7	4.7	4.7	5.2
UNITS IN STRUCTURE									
1, detached	20 351	20 351	14 851	644	644	945	644	1 693	597
1, attached	493	493	447	18	12	12	12	13	2
2	864	864	844	48	1	9	2	7	—
3 or 4	1 402	1 402	1 396	13	1	3	—	2	1
5 to 9	1 069	1 069	1 066	26	1	1	—	2	—
10 to 19	775	775	761	18	—	6	—	2	—
20 to 49	475	475	386	—	—	—	—	—	—
50 or more	1 041	1 041	1 041	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mobile home or trailer	2 374	2 374	774	83	120	218	234	540	183
Other	318	318	236	24	7	10	5	29	12
Occupied housing units	26 228	26 228	19 777	737	711	1 046	771	2 059	731
PERSONS IN UNIT									
1 person	5 562	5 562	4 602	165	138	168	147	287	107
2 persons	7 857	7 857	5 852	198	170	298	249	657	236
3 persons	4 729	4 729	3 517	118	123	195	152	404	123
4 persons	4 528	4 528	3 226	103	108	208	128	438	173
5 persons	2 236	2 236	1 588	67	76	111	55	190	68
6 or more persons	1 316	1 316	992	86	96	66	40	83	24
Median, occupied housing units	2.46	2.46	2.40	2.55	2.89	2.79	2.46	2.71	2.68
Median, owner-occupied housing units	2.52	2.52	2.47	2.44	2.55	2.76	2.45	2.69	2.69
Median, renter-occupied housing units	2.33	2.33	2.29	2.80	3.64	2.88	2.50	2.89	2.63
PERSONS PER ROOM									
1.00 or less	24 341	24 341	18 282	605	585	969	727	1 945	704
1.01 to 1.50	1 165	1 165	901	75	78	54	30	83	19
1.51 or more	722	722	594	57	48	23	14	31	8
Mean .....	.54	.54	.53	.70	.70	.56	.52	.54	.51
VALUE									
Specified owner-occupied housing units	13 389	13 389	10 172	338	390	539	312	1 028	369
Less than \$20,000	1 015	1 015	719	157	166	71	30	68	10
\$20,000 to \$39,999	2 930	2 930	2 321	129	155	150	47	140	46
\$40,000 to \$59,999	3 806	3 806	2 876	37	53	181	79	323	120
\$60,000 to \$79,999	2 921	2 921	2 166	10	12	69	285	80	80
\$80,000 to \$99,999	1 342	1 342	978	2	1	101	45	122	62
\$100,000 to \$149,999	834	834	636	3	1	12	30	68	39
\$150,000 to \$199,999	273	273	233	—	2	5	5	12	10
\$200,000 to \$249,999	133	133	120	—	—	6	5	5	—
\$250,000 to \$299,999	64	64	58	—	—	—	1	3	—
\$300,000 or more	71	71	65	—	—	—	—	2	2
Median (dollars)	54 200	54 200	54 000	21 200	22 500	45 500	60 000	59 000	61 500
Mean (dollars)	62 800	62 800	63 900	25 700	26 300	46 800	66 600	63 500	70 500
CONTRACT RENT									
Specified renter-occupied housing units	8 972	8 972	8 148	289	193	184	115	227	77
Median contract rent (dollars)	277	277	280	156	188	238	196	240	295
Mean contract rent (dollars)	290	290	292	159	193	254	228	276	314
With meals included in rent	49	49	48	—	—	1	—	—	—
Median contract rent (dollars)	842	842	852	—	—	363	—	—	—
No meals included in rent	8 368	8 368	7 716	267	172	159	81	200	65
No cash rent	555	555	384	22	21	24	34	27	12

Table 9. **Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.**

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Victoria County—Con.		Victoria city, Victoria County					
	Tract 15.02	Tract 16.03	Tract 1	Tract 2.01	Tract 2.02	Tract 3.01 (pt.)	Tract 3.02 (pt.)	Tract 4
All housing units	2 517	1 769	897	1 081	1 685	827	786	954
TENURE BY RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN OF HOUSEHOLDER								
Occupied housing units	2 402	1 535	703	917	1 572	694	711	805
Owner-occupied housing units	1 895	1 187	324	502	1 006	406	512	512
Percent of occupied housing units	78.9	77.3	46.1	54.7	64.0	58.5	72.0	63.6
White	1 836	1 116	216	400	709	174	283	454
Black	11	35	40	30	135	143	132	13
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	5	—	—	1	2	—	—	1
Asian or Pacific Islander	11	6	—	—	5	—	—	—
Other race	32	30	68	71	155	87	97	44
Hispanic origin (of any race)	133	142	139	221	441	239	314	124
White, not of Hispanic origin	1 733	1 004	144	251	431	28	69	373
Renter-occupied housing units	507	348	379	415	566	288	199	293
White	470	321	157	260	331	109	110	242
Black	18	13	56	57	106	81	51	5
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	1	1	1	1	7	—	1	—
Asian or Pacific Islander	5	2	2	—	—	—	—	—
Other race	13	11	162	96	122	98	37	46
Hispanic origin (of any race)	69	45	229	241	285	190	130	102
White, not of Hispanic origin	414	287	95	121	168	23	19	186
VACANCY STATUS								
Vacant housing units	115	234	194	164	113	133	75	149
For sale only	31	31	26	23	29	7	8	15
For rent	54	53	80	78	41	59	14	79
Rented or sold, not occupied	8	7	13	10	9	30	4	12
For seasonal, recreational, or occasional use	3	15	3	2	1	—	—	8
For migrant workers	—	11	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other vacant	19	117	72	51	33	37	49	35
Boarded up	—	103	10	5	3	11	14	3
ROOMS								
1 room	14	15	48	16	10	15	10	6
2 rooms	36	113	79	58	63	85	40	43
3 rooms	161	90	129	166	129	178	105	130
4 rooms	243	189	170	231	316	232	239	195
5 rooms	426	416	197	309	611	168	219	208
6 rooms	632	453	126	192	367	93	113	163
7 rooms	424	268	63	68	133	33	36	101
8 or more rooms	581	225	85	41	56	23	24	108
Median, all housing units	6.1	5.6	4.6	4.7	5.0	4.1	4.5	5.0
Median, all housing units	6.2	5.6	4.7	4.7	5.0	4.2	4.6	5.2
Median, occupied housing units	6.1	5.8	4.8	4.8	5.1	4.3	4.6	5.2
Median, owner-occupied housing units	6.5	6.1	5.6	5.3	5.3	4.6	4.7	5.8
Median, renter-occupied housing units	4.1	4.7	4.1	4.1	4.7	4.0	4.3	4.3
UNITS IN STRUCTURE								
1, detached	1 979	1 363	628	794	1 366	609	644	720
1, attached	49	48	18	39	34	17	12	19
2	10	12	83	103	151	47	1	61
3 or 4	156	52	70	68	9	13	1	36
5 to 9	35	54	35	4	15	26	1	13
10 to 19	55	45	27	5	18	18	—	14
20 to 49	4	89	—	—	—	—	—	—
50 or more	130	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mobile home or trailer	81	95	18	39	71	74	120	69
Other	18	11	18	29	21	23	7	22
Occupied housing units	2 402	1 535	703	917	1 572	694	711	805
PERSONS IN UNIT								
1 person	370	200	229	234	232	161	138	260
2 persons	755	400	178	257	371	182	170	258
3 persons	478	313	111	142	319	111	123	126
4 persons	509	427	67	132	307	95	108	87
5 persons	208	147	54	86	202	62	76	52
6 or more persons	82	50	64	66	141	83	96	22
Median, occupied housing units	2.66	3.04	2.19	2.37	3.07	2.54	2.89	2.05
Median, owner-occupied housing units	2.90	3.21	2.09	2.25	2.89	2.42	2.55	2.07
Median, renter-occupied housing units	1.84	2.36	2.31	2.64	3.40	2.82	3.64	2.01
PERSONS PER ROOM								
1.00 or less	2 345	1 493	614	813	1 385	567	585	772
1.01 to 1.50	40	33	44	58	121	71	78	23
1.51 or more	17	9	45	46	66	56	48	10
Mean .....	.46	.52	.55	.58	.64	.70	.70	.44
VALUE								
Specified owner-occupied housing units	1 703	1 002	269	438	879	314	390	439
Less than \$20,000	4	7	65	55	60	148	166	32
\$20,000 to \$39,999	34	18	88	234	464	124	155	101
\$40,000 to \$59,999	285	197	57	115	311	32	53	117
\$60,000 to \$79,999	531	385	24	20	33	8	12	68
\$80,000 to \$99,999	246	229	13	6	8	1	1	34
\$100,000 to \$149,999	256	151	11	3	3	1	2	37
\$150,000 to \$199,999	170	10	5	4	—	—	1	25
\$200,000 to \$249,999	98	1	1	—	—	—	—	10
\$250,000 to \$299,999	38	2	1	1	—	—	—	5
\$300,000 or more	41	2	4	—	—	—	—	10
Median (dollars)	79 900	75 500	36 400	35 100	37 500	20 900	22 500	53 300
Mean (dollars)	107 900	79 800	49 200	38 100	38 300	24 500	26 300	78 700
CONTRACT RENT								
Specified renter-occupied housing units	498	326	372	406	550	282	193	287
Median contract rent (dollars)	357	469	191	230	275	156	188	246
Mean contract rent (dollars)	377	527	200	235	266	159	193	281
With meals included in rent	1	28	—	2	1	—	—	—
Mean contract rent (dollars)	50	1 250	—	363	50	—	—	—
No meals included in rent	475	275	341	376	534	260	172	251
No cash rent	22	23	31	28	15	22	21	36

Table 9. **Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.**

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Victoria city, Victoria County—Con.							
	Tract 5.01	Tract 5.02	Tract 6.01	Tract 6.02	Tract 7 (pt.)	Tract 13 (pt.)	Tract 14 (pt.)	Tract 15.01 (pt.)
All housing units	1 674	1 617	1 247	1 879	311	6	179	17
TENURE BY RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN OF HOUSEHOLDER								
Occupied housing units	1 510	1 521	1 048	1 675	264	3	148	16
Owner-occupied housing units	686	691	523	800	213	—	82	15
Percent of occupied housing units	45.4	45.4	49.9	47.8	80.7	—	55.4	93.8
White	626	637	358	717	127	—	70	15
Black	12	10	53	29	29	—	1	—
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	2	2	1	2	—	—	—	—
Asian or Pacific Islander	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other race	45	40	110	52	56	—	11	—
Hispanic origin (of any race)	137	149	242	189	139	—	32	—
White, not of Hispanic origin	534	527	225	581	46	—	49	15
Renter-occupied housing units	824	830	525	875	51	3	66	1
White	579	678	280	701	31	2	45	1
Black	83	57	50	86	12	—	—	—
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	2	2	1	9	—	—	—	—
Asian or Pacific Islander	5	—	3	5	—	—	—	—
Other race	155	93	191	74	8	1	21	—
Hispanic origin (of any race)	284	310	313	284	26	1	51	—
White, not of Hispanic origin	451	462	157	494	14	2	15	1
VACANCY STATUS								
Vacant housing units	164	96	199	204	47	3	31	1
For sale only	11	15	30	25	6	—	5	1
For rent	141	57	95	133	38	—	10	—
Rented or sold, not occupied	3	12	2	18	—	—	4	—
For seasonal, recreational, or occasional use	2	6	3	5	—	—	1	—
For migrant workers	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other vacant	7	6	69	23	3	3	11	—
Boarded up	1	—	6	1	1	—	—	—
ROOMS								
1 room	79	27	38	33	6	—	1	—
2 rooms	160	123	133	137	11	2	6	—
3 rooms	318	238	198	364	35	—	20	—
4 rooms	281	341	332	442	62	1	65	—
5 rooms	374	445	255	393	106	1	60	—
6 rooms	257	278	164	249	47	2	19	2
7 rooms	139	119	46	154	27	—	6	7
8 or more rooms	66	46	81	107	17	—	2	8
Median, all housing units	4.5	4.7	4.3	4.4	4.9	4.5	4.5	7.4
Mean, all housing units	4.4	4.6	4.4	4.6	4.9	4.2	4.5	7.8
Median, occupied housing units	4.6	4.7	4.4	4.5	4.9	5.8	4.5	7.5
Median, owner-occupied housing units	5.6	5.5	5.3	5.6	5.1	—	4.8	7.6
Median, renter-occupied housing units	3.4	3.8	3.7	3.6	4.0	5.8	4.3	6.0
UNITS IN STRUCTURE								
1, detached	870	933	860	978	241	5	155	17
1, attached	8	10	34	17	3	—	5	—
2	56	24	87	11	6	—	3	—
3 or 4	58	209	75	130	3	—	1	—
5 to 9	249	147	32	79	—	—	—	—
10 to 19	126	180	59	103	6	—	—	—
20 to 49	52	33	3	102	—	—	—	—
50 or more	209	67	52	346	—	—	—	—
Mobile home or trailer	36	1	26	100	49	—	12	—
Other	10	13	19	13	3	1	3	—
Occupied housing units	1 510	1 521	1 048	1 675	264	3	148	16
PERSONS IN UNIT								
1 person	500	463	296	551	42	1	31	2
2 persons	446	473	308	546	66	1	39	7
3 persons	242	242	161	244	43	1	25	3
4 persons	177	181	128	184	58	—	24	4
5 persons	99	94	82	89	22	—	15	—
6 or more persons	46	68	73	61	33	—	14	—
Median, occupied housing units	2.07	2.13	2.24	2.02	3.06	2.00	2.66	2.36
Median, owner-occupied housing units	2.26	2.19	2.16	2.13	3.09	—	2.36	2.42
Median, renter-occupied housing units	1.81	2.04	2.35	1.88	2.95	2.00	3.14	2.00
PERSONS PER ROOM								
1.00 or less	1 401	1 401	895	1 557	222	3	125	16
1.01 to 1.50	59	80	85	60	28	—	17	—
1.51 or more	50	40	68	58	14	—	6	—
Mean .....	.53	.54	.58	.51	.65	.38	.66	.32
VALUE								
Specified owner-occupied housing units	614	649	462	690	170	—	65	15
Less than \$20,000	8	5	77	27	36	—	33	—
\$20,000 to \$39,999	202	260	190	219	67	—	22	—
\$40,000 to \$59,999	281	311	95	203	39	—	9	—
\$60,000 to \$79,999	80	57	46	132	19	—	1	1
\$80,000 to \$99,999	20	15	11	66	2	—	—	9
\$100,000 to \$149,999	16	1	9	34	5	—	—	4
\$150,000 to \$199,999	4	—	9	7	2	—	—	1
\$200,000 to \$249,999	—	—	11	—	—	—	—	—
\$250,000 to \$299,999	1	—	8	2	—	—	—	—
\$300,000 or more	2	—	6	—	—	—	—	—
Median (dollars)	45 300	43 000	35 900	47 800	33 300	—	19 800	91 700
Mean (dollars)	50 800	44 400	54 800	55 000	39 600	—	24 700	104 000
CONTRACT RENT								
Specified renter-occupied housing units	810	825	515	869	49	3	65	1
Median contract rent (dollars)	271	279	215	270	221	175	184	875
Mean contract rent (dollars)	275	257	221	280	218	175	191	875
With meals included in rent	1	6	2	5	—	—	—	—
Mean contract rent (dollars)	1 250	104	212	455	—	—	—	—
No meals included in rent	794	800	486	842	48	2	61	1
No cash rent	15	19	27	22	1	1	4	—

Table 9. **Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.**

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Victoria city, Victoria County—Con.				Remainder of Victoria County			
	Tract 15.02 (pt.)	Tract 16.01	Tract 16.02	Tract 16.03 (pt.)	Tract 3.01 (pt.)	Tract 3.02 (pt.)	Tract 7 (pt.)	Tract 8
All housing units -----	2 234	1 895	3 285	1 228	47	—	893	578
TENURE BY RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN OF HOUSEHOLDER								
Occupied housing units-----	2 136	1 822	3 077	1 155	43	—	782	508
Owner-occupied housing units-----	1 664	1 140	1 574	856	36	—	621	404
Percent of occupied housing units-----	77.9	62.6	51.2	74.1	83.7	—	79.4	79.5
White-----	1 612	1 088	1 437	797	22	—	559	344
Black-----	8	19	50	25	6	—	20	18
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut-----	4	3	6	—	—	—	2	1
Asian or Pacific Islander-----	11	1	4	—	—	—	—	1
Other race-----	29	29	77	28	8	—	40	40
Hispanic origin (of any race)-----	116	81	274	122	17	—	127	100
White, not of Hispanic origin-----	1 523	1 036	1 239	703	14	—	472	283
Renter-occupied housing units-----	472	682	1 503	299	7	—	161	104
White-----	436	552	1 244	280	3	—	149	85
Black-----	18	60	158	10	1	—	3	1
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut-----	1	—	7	—	—	—	1	4
Asian or Pacific Islander-----	5	6	3	2	—	—	—	—
Other race-----	12	64	91	7	3	—	8	14
Hispanic origin (of any race)-----	65	196	380	26	6	—	35	37
White, not of Hispanic origin-----	383	426	960	261	1	—	122	63
VACANCY STATUS								
Vacant housing units-----	98	73	208	73	4	—	111	70
For sale only-----	28	20	40	22	—	—	32	3
For rent-----	47	45	126	43	1	—	40	11
Rented or sold, not occupied-----	7	2	19	4	1	—	4	13
For seasonal, recreational, or occasional use-----	3	1	9	1	—	—	3	7
For migrant workers-----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Other vacant-----	13	5	14	3	2	—	32	34
Boarded up-----	—	—	1	—	1	—	4	2
ROOMS								
1 room-----	13	2	16	3	—	—	2	3
2 rooms-----	31	49	136	7	—	—	16	15
3 rooms-----	153	103	276	64	8	—	40	44
4 rooms-----	202	291	679	123	7	—	145	128
5 rooms-----	354	425	1 140	302	11	—	277	169
6 rooms-----	546	460	652	338	12	—	251	109
7 rooms-----	382	314	248	210	6	—	107	49
8 or more rooms-----	553	251	138	181	3	—	55	61
Median, all housing units-----	6.2	5.7	5.0	5.8	5.3	—	5.4	5.1
Mean, all housing units-----	6.3	5.7	5.0	5.9	5.3	—	5.4	5.3
Median, occupied housing units-----	6.2	5.7	5.0	5.9	5.4	—	5.4	5.2
Median, owner-occupied housing units-----	6.6	6.3	5.5	6.2	5.6	—	5.6	5.4
Median, renter-occupied housing units-----	4.0	4.4	4.4	4.7	4.8	—	4.8	4.6
UNITS IN STRUCTURE								
1, detached-----	1 747	1 280	1 976	1 028	35	—	704	450
1, attached-----	46	55	85	45	1	—	9	3
2-----	10	54	139	8	1	—	3	4
3 or 4-----	156	279	236	52	—	—	—	1
5 to 9-----	35	100	276	54	—	—	1	—
10 to 19-----	55	39	76	35	—	—	—	—
20 to 49-----	4	51	141	—	—	—	—	—
50 or more-----	130	—	237	—	—	—	—	—
Mobile home or trailer-----	35	29	95	—	9	—	169	105
Other-----	16	8	24	6	1	—	7	15
Occupied housing units-----	2 136	1 822	3 077	1 155	43	—	782	508
PERSONS IN UNIT								
1 person-----	342	309	647	164	4	—	126	94
2 persons-----	658	594	999	299	16	—	232	164
3 persons-----	424	350	612	238	7	—	152	87
4 persons-----	458	360	525	327	8	—	150	84
5 persons-----	181	159	221	98	5	—	89	43
6 or more persons-----	73	50	73	29	3	—	33	36
Median, occupied housing units-----	2.66	2.52	2.39	2.98	2.71	—	2.72	2.48
Median, owner-occupied housing units-----	2.93	2.46	2.50	3.22	2.83	—	2.67	2.49
Median, renter-occupied housing units-----	1.81	2.67	2.27	2.24	2.25	—	2.86	2.43
PERSONS PER ROOM								
1.00 or less-----	2 091	1 755	2 945	1 135	38	—	747	470
1.01 to 1.50-----	30	43	88	16	4	—	26	24
1.51 or more-----	15	24	44	4	1	—	9	14
Mean-----	.45	.48	.53	.50	.59	—	.53	.53
VALUE								
Specified owner-occupied housing units-----	1 528	1 048	1 385	817	24	—	369	216
Less than \$20,000-----	2	1	4	—	9	—	35	52
\$20,000 to \$39,999-----	17	22	155	1	5	—	83	53
\$40,000 to \$59,999-----	249	183	665	156	5	—	142	42
\$60,000 to \$79,999-----	479	449	416	321	2	—	82	32
\$80,000 to \$99,999-----	205	278	113	196	1	—	17	27
\$100,000 to \$149,999-----	240	111	28	131	2	—	7	9
\$150,000 to \$199,999-----	161	2	3	1	—	—	3	—
\$200,000 to \$249,999-----	96	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
\$250,000 to \$299,999-----	38	1	—	1	—	—	—	1
\$300,000 or more-----	41	1	—	1	—	—	—	—
Median (dollars)-----	81 300	74 800	57 000	76 700	30 000	—	49 700	41 400
Mean (dollars)-----	111 400	77 600	59 400	81 500	41 300	—	50 100	47 500
CONTRACT RENT								
Specified renter-occupied housing units-----	467	677	1 489	288	7	—	135	79
Median contract rent (dollars)-----	359	293	358	482	156	—	255	215
Mean contract rent (dollars)-----	379	316	359	542	159	—	270	219
With meals included in rent-----	1	1	1	28	—	—	1	—
Median contract rent (dollars)-----	50	113	387	1 250	—	—	363	—
No meals included in rent-----	450	620	1 422	256	7	—	111	63
No cash rent-----	16	56	66	4	—	—	23	16

Table 9. **Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.**

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Victoria County—Con.						
	Tract 9	Tract 10	Tract 13 (pt.)	Tract 14 (pt.)	Tract 15.01 (pt.)	Tract 15.02 (pt.)	Tract 16.03 (pt.)
All housing units.....	855	384	892	2 109	778	283	541
TENURE BY RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN OF HOUSEHOLDER							
Occupied housing units.....	731	347	768	1 911	715	266	380
Owner-occupied housing units.....	579	283	617	1 717	618	231	331
Percent of occupied housing units.....	79.2	81.6	80.3	89.8	86.4	86.8	87.1
White.....	462	251	556	1 608	593	224	319
Black.....	51	8	14	24	6	3	10
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut.....	1	—	2	6	1	1	—
Asian or Pacific Islander.....	—	—	1	2	—	—	—
Other race.....	65	24	44	77	17	3	2
Hispanic origin (of any race).....	225	39	79	188	79	17	20
White, not of Hispanic origin.....	304	237	522	1 499	530	210	301
Renter-occupied housing units.....	152	64	151	194	97	35	49
White.....	118	48	109	164	91	34	41
Black.....	8	2	9	6	1	—	3
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut.....	1	—	—	1	2	—	1
Asian or Pacific Islander.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other race.....	25	14	33	23	3	1	4
Hispanic origin (of any race).....	78	25	67	39	13	4	19
White, not of Hispanic origin.....	64	37	75	148	82	31	26
VACANCY STATUS							
Vacant housing units.....	124	37	124	198	63	17	161
For sale only.....	27	2	20	31	9	3	9
For rent.....	19	12	19	19	11	7	10
Rented or sold, not occupied.....	6	11	12	29	1	1	3
For seasonal, recreational, or occasional use.....	5	2	36	30	1	—	14
For migrant workers.....	2	—	4	—	—	—	11
Other vacant.....	65	10	33	89	41	6	114
Boarded up.....	12	1	3	4	3	—	103
ROOMS							
1 room.....	9	—	3	12	5	1	12
2 rooms.....	38	7	28	42	11	5	106
3 rooms.....	75	23	61	108	38	8	26
4 rooms.....	218	76	175	388	102	41	66
5 rooms.....	267	111	253	636	239	72	114
6 rooms.....	152	107	206	523	196	86	115
7 rooms.....	58	38	107	240	103	42	58
8 or more rooms.....	38	22	59	160	84	28	44
Median, all housing units.....	4.8	5.3	5.2	5.3	5.5	5.7	5.0
Mean, all housing units.....	4.9	5.3	5.3	5.4	5.6	5.7	4.9
Median, occupied housing units.....	4.9	5.3	5.3	5.4	5.6	5.7	5.6
Median, owner-occupied housing units.....	5.1	5.5	5.5	5.4	5.6	5.8	5.8
Median, renter-occupied housing units.....	4.5	4.7	4.6	4.8	5.2	4.7	4.7
UNITS IN STRUCTURE							
1, detached.....	683	304	639	1 538	580	232	335
1, attached.....	5	—	12	8	2	3	3
2.....	2	—	2	4	—	—	4
3 or 4.....	3	—	—	1	1	—	—
5 to 9.....	—	—	—	2	—	—	—
10 to 19.....	1	—	1	2	—	—	10
20 to 49.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	89
50 or more.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mobile home or trailer.....	153	78	234	528	183	46	95
Other.....	8	2	4	26	12	2	5
Occupied housing units.....	731	347	768	1 911	715	266	380
PERSONS IN UNIT							
1 person.....	110	55	146	256	105	28	36
2 persons.....	193	107	248	618	229	97	101
3 persons.....	129	58	151	379	120	54	75
4 persons.....	139	59	128	414	169	51	100
5 persons.....	92	47	55	175	68	27	47
6 or more persons.....	68	21	40	69	24	9	21
Median, occupied housing units.....	2.98	2.70	2.46	2.72	2.70	2.65	3.21
Median, owner-occupied housing units.....	2.95	2.60	2.45	2.70	2.70	2.67	3.18
Median, renter-occupied housing units.....	3.13	3.04	2.52	2.82	2.67	2.44	3.35
PERSONS PER ROOM							
1.00 or less.....	631	329	724	1 820	688	254	358
1.01 to 1.50.....	56	12	30	66	19	10	17
1.51 or more.....	44	6	14	25	8	2	5
Mean.....	.65	.57	.52	.54	.51	.51	.57
VALUE							
Specified owner-occupied housing units.....	426	193	312	963	354	175	185
Less than \$20,000.....	109	7	30	35	10	2	7
\$20,000 to \$39,999.....	167	56	47	118	46	17	17
\$40,000 to \$59,999.....	89	62	79	314	120	36	41
\$60,000 to \$79,999.....	42	49	69	284	79	52	64
\$80,000 to \$99,999.....	12	13	45	122	53	41	33
\$100,000 to \$149,999.....	6	5	30	68	35	16	20
\$150,000 to \$199,999.....	—	1	5	12	9	9	1
\$200,000 to \$249,999.....	—	—	6	5	—	2	—
\$250,000 to \$299,999.....	—	—	1	3	—	—	1
\$300,000 or more.....	1	—	—	2	2	—	1
Median (dollars).....	31 800	52 000	60 000	61 000	60 200	72 000	68 000
Mean (dollars).....	37 300	53 300	66 600	66 100	69 100	77 400	72 700
CONTRACT RENT							
Specified renter-occupied housing units.....	135	49	112	162	76	31	38
Median contract rent (dollars).....	182	257	196	291	294	313	291
Mean contract rent (dollars).....	188	251	229	313	305	339	311
With meals included in rent.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mean contract rent (dollars).....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
No meals included in rent.....	108	37	79	139	64	25	19
No cash rent.....	27	12	33	23	12	6	19

Table 10. Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With a White Householder: 1990

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Victoria, TX MSA		Victoria County		Totals for split tracts/BNAs in Victoria County				Victoria city, Victoria County	
	Victoria, TX MSA	Total	Victoria city		Tract 3.01	Tract 3.02	Tract 7	Tract 14	Tract 1	Tract 2.01
Occupied housing units -----	21 538	21 538	15 758		308	393	866	1 887	373	660
TENURE										
Owner-occupied housing units-----	14 658	14 658	9 720		196	283	686	1 678	216	400
Percent of occupied housing units-----	68.1	68.1	61.7		63.6	72.0	79.2	88.9	57.9	60.6
Renter-occupied housing units-----	6 880	6 880	6 038		112	110	180	209	157	260
Percent of occupied housing units-----	31.9	31.9	38.3		36.4	28.0	20.8	11.1	42.1	39.4
ROOMS										
1 room-----	184	184	160		2	3	6	8	15	7
2 rooms-----	493	493	592		24	18	16	34	17	27
3 rooms-----	1 779	1 779	1 527		53	54	39	82	38	33
4 rooms-----	3 672	3 672	2 480		86	121	144	226	80	67
5 rooms-----	5 835	5 835	4 103		117	177	264	371	125	192
6 rooms-----	4 837	4 837	3 322		47	54	287	571	81	375
7 rooms-----	2 493	2 493	1 784		21	14	101	284	63	247
8 or more rooms-----	2 095	2 095	1 580		11	12	55	224	43	81
Median, owner-occupied housing units-----	5.3	5.3	5.2		4.4	4.7	5.4	5.4	3.1	3.9
Median, owner-occupied housing units-----	5.7	5.7	5.6		4.6	4.7	5.4	5.4	3.2	5.1
Median, renter-occupied housing units-----	4.2	4.2	4.1		4.0	4.1	4.7	4.7	3.3	3.3
UNITS IN STRUCTURE										
1, detached-----	15 724	15 724	11 266		219	306	694	1 426	289	514
1, attached-----	326	326	295		8	7	9	9	6	16
2-----	498	498	488		14	1	4	6	33	54
3 or 4-----	911	911	908		4	-	2	1	16	33
5 to 9-----	673	673	673		10	1	-	-	5	1
10 to 19-----	481	481	478		3	-	3	2	1	4
20 to 49-----	252	252	252		-	-	-	-	8	3
50 or more-----	737	737	737		-	-	-	-	-	-
Mobile home or trailer-----	1 762	1 762	538		43	77	146	425	9	30
Other-----	174	174	123		7	1	8	18	7	9
PERSONS IN UNIT										
1 person-----	4 680	4 680	3 812		58	66	147	269	138	189
2 persons-----	6 851	6 851	4 978		86	99	252	439	106	204
3 persons-----	3 793	3 793	2 706		49	67	168	340	56	283
4 persons-----	3 674	3 674	2 515		42	63	164	403	91	203
5 persons-----	1 695	1 695	1 140		28	43	88	168	20	118
6 or more persons-----	845	845	607		45	55	47	58	19	41
Median, occupied housing units-----	2.39	2.39	2.32		2.70	2.97	2.70	2.63	1.96	2.19
Median, owner-occupied housing units-----	2.46	2.46	2.40		2.50	2.64	2.66	2.61	1.94	2.12
Median, renter-occupied housing units-----	2.20	2.20	2.14		3.06	3.64	2.85	2.72	2.00	2.38
PERSONS PER ROOM										
1.00 or less-----	20 445	20 445	14 944		247	319	811	1 804	348	602
1.01 to 1.50-----	700	700	504		29	49	36	61	9	27
1.51 or more-----	393	393	310		32	25	19	22	16	34
Mean-----	.51	.51	.50		.73	.72	.55	.52	.45	.54
VALUE										
Specified owner-occupied housing units-----	11 524	11 524	8 644		146	205	426	952	176	349
Less than \$20,000-----	595	595	382		65	69	53	51	28	40
\$20,000 to \$39,999-----	2 254	2 254	1 737		59	101	112	126	54	85
\$40,000 to \$59,999-----	3 369	3 369	2 517		14	25	148	301	42	92
\$60,000 to \$79,999-----	2 710	2 710	2 009		5	7	83	267	20	19
\$80,000 to \$99,999-----	1 269	1 269	926		1	1	16	118	10	5
\$100,000 to \$149,999-----	800	800	610		2	1	9	68	11	4
\$150,000 to \$199,999-----	266	266	227		-	1	5	11	5	2
\$200,000 to \$249,999-----	129	129	116		-	-	-	3	1	-
\$250,000 to \$299,999-----	62	62	56		-	-	-	1	1	-
\$300,000 or more-----	70	70	64		-	-	-	2	4	-
Median (dollars)-----	57 200	57 200	57 400		21 500	24 400	46 400	59 900	42 100	35 600
Mean (dollars)-----	66 500	66 500	68 100		26 300	27 900	47 900	64 800	60 200	39 400
CONTRACT RENT										
Specified renter-occupied housing units-----	6 625	6 625	5 947		110	107	153	178	155	252
Median contract rent (dollars)-----	291	291	294		160	182	251	254	200	225
Mean contract rent (dollars)-----	308	308	311		163	186	263	286	217	230
With meals included in rent-----	45	45	44		-	-	1	-	-	2
Median contract rent (dollars)-----	897	897	909		-	-	363	-	-	363
Mean contract rent (dollars)-----	6 178	6 178	5 631		100	95	131	158	140	227
No meals included in rent-----	402	402	272		10	12	21	20	15	23
No cash rent-----										

Table 10. Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With a White Householder: 1990 — Con.

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Victoria city, Victoria County—Con.						Remainder of Victoria County			
	Tract 3.01 (pt.)	Tract 3.02 (pt.)	Tract 5.01	Tract 5.02	Tract 6.01	Tract 6.02		Tract 16.01	Tract 16.02	Tract 9	Tract 14 (pt.)
Occupied housing units -----	283	393	1 205	1 315	638	1 418	1 640	2 681	580	1 772
TENURE										
Owner-occupied housing units -----	174	283	626	637	358	717	1 088	1 437	462	1 608
Percent of occupied housing units -----	61.5	72.0	52.0	48.4	56.1	50.6	66.3	53.6	79.7	90.7
Renter-occupied housing units -----	109	110	579	678	280	701	552	1 244	118	164
Percent of occupied housing units -----	38.5	28.0	48.0	51.6	43.9	49.4	33.7	46.4	20.3	9.3
ROOMS										
1 room -----	2	3	33	19	14	24	2	12	6	7
2 rooms -----	24	18	79	94	43	83	24	82	22	29
3 rooms -----	51	54	188	176	69	264	40	214	40	73
4 rooms -----	81	121	265	265	152	291	232	521	127	289
5 rooms -----	62	117	301	364	117	304	361	944	194	532
6 rooms -----	37	54	234	247	106	220	417	566	116	468
7 rooms -----	18	14	124	108	31	133	298	216	42	219
8 or more rooms -----	8	12	61	42	73	99	234	126	33	155
Median, occupied housing units -----	4.3	4.5	4.9	4.8	4.8	4.7	5.8	5.0	5.0	5.4
Median, owner-occupied housing units -----	4.5	4.7	5.7	5.5	5.4	5.7	6.3	5.5	5.1	5.5
Median, renter-occupied housing units -----	4.0	4.1	3.6	3.8	3.9	3.6	4.5	4.4	4.6	4.8
UNITS IN STRUCTURE										
1, detached -----	202	306	744	804	483	801	1 186	1 714	466	1 325
1, attached -----	8	7	16	7	16	13	46	70	7	7
2, detached -----	13	1	23	17	37	10	45	107	1	4
3 or 4 -----	4	1	38	150	29	51	207	179	1	—
5 to 9 -----	10	1	133	101	15	58	73	187	—	—
10 to 19 -----	3	—	63	141	13	76	22	96	1	2
20 to 49 -----	—	—	29	24	3	69	27	52	—	—
50 or more -----	—	—	133	61	16	255	—	178	—	—
Mobile home or trailer -----	36	77	32	1	15	76	27	79	106	417
Other -----	7	1	5	9	11	9	7	19	5	17
PERSONS IN UNIT										
1 person -----	55	66	403	424	204	488	289	602	89	242
2 persons -----	77	99	375	431	213	485	560	892	163	597
3 persons -----	45	67	184	199	78	200	306	509	102	345
4 persons -----	38	63	138	143	76	138	318	443	108	383
5 persons -----	25	43	75	68	35	68	130	188	73	157
6 or more persons -----	43	55	32	43	204	39	245	233	45	48
Median, occupied housing units -----	2.71	2.97	2.03	2.04	2.04	1.96	2.42	2.33	2.87	2.64
Median, owner-occupied housing units -----	2.50	2.64	2.23	2.13	2.00	2.06	2.42	2.44	2.81	2.63
Median, renter-occupied housing units -----	3.03	3.64	1.67	1.89	2.11	1.79	2.53	2.18	3.08	2.65
PERSONS PER ROOM										
1.00 or less -----	225	319	1 145	1 244	577	1 343	1 598	2 604	513	1 706
1.01 to 1.50 -----	27	49	33	48	34	39	30	57	38	18
1.51 or more -----	31	25	27	23	27	36	12	20	29	52
Mean -----	.75	.72	.49	.50	.49	.48	.46	.51	.62	.52
VALUE										
Specified owner-occupied housing units -----	135	205	559	601	319	623	1 000	1 266	331	896
Less than \$20 000 -----	62	67	8	3	33	19	1	4	81	24
\$20 000 to \$39 999 -----	57	101	166	235	124	180	20	132	133	106
\$40 000 to \$59 999 -----	12	25	268	293	75	190	167	618	70	293
\$60 000 to \$79 999 -----	3	7	75	54	36	127	428	383	32	266
\$80 000 to \$99 999 -----	1	1	20	15	10	65	273	97	10	118
\$100 000 to \$149 999 -----	—	—	13	—	8	33	107	28	4	66
\$150 000 to \$199 999 -----	—	—	4	—	10	7	2	3	—	11
\$200 000 to \$249 999 -----	—	—	1	—	8	—	—	—	—	3
\$250 000 to \$299 999 -----	—	—	2	—	6	2	1	—	—	5
\$300 000 or more -----	—	—	46	43	40	50	75	57	32	61
Median (dollars) -----	21 100	24 400	46 300	44 700	64 700	57 000	75 200	59 500	32 800	61 800
Mean (dollars) -----	24 100	27 900	51 900	44 700	64 700	57 000	78 000	59 500	37 900	67 300
CONTRACT RENT										
Specified renter-occupied housing units -----	107	107	567	674	274	696	547	1 234	104	134
Median contract rent (dollars) -----	160	182	283	282	220	276	297	365	180	298
Mean contract rent (dollars) -----	163	186	287	263	231	284	327	370	189	321
With meals included in rent -----	—	—	—	5	1	3	1	1	—	—
Median contract rent (dollars) -----	—	—	1 250	115	187	550	113	387	—	—
Mean contract rent (dollars) -----	97	95	557	652	252	677	508	1 184	88	115
No meals included in rent -----	10	12	9	17	21	16	38	49	16	19

Table 11. Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With a Black Householder: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Victoria County		Totals for split tracts (BNA's in Victoria County)			Victoria city, Victoria County		
	Victoria, TX MSA	Total	Victoria city	Tract 3.01	Tract 3.02	Tract 2.02	Tract 3.01 (pt.)	Tract 3.02 (pt.)
Occupied housing units	1 813	1 813	1 619	231	183	241	224	183
TENURE								
Owner-occupied housing units	889	889	729	149	132	135	143	132
Percent of occupied housing units	49.0	49.0	45.0	64.5	72.1	56.0	63.8	72.1
Renter-occupied housing units	924	924	890	82	51	106	81	51
Percent of occupied housing units	51.0	51.0	55.0	35.5	27.9	44.0	36.2	27.9
ROOMS								
1 room	16	16	15	1	1	1	1	1
2 rooms	127	127	124	13	7	11	13	7
3 rooms	250	250	235	43	17	37	42	17
4 rooms	406	406	365	65	34	59	64	34
5 rooms	492	492	430	53	59	89	51	59
6 rooms	304	304	262	31	39	51	39	39
7 rooms	142	142	118	15	16	29	13	16
8 or more rooms	76	76	70	10	10	10	10	10
Median, owner-occupied housing units	4.7	4.7	4.4	4.4	5.1	5.2	4.4	5.1
Median, owner-occupied housing units	5.3	5.3	5.3	4.7	5.2	5.5	4.7	5.2
Median, renter-occupied housing units	4.1	4.1	4.1	3.9	4.7	4.8	3.9	4.7
UNITS IN STRUCTURE								
1. detached	1 165	1 165	1 010	183	162	191	177	162
1. attached	31	31	26	4	2	6	3	2
2	70	70	69	10	6	17	10	6
3 or 4	112	112	112	2	1	4	2	1
5 to 9	106	106	104	7	7	7	7	7
10 to 19	67	67	67	2	2	3	2	2
20 to 49	47	47	47	2	2	2	2	2
50 or more	98	98	98	17	15	6	17	15
Mobile home or trailer	81	81	55	17	3	7	6	3
Other	36	36	31	6	3	7	6	3
PERSONS IN UNIT								
1 person	496	496	447	80	58	36	80	58
2 persons	469	469	424	71	51	55	67	51
3 persons	337	337	303	36	27	50	35	27
4 persons	284	284	247	23	23	54	22	23
5 persons	136	136	118	9	14	30	9	14
6 or more persons	91	91	80	12	10	16	11	10
Median, occupied housing units	2.38	2.38	2.35	2.00	2.16	3.09	1.98	2.16
Median, owner-occupied housing units	2.37	2.37	2.35	2.00	2.16	3.15	1.99	2.16
Median, renter-occupied housing units	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.15	3.14	3.00	2.16	3.14
PERSONS PER ROOM								
1.00 or less	1 659	1 659	1 479	211	170	223	205	170
1.01 to 1.50	97	97	85	11	8	11	10	8
1.51 or more	57	57	55	9	5	7	9	5
Mean	.56	.56	.57	.52	.51	.60	.52	.51
VALUE								
Specified owner-occupied housing units	743	743	629	123	108	122	117	108
Less than \$20,000	188	188	158	52	49	10	49	49
\$20,000 to \$39,999	292	292	224	48	33	53	33	33
\$40,000 to \$59,999	173	173	146	17	20	45	16	20
\$60,000 to \$79,999	65	65	67	4	5	12	4	5
\$80,000 to \$99,999	27	27	19	1	1	1	1	1
\$100,000 to \$149,999	16	16	13	1	1	1	1	1
\$150,000 to \$199,999	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
\$200,000 to \$249,999	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
\$250,000 to \$299,999	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
\$300,000 or more	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Median (dollars)	34 700	34 700	34 300	23 200	21 800	39 400	23 200	21 800
Mean (dollars)	38 900	38 900	38 300	27 400	27 500	41 100	27 100	27 500
CONTRACT RENT								
Specified renter-occupied housing units	895	895	870	80	49	101	79	49
Median contract rent (dollars)	251	251	251	161	203	284	161	203
Mean contract rent (dollars)	253	253	253	168	205	270	168	205
With meals included in rent	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
Median contract rent (dollars)	183	183	183	72	41	99	71	41
Mean contract rent (dollars)	826	826	810	72	41	99	71	41
No meals included in rent	66	66	57	8	8	2	8	8
No cash rent	66	66	57	8	8	2	8	8

Table 12. **Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With an American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut Householder: 1990**

[The above table was omitted because there were no qualifying areas.]

Table 13. **Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With an Asian or Pacific Islander Householder: 1990**
[The above table was omitted because there were no qualifying areas]

Table 14. Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With an Hispanic Origin Householder: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area		Victoria County		Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Victoria County							
Victoria, TX MSA	Victoria city	Total	Victoria city	Tract 3.01	Tract 3.02	Tract 7	Tract 13	Tract 14	Tract 15.02	Tract 16.03	
Occupied housing units -----	6 072	7 286	6 072	452	444	327	147	310	202	187	
TENURE											
Owner-occupied housing units -----	2 959	3 850	2 959	256	314	266	79	220	133	142	
Percent of occupied housing units -----	48.7	52.8	48.7	56.6	70.7	81.3	53.7	71.0	65.8	75.9	
Renter-occupied housing units -----	3 113	3 436	3 113	196	130	61	68	90	69	45	
Percent of occupied housing units -----	51.3	47.2	51.3	43.4	29.3	18.7	46.3	29.0	34.2	24.1	
ROOMS											
1 room-----	110	120	110	6	5	1	1	1	2	1	
2 rooms-----	500	555	500	44	22	12	6	12	9	6	
3 rooms-----	919	1 049	919	78	60	33	24	30	23	20	
4 rooms-----	1 403	1 686	1 403	123	144	70	35	78	23	18	
5 rooms-----	1 616	1 976	1 616	107	123	103	38	103	48	45	
6 rooms-----	929	1 142	929	63	61	55	22	48	58	58	
7 rooms-----	358	458	358	17	17	33	15	26	18	25	
8 or more rooms-----	237	300	237	14	12	20	6	12	39	19	
Median, owner-occupied housing units -----	4.6	4.6	4.6	4.3	4.4	5.0	4.7	4.8	5.4	5.6	
Median, owner-occupied housing units -----	5.1	5.1	5.1	4.6	4.6	5.1	5.1	5.0	5.9	5.9	
Median, renter-occupied housing units -----	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.1	4.1	4.3	4.5	3.9	4.5	
UNITS IN STRUCTURE											
1, detached-----	3 974	4 885	3 974	327	373	258	106	220	141	163	
1, detached-----	125	139	125	10	8	8	4	1	5	3	
2-----	315	323	315	31	3	3	2	2	2	2	
3 or 4-----	431	433	431	5	1	1	1	1	6	6	
5 to 9-----	335	336	335	18	1	3	1	1	3	1	
10 to 19-----	198	198	198	6	1	3	1	1	1	1	
20 to 49-----	110	110	110	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
50 or more-----	226	226	226	39	58	53	35	77	11	8	
Mobile home or trailer -----	256	521	256	16	4	1	1	7	8	1	
Other -----	99	115	99	16	4	1	1	7	1	1	
PERSONS IN UNIT											
1 person-----	933	1 067	933	78	52	36	22	23	21	11	
2 persons-----	1 297	1 549	1 297	100	93	70	34	63	45	39	
3 persons-----	1 452	1 452	1 452	74	86	58	27	75	35	35	
4 persons-----	1 156	1 414	1 156	69	74	73	29	59	58	58	
5 persons-----	758	938	758	56	57	48	13	50	28	26	
6 or more persons-----	702	866	702	75	82	42	17	40	17	18	
Median, occupied housing units -----	3.16	3.21	3.16	3.15	3.40	3.49	3.15	3.42	3.50	3.65	
Median, owner-occupied housing units -----	3.32	3.36	3.32	3.16	3.18	3.41	3.42	3.36	3.83	3.72	
Median, renter-occupied housing units -----	3.01	3.03	3.01	3.13	3.90	2.93	2.77	3.61	2.43	3.20	
PERSONS PER ROOM											
1.00 or less-----	4 948	5 943	4 948	340	338	274	121	252	182	167	
1.01 to 1.50-----	659	783	659	62	65	41	16	37	11	16	
1.51 or more-----	465	560	465	50	41	12	10	21	9	4	
Mean -----	.75	.75	.75	.81	.82	.70	.72	.78	.63	.66	
VALUE											
Specified owner-occupied housing units -----	2 550	3 167	2 550	201	250	198	40	140	120	130	
Less than \$20,000-----	449	602	449	103	113	46	19	24	1	1	
\$20,000 to \$39,999-----	1 366	1 666	1 366	74	105	71	6	30	7	5	
\$40,000 to \$59,999-----	459	793	459	18	26	53	5	35	21	35	
\$60,000 to \$79,999-----	281	375	281	3	4	21	6	33	40	51	
\$80,000 to \$99,999-----	95	129	95	1	1	2	3	9	23	19	
\$100,000 to \$149,999-----	46	69	46	2	1	3	1	8	13	19	
\$150,000 to \$199,999-----	13	16	13	1	1	2	1	1	6	6	
\$200,000 to \$249,999-----	8	8	8	1	1	2	1	1	3	3	
\$250,000 or more-----	4	5	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Median (dollars) -----	36 900	36 800	36 900	19 400	21 500	34 500	21 700	51 000	73 600	71 200	
Mean (dollars) -----	42 400	42 600	42 400	23 800	24 200	38 200	35 500	51 300	93 600	73 900	
CONTRACT RENT											
Specified renter-occupied housing units -----	3 077	3 349	3 077	193	126	55	48	86	67	44	
Median contract rent (dollars) -----	231	231	235	153	188	219	138	195	297	344	
Mean contract rent (dollars) -----	237	237	239	155	191	225	181	208	310	385	
With meals included in rent -----	7	7	7	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Median contract rent (dollars) -----	204	204	204	180	117	48	28	78	65	32	
Mean contract rent (dollars) -----	3 123	3 123	2 921	13	117	48	20	8	65	32	
No cash rent -----	219	219	149	13	9	7	20	8	1	12	

Table 14. Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With an Hispanic Origin Householder: 1990 —Con.

[Threshold is 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area		Victoria city, Victoria County									
		Tract 1	Tract 2,01	Tract 2,02	Tract 3,01 (pt.)	Tract 3,02 (pt.)	Tract 4	Tract 5,01	Tract 5,02	Tract 6,01	Tract 6,02
Occupied housing units		368	462	726	429	444	226	421	459	555	473
TENURE											
Owner-occupied housing units		139	221	441	239	314	124	137	149	242	189
Percent of occupied housing units		37.8	47.8	60.7	55.7	70.7	54.9	32.5	32.5	43.6	40.0
Renter-occupied housing units		229	241	285	190	130	102	284	310	313	284
Percent of occupied housing units		62.2	52.2	39.3	44.3	29.3	45.1	67.5	67.5	56.4	60.0
ROOMS											
1 room		16	6	5	6	5	1	26	9	16	15
2 rooms		35	33	32	44	22	18	61	42	69	52
3 rooms		37	73	74	74	60	27	100	83	88	100
4 rooms		81	136	132	120	144	55	79	105	121	121
5 rooms		86	136	137	101	123	64	80	130	123	107
6 rooms		56	77	163	55	61	30	43	57	66	44
7 rooms		19	28	58	16	17	19	20	24	20	20
8 or more rooms		16	13	24	13	12	12	12	9	11	14
Median, owner-occupied housing units		4.4	4.7	5.0	4.3	4.4	4.7	3.8	4.4	4.1	4.1
Median, renter-occupied housing units		5.0	5.2	5.2	4.5	4.6	5.1	5.3	5.2	4.9	4.9
Median, renter-occupied housing units		4.0	4.1	4.6	4.0	4.1	4.2	3.2	3.9	3.6	3.6
UNITS IN STRUCTURE											
1, detached		251	344	593	308	373	180	187	225	376	234
1, attached		11	19	12	10	8	5	6	4	17	7
2		40	42	69	30	—	9	22	10	3	3
3 or 4		31	32	3	5	—	9	29	83	35	18
5 to 9		9	2	4	18	1	2	72	17	16	16
10 to 19		1	2	7	6	—	1	36	36	27	31
20 to 49		—	—	—	—	—	—	19	13	19	19
50 or more		—	—	—	37	—	11	32	10	16	106
Mobile home or trailer		11	11	28	—	58	—	6	—	15	32
Other		14	10	10	15	4	9	6	6	8	7
PERSONS IN UNIT											
1 person		87	72	48	75	52	55	112	79	95	91
2 persons		72	91	106	93	93	41	92	106	135	126
3 persons		73	81	161	71	86	51	83	94	106	88
4 persons		39	89	188	66	74	38	60	84	92	84
5 persons		41	66	132	56	57	27	40	52	63	46
6 or more persons		56	55	111	73	82	14	34	44	64	38
Median, occupied housing units		2.84	3.24	3.79	3.15	3.40	2.83	2.58	2.97	2.95	2.72
Median, owner-occupied housing units		2.66	3.21	3.75	3.13	3.18	2.65	3.03	3.24	2.98	3.07
Median, renter-occupied housing units		3.01	3.27	3.86	3.19	3.90	3.02	2.32	2.85	2.93	2.50
PERSONS PER ROOM											
1.00 or less		290	373	577	321	338	202	349	371	421	391
1.01 to 1.50		39	48	95	59	45	16	39	56	73	41
1.51 or more		39	41	54	49	41	8	33	32	61	41
Mean		.74	.75	.80	.82	.82	.64	.75	.76	.77	.75
VALUE											
Specified owner-occupied housing units		115	202	383	186	250	108	124	142	211	156
Less than \$20,000		34	40	39	96	113	19	3	1	46	11
\$20,000 to \$39,999		50	101	200	58	105	46	58	79	107	82
\$40,000 to \$59,999		20	49	131	15	26	31	47	48	41	42
\$60,000 to \$79,999		7	7	9	3	4	5	11	12	15	15
\$80,000 to \$99,999		1	2	4	1	1	3	2	2	4	1
\$100,000 to \$149,999		2	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$150,000 to \$199,999		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$200,000 to \$249,999		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$250,000 to \$299,999		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$300,000 or more		1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Median (dollars)		28,400	33,300	37,000	19,500	21,500	34,100	40,300	38,400	31,100	36,100
Mean (dollars)		35,700	35,600	36,700	22,600	24,200	45,200	45,700	40,800	33,100	40,000
CONTRACT RENT											
Specified renter-occupied housing units		227	237	280	187	126	101	279	308	307	283
Median contract rent (dollars)		184	232	259	154	188	217	253	253	210	250
Mean contract rent (dollars)		192	233	260	155	191	234	248	226	212	256
With meals included in rent		—	2	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	1
Median contract rent (dollars)		—	363	—	—	—	—	—	50	187	363
No meals included in rent		208	221	275	174	117	83	274	303	299	277
No cash rent		19	14	5	13	9	18	5	3	7	5

Table 14. Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With an Hispanic Origin Householder: 1990 — Con.

[Threshold is 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Victoria city, Victoria County — Con.					Remainder of Victoria County				
	Tract 7 (pt.)	Tract 15.02 (pt.)	Tract 16.01	Tract 16.02	Tract 16.03 (pt.)	Tract 7 (pt.)	Tract 8	Tract 9	Tract 13 (pt.)	Tract 14 (pt.)
	165	181	277	654	148	162	137	303	146	227
Occupied housing units -----										
TENURE										
Owner-occupied housing units -----	139	116	81	274	122	127	100	225	79	188
Percent of occupied housing units -----	84.2	64.1	29.2	41.9	82.4	78.4	73.0	74.3	54.1	82.8
Renter-occupied housing units -----	26	65	196	380	26	35	37	78	67	39
Percent of occupied housing units -----	15.8	35.9	70.8	58.1	17.6	21.6	27.0	25.7	45.9	17.2
ROOMS										
1 room -----	1	2	—	2	—	—	—	6	1	1
2 rooms -----	8	6	26	47	15	4	4	21	6	7
3 rooms -----	18	23	30	84	15	15	17	32	24	18
4 rooms -----	39	18	74	142	12	31	41	78	34	54
5 rooms -----	54	41	70	200	33	49	42	89	38	76
6 rooms -----	21	38	48	110	50	34	19	48	22	38
7 rooms -----	16	16	12	47	22	17	5	21	15	22
8 or more rooms -----	8	37	17	22	16	12	9	8	6	11
Median, occupied housing units -----	4.8	5.5	4.6	4.8	5.8	5.1	4.7	4.7	4.7	4.9
Median, owner-occupied housing units -----	5.0	6.3	5.8	5.5	6.0	5.3	4.9	4.8	5.1	5.0
Median, renter-occupied housing units -----	3.8	4.0	4.2	4.1	4.5	4.3	4.0	4.2	4.4	4.7
UNITS IN STRUCTURE										
1, detached -----	133	125	99	336	134	125	107	256	105	145
1, attached -----	3	4	10	7	1	5	2	—	4	—
2 -----	2	2	7	33	—	1	2	2	2	—
3 or 4 -----	1	27	94	57	6	—	—	—	—	—
5 to 9 -----	—	6	28	76	6	—	—	—	—	—
10 to 19 -----	3	3	19	25	1	—	—	—	—	—
20 to 49 -----	—	—	18	41	—	—	—	—	—	—
50 or more -----	—	11	—	51	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mobile home or trailer -----	22	3	1	21	—	31	21	42	35	74
Other -----	1	—	1	7	—	—	5	3	—	6
PERSONS IN UNIT										
1 person -----	18	17	32	83	8	18	20	30	22	14
2 persons -----	33	42	74	153	32	37	37	55	34	43
3 persons -----	23	31	46	133	28	32	17	54	26	57
4 persons -----	20	50	76	143	50	29	29	67	13	47
5 persons -----	41	25	91	78	18	26	11	46	39	39
6 or more persons -----	28	16	18	44	19	14	23	51	22	27
Median, occupied housing units -----	3.66	3.51	3.19	3.09	3.62	3.29	3.18	3.49	3.15	3.49
Median, owner-occupied housing units -----	3.74	3.87	3.52	3.45	3.72	3.48	3.04	3.73	3.41	3.44
Median, renter-occupied housing units -----	3.10	2.47	3.05	2.87	2.39	2.85	3.58	3.60	2.75	3.78
PERSONS PER ROOM										
1.00 or less -----	131	163	243	578	136	143	113	225	120	189
1.01 to 1.50 -----	26	10	19	47	11	15	13	39	16	22
1.51 or more -----	8	8	15	29	4	4	11	39	10	16
Mean -----	.75	.62	.72	.70	.61	.65	.73	.84	.72	.77
VALUE										
Specified owner-occupied housing units -----	114	105	73	240	115	84	73	185	40	114
Less than \$20,000 -----	31	—	—	1	—	15	29	66	19	9
\$20,000 to \$39,999 -----	48	2	3	31	1	23	28	65	6	23
\$40,000 to \$59,999 -----	20	17	23	113	32	33	7	32	5	31
\$60,000 to \$79,999 -----	10	38	32	67	46	11	6	15	6	33
\$80,000 to \$99,999 -----	1	21	11	21	19	1	2	4	3	9
\$100,000 to \$149,999 -----	2	12	4	6	17	1	1	2	1	8
\$150,000 to \$199,999 -----	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$200,000 to \$249,999 -----	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$250,000 to \$299,999 -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$300,000 or more -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median (dollars) -----	29 700	74 800	66 600	57 000	72 900	41 700	24 200	26 200	21 700	57 700
Mean (dollars) -----	36 300	98 100	69 100	59 200	75 600	40 800	30 300	34 200	35 500	57 500
CONTRACT RENT										
Specified renter-occupied housing units -----	26	64	196	379	26	29	33	70	47	36
Median contract rent (dollars) -----	213	300	315	276	413	252	160	171	144	235
Mean contract rent (dollars) -----	199	313	254	308	421	253	166	174	184	242
With meals included in rent -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mean contract rent (dollars) -----	—	50	179	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
No meals included in rent -----	25	63	—	350	25	23	25	56	27	31
No cash rent -----	1	—	17	29	1	6	8	14	20	5

Table 15. **Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With a White, Not of Hispanic Origin Householder: 1990**

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Victoria County		Totals for split tracts/8NA's in Victoria County					Victoria city, Victoria County					
	Victoria, TX MSA	Total	Victoria city	Tract 7	Tract 13	Tract 14	Tract 15.02	Tract 16.03	Tract 1	Tract 2.01	Tract 2.02	Tract 4	Tract 5.01
Occupied housing units -----	17 033	17 033	12 012	654	599	1 711	2 147	1 291	239	372	599	559	985
TENURE													
Owner-occupied housing units -----	12 146	12 146	7 774	518	522	1 548	1 733	1 004	144	251	431	373	534
Percent of occupied housing units -----	71.3	71.3	64.7	79.2	87.1	90.5	80.7	77.8	60.3	67.5	72.0	66.7	54.2
Renter-occupied housing units -----	4 887	4 887	4 238	136	77	163	414	287	95	121	168	186	451
Percent of occupied housing units -----	28.7	28.7	35.3	20.8	12.9	9.5	19.3	22.2	39.7	32.5	28.0	33.3	45.8
ROOMS													
1 room-----	128	128	110	5	1	7	12	3	11	3	4	3	22
2 rooms-----	413	413	343	10	13	25	25	9	10	11	14	14	58
3 rooms-----	1 173	1 173	991	17	22	63	111	54	20	34	28	45	142
4 rooms-----	2 590	2 590	1 834	98	97	288	178	121	32	74	107	95	143
5 rooms-----	4 588	4 588	3 078	196	176	517	358	322	44	117	237	123	253
6 rooms-----	4 089	4 089	2 718	202	179	456	382	359	41	83	144	119	204
7 rooms-----	2 186	2 186	1 540	84	81	208	389	229	33	27	45	72	112
8 or more rooms-----	1 866	1 866	1 398	42	50	147	512	194	48	23	20	88	51
Median, occupied housing units -----	5.4	5.4	5.4	5.5	5.4	5.4	6.2	5.9	5.6	5.0	5.1	5.5	5.0
Median, owner-occupied housing units -----	5.8	5.8	6.0	5.7	5.5	5.5	6.5	6.2	6.4	5.3	5.3	6.0	5.7
Median, renter-occupied housing units -----	4.3	4.3	4.2	4.9	4.9	4.8	4.1	4.7	4.4	4.1	4.7	4.4	3.7
UNITS IN STRUCTURE													
1, detached -----	12 644	12 644	8 770	528	433	1 298	1 751	1 076	185	293	501	442	624
1, attached -----	241	241	218	3	8	5	8	19	3	4	12	13	1
2 -----	331	331	326	1	1	8	9	9	21	29	42	34	16
3 or 4 -----	632	632	630	1	1	110	110	40	1	15	1	12	20
5 to 9 -----	461	461	461	1	1	26	26	38	5	1	2	11	96
10 to 19 -----	381	381	378	1	1	2	45	32	8	1	6	7	55
20 to 49 -----	190	190	190	1	1	4	86	68	1	1	1	1	17
50 or more -----	582	582	582	113	158	383	63	9	4	25	31	34	125
Mobile home or trailer -----	1 447	1 447	377	7	1	15	15	9	2	4	4	6	28
Other -----	124	124	80	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3
PERSONS IN UNIT													
1 person-----	3 979	3 979	3 206	120	113	252	334	180	103	139	146	199	347
2 persons-----	5 813	5 813	4 111	210	211	588	703	355	75	134	207	213	330
3 persons-----	2 925	2 925	1 971	128	122	323	433	263	26	46	108	69	140
4 persons-----	2 806	2 806	1 803	120	97	368	440	348	22	35	84	46	107
5 persons-----	1 150	1 150	705	58	38	138	172	114	10	10	40	25	49
6 or more persons -----	360	360	211	18	18	42	65	31	3	8	14	7	12
Median, occupied housing units -----	2.28	2.28	2.18	2.49	2.38	2.55	2.58	2.92	1.72	1.85	2.24	1.88	1.94
Median, owner-occupied housing units -----	2.37	2.37	2.30	2.42	2.36	2.55	2.81	3.11	1.82	1.91	2.13	1.97	2.14
Median, renter-occupied housing units -----	1.97	1.97	1.88	2.85	2.44	2.52	1.76	2.26	1.50	1.57	2.71	1.58	1.54
PERSONS PER ROOM													
1.00 or less -----	16 647	16 647	11 783	635	582	1 659	2 112	1 274	234	364	579	551	960
1.01 to 1.50 -----	282	282	156	10	13	42	29	12	1	5	14	6	15
1.51 or more -----	104	104	73	9	4	10	6	5	4	3	6	2	10
Mean -----	.46	.46	.44	.50	.48	.51	.44	.50	.36	.41	.49	.37	.45
VALUE													
Specified owner-occupied housing units -----	9 432	9 432	6 951	301	261	868	1 557	836	117	211	375	319	476
Less than \$20,000 -----	230	230	115	21	9	39	4	3	11	13	12	12	5
\$20,000 to \$39,999 -----	1 507	1 507	1 022	68	38	109	27	12	26	120	210	51	137
\$40,000 to \$59,999 -----	2 825	2 825	2 038	115	70	280	262	155	35	56	135	81	229
\$60,000 to \$79,999 -----	2 452	2 452	1 811	73	62	247	487	320	16	13	13	61	67
\$80,000 to \$99,999 -----	1 175	1 175	855	14	42	112	217	201	10	4	3	31	18
\$100,000 to \$149,999 -----	745	745	573	7	28	60	238	130	9	3	2	37	14
\$150,000 to \$199,999 -----	251	251	214	3	5	11	158	10	5	1	1	25	4
\$200,000 to \$249,999 -----	122	122	109	1	6	5	90	1	1	1	1	8	1
\$250,000 to \$299,999 -----	60	60	60	1	1	2	35	2	1	1	1	4	1
\$300,000 or more -----	65	65	65	1	1	3	39	2	3	1	1	9	1
Median (dollars) -----	61 200	61 200	42 100	51 000	64 000	60 500	79 900	76 400	50 300	36 600	37 600	64 100	46 900
Mean (dollars) -----	71 300	71 300	73 800	52 100	72 300	65 800	108 400	81 300	70 100	40 900	39 000	91 300	52 300
CONTRACT RENT													
Specified renter-occupied housing units -----	4 689	4 689	4 171	114	60	134	407	268	93	116	163	181	443
Median contract rent (dollars) -----	311	311	314	259	229	289	361	478	216	221	288	273	311
Mean contract rent (dollars) -----	334	334	339	275	253	314	389	549	233	230	272	305	299
With meals included in rent -----	39	39	38	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Median contract rent (dollars) -----	1 007	1 007	1 024	363	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Mean contract rent (dollars) -----	4 379	4 379	3 953	97	49	116	386	231	86	103	154	164	435
No meals included in rent -----	271	271	180	16	11	18	21	9	7	13	8	17	43

Table 15. Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With a White, Not of Hispanic Origin Householder: 1990 — Con.

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Victoria County — Con.										Remainder of Victoria County			
	Tract 5.02	Tract 6.01	Tract 6.02	Tract 15.02 (pt.)	Tract 16.01	Tract 16.02	Tract 16.03 (pt.)	Tract 7 (pt.)	Tract 8	Tract 9	Tract 13 (pt.)	Tract 14 (pt.)		
Occupied housing units -----	989	382	1 075	1 906	1 462	2 199	964	594	346	368	597	1 647		
TENURE -----														
Owner-occupied housing units -----	527	225	581	1 523	1 036	1 239	703	472	283	304	522	1 499		
Percent of occupied housing units -----	53.3	58.9	54.0	79.9	70.9	56.3	72.9	79.5	81.8	82.6	87.4	91.0		
Renter-occupied housing units -----	462	157	494	383	426	960	261	122	63	64	75	148		
Percent of occupied housing units -----	46.7	41.1	46.0	20.1	29.1	43.7	27.1	20.5	18.2	17.4	12.6	9.0		
ROOMS -----														
1 room -----	14	7	13	11	2	12	3	2	2	2	1	6		
2 rooms -----	67	18	49	23	14	50	5	8	4	9	13	25		
3 rooms -----	121	38	189	105	52	135	42	14	12	19	22	61		
4 rooms -----	192	74	203	150	117	416	86	89	61	74	87	260		
5 rooms -----	274	88	228	286	300	479	234	180	104	129	176	494		
6 rooms -----	206	70	177	352	288	483	161	183	37	77	137	206		
7 rooms -----	91	22	117	352	288	184	154	98	37	29	81	146		
8 or more rooms -----	34	65	84	486	220	106	59	38	49	51	54	54		
Median, occupied housing units -----	4.9	4.9	4.9	6.3	5.9	5.1	5.9	5.7	5.4	5.2	5.3	5.5		
Median, owner-occupied housing units -----	5.6	5.8	5.8	6.6	6.4	5.5	6.7	5.7	5.4	5.3	5.5	5.5		
Median, renter-occupied housing units -----	3.8	4.0	3.8	4.1	4.3	4.5	4.7	3.0	4.9	4.8	4.9	4.9		
UNITS IN STRUCTURE -----														
1, detached -----	645	296	639	1 549	1 118	1 466	821	487	265	284	431	1 244		
1, attached -----	5	8	7	37	42	66	19	3	1	—	8	7		
2 -----	12	19	7	8	40	83	8	—	—	—	—	4		
3 or 4 -----	86	16	42	110	140	136	40	—	1	1	—	—		
5 to 9 -----	53	5	50	26	49	123	38	—	—	—	—	—		
10 to 19 -----	113	7	54	45	25	33	32	—	—	1	—	2		
20 to 49 -----	14	3	55	4	—	72	—	—	—	—	—	—		
50 or more -----	54	13	164	86	—	140	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Mobile home or trailer -----	1	9	52	28	27	66	—	98	72	79	158	376		
Other -----	6	6	5	13	7	14	6	6	7	3	—	14		
PERSONS IN UNIT -----														
1 person -----	363	155	419	310	265	533	149	105	68	65	112	231		
2 persons -----	349	145	388	611	523	775	262	188	119	123	210	569		
3 persons -----	136	34	138	383	257	401	201	117	69	62	122	316		
4 persons -----	85	29	81	396	276	338	259	110	52	64	97	356		
5 persons -----	39	14	34	149	116	129	77	57	25	44	38	134		
6 or more persons -----	17	5	15	57	25	23	16	17	13	10	18	41		
Median, occupied housing units -----	1.88	1.75	1.81	2.58	2.39	2.23	2.85	2.53	2.38	2.47	2.39	2.57		
Median, owner-occupied housing units -----	2.03	1.76	1.96	2.84	2.39	2.36	3.08	2.47	2.42	2.41	2.38	2.58		
Median, renter-occupied housing units -----	1.55	1.72	1.53	1.70	2.40	2.05	2.21	2.83	2.17	2.88	2.48	2.56		
PERSONS PER ROOM -----														
1.00 or less -----	967	371	1 053	1 881	1 440	2 163	958	579	333	351	580	1 598		
1.01 to 1.50 -----	17	8	14	20	16	26	3	10	11	13	13	40		
1.51 or more -----	5	3	8	5	6	10	3	3	2	4	4	9		
Mean -----	.44	.37	.40	.44	.44	.47	.48	.51	.47	.52	.48	.51		
VALUE -----														
Specified owner-occupied housing units -----	495	201	511	1 400	953	1 092	671	270	131	200	261	830		
Less than \$20,000 -----	3	12	14	2	1	3	—	20	19	30	9	22		
\$20,000 to \$39,999 -----	3	61	123	15	19	118	—	57	21	30	38	94		
\$40,000 to \$59,999 -----	172	48	156	231	155	529	117	104	33	87	70	275		
\$60,000 to \$79,999 -----	44	30	116	438	264	333	261	66	26	21	62	246		
\$80,000 to \$99,999 -----	13	9	62	179	264	84	169	14	23	8	42	112		
\$100,000 to \$149,999 -----	1	8	32	223	104	22	112	6	8	4	28	60		
\$150,000 to \$199,999 -----	—	—	6	150	2	2	9	3	—	—	5	11		
\$200,000 to \$249,999 -----	—	—	—	88	—	—	1	—	—	—	6	5		
\$250,000 to \$299,999 -----	—	—	2	35	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	3		
\$300,000 or more -----	—	6	—	39	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	2		
Median (dollars) -----	44 200	49 600	53 800	81 200	75 300	57 000	77 600	51 900	54 800	36 900	64 000	61 900		
Mean (dollars) -----	45 600	83 200	60 300	111 700	78 300	59 400	82 900	52 700	58 000	40 900	72 300	67 600		
CONTRACT RENT -----														
Specified renter-occupied housing units -----	460	154	490	379	421	951	250	102	43	56	58	119		
Median contract rent (dollars) -----	290	241	286	363	312	376	488	259	244	204	225	308		
Mean contract rent (dollars) -----	280	249	295	392	347	385	559	277	257	202	253	328		
With meals included in rent -----	3	—	3	—	1	1	28	1	—	—	—	—		
Median contract rent (dollars) -----	159	—	550	—	113	387	1 250	363	—	—	—	—		
No meals included in rent -----	441	136	471	363	394	924	219	387	35	46	85	102		
No cash rent -----	16	18	16	16	26	26	3	16	8	10	10	17		

Table 16. Selected Ancestry Groups and Persons in Selected Hispanic Origin Groups: 1990

(Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text)

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Victoria, TX MSA		Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Victoria County										Victoria city, Victoria County	
	Victoria, TX MSA		Victoria County										Victoria city, Victoria County	
	Total	Victoria city	Total	Tract 3.01	Tract 3.02	Tract 7	Tract 13	Tract 14	Tract 15.01	Tract 15.02	Tract 16.03	Tract 1	Tract 2.01	Tract 2.02
ANCESTRY														
All persons	74 361	55 000	74 361	2 423	2 368	3 179	2 189	6 010	2 140	7 090	4 670	1 950	2 630	5 102
Ancestry specified	69 116	50 953	69 116	2 298	2 128	2 954	2 006	5 498	2 078	6 492	4 499	1 830	2 484	4 753
Single ancestry	52 608	39 365	52 608	2 242	2 035	2 406	1 461	3 942	1 420	4 312	3 091	1 624	2 217	3 971
Multiple ancestry	16 508	11 588	16 508	56	93	548	545	1 556	658	2 180	1 408	206	267	779
Ancestry unclassified or not reported	5 245	4 047	5 245	125	240	225	183	512	62	598	171	120	146	349
SELECTED ANCESTRY GROUPS														
Total ancestries reported	148 722	110 000	148 722	4 846	4 736	6 358	4 378	12 020	4 280	14 180	9 340	3 900	5 260	10 204
Arab	295	290	295	—	—	5	—	—	—	79	7	11	—	44
Austrian	147	80	147	—	—	20	—	27	7	20	11	—	—	—
Belgian	3	3	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Canadian	61	61	61	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Czech	4 169	2 429	4 169	27	5	295	94	463	250	558	243	13	102	145
Danish	141	81	141	—	—	—	3	7	7	25	7	9	—	—
Dutch	815	554	815	—	—	20	45	98	9	88	52	32	21	74
English	7 137	5 265	7 137	—	12	144	290	536	192	1 329	747	23	95	326
Finnish	30	22	30	—	—	—	—	8	—	17	5	—	—	—
French (except Basque)	2 050	1 626	2 050	13	—	12	65	110	41	326	134	59	18	25
French Canadian	150	115	150	—	—	—	6	18	11	—	13	13	—	—
German	18 893	11 633	18 893	67	59	895	770	2 622	897	2 568	1 560	212	346	800
Greek	100	75	100	—	—	7	18	—	—	—	15	—	—	—
Hungarian	120	109	120	—	—	—	—	—	11	—	30	—	—	20
Irish	9 375	6 437	9 375	14	34	316	352	836	411	1 195	854	41	150	243
Italian	1 036	823	1 036	9	9	24	21	17	49	137	136	6	10	61
Lithuanian	14	14	14	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	14	—	—	—
Norwegian	241	163	241	—	—	10	15	9	—	6	63	—	—	37
Polish	1 569	1 140	1 569	—	7	41	7	213	26	220	195	27	11	91
Portuguese	5	5	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Romanian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Russian	27	13	27	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Scotch-Irish	1 862	1 478	1 862	4	—	48	19	157	99	255	159	—	19	36
Slovak	685	596	685	6	—	14	11	24	27	138	104	14	32	—
Slovenian	527	277	527	4	—	5	2	117	6	127	54	17	—	—
Subsaharan African	21	21	21	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Swedish	606	398	606	4	—	14	5	91	45	73	43	15	6	5
Swiss	131	118	131	—	—	6	—	11	7	23	18	11	—	11
Ukrainian	9	9	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
United States or American	2 105	1 477	2 105	33	29	33	93	186	147	230	188	35	91	120
Welsh	322	249	322	—	6	6	6	7	26	53	18	—	—	15
West Indian (excluding Hispanic origin groups)	73	48	73	—	—	—	—	—	8	41	—	—	—	—
Yucatecan	27	27	27	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other ancestries	94 921	73 584	94 921	4 659	4 569	4 333	2 544	6 394	1 979	6 591	4 492	3 326	4 378	8 087
PERSONS IN SELECTED HISPANIC ORIGIN GROUPS														
Dominican (Dominican Republic)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Central American	68	68	68	—	23	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	20
Costa Rican	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Guatemalan	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Honduran	15	15	15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	15
Nicaraguan	5	5	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5
Panamanian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Salvadoran	48	48	48	—	23	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Central American, origin not specified	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
South American	24	24	24	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	15	—	—	—
Argentinean	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chilean	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Colombian	8	8	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	—	—	—
Ecuadorian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Peruvian	9	9	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Venezuelan	7	7	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	—	—	—
Other South American	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Table 16. Selected Ancestry Groups and Persons in Selected Hispanic Origin Groups: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Victoria city, Victoria County—Con.													
Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Tract 3.01 (pt.)	Tract 3.02 (pt.)	Tract 4	Tract 5.01	Tract 5.02	Tract 6.01	Tract 6.02	Tract 7 (pt.)	Tract 13 (pt.)	Tract 14 (pt.)	Tract 15.01 (pt.)	Tract 15.02 (pt.)	Tract 16.01
ANCESTRY													
All persons	2 248	2 368	1 843	3 742	3 793	2 655	3 969	1 003	5	391	14	6 327	5 263
Ancestry specified	2 123	2 128	1 788	3 448	3 518	2 377	3 749	941	5	328	14	5 735	4 806
Single ancestry	2 075	2 035	1 191	2 444	2 765	2 085	2 912	864	3	304	14	3 989	3 252
Multiple ancestry	48	93	597	1 004	753	292	837	77	2	24	—	1 826	1 584
Ancestry unclassified or not reported	125	240	55	294	275	278	220	62	—	63	—	592	457
SELECTED ANCESTRY GROUPS													
Total ancestries reported	4 496	4 736	3 686	7 484	7 586	5 310	7 938	2 006	10	782	28	12 654	10 526
Arab	—	—	11	32	6	—	20	—	—	—	—	33	6
Austrian	—	—	4	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—
Belgian	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Canadian	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Czech	27	5	81	320	217	32	136	—	—	—	—	538	208
Danish	—	—	24	24	—	—	8	—	—	—	—	9	24
Dutch	—	—	58	45	33	—	51	—	—	—	—	72	46
English	—	12	359	298	219	117	402	10	—	—	—	1 162	872
Finnish	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	17	—
French (except Basque)	5	—	95	173	72	71	127	—	—	—	—	262	226
French Canadian	—	—	—	—	14	11	27	—	—	—	—	—	7
German	36	59	432	812	837	266	843	95	3	32	—	2 159	1 656
Greek	—	—	—	31	—	—	12	—	—	—	—	—	7
Hungarian	—	—	—	25	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	16
Irish	14	34	368	471	544	230	472	71	—	36	7	1 013	1 038
Italian	—	9	40	70	19	26	79	7	—	—	—	128	94
Lithuanian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Norwegian	—	—	—	13	23	—	10	—	—	—	—	6	15
Polish	—	7	60	122	118	29	36	—	2	—	—	201	102
Portuguese	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—
Romanian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Russian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Scotch-Irish	4	—	92	129	98	22	117	—	—	—	7	225	185
Scottish	—	—	30	54	20	—	48	—	—	—	—	138	94
Slovak	4	—	7	7	30	9	33	—	2	—	—	67	6
Subsaharan African	—	—	—	—	—	—	13	—	—	—	—	—	—
Swedish	4	—	37	32	63	—	32	8	—	—	—	73	40
Swiss	—	—	—	—	17	—	—	—	—	—	—	23	24
Ukrainian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
United States or American	—	—	30	180	105	54	107	22	—	10	—	230	83
Welsh	33	29	44	—	12	—	7	—	—	—	—	31	62
West Indian (excluding Hispanic origin groups)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	41	—
Yugoslavian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other ancestries	4 354	4 569	1 930	4 623	5 077	4 430	5 235	1 780	3	704	14	6 107	5 562
PERSONS IN SELECTED HISPANIC ORIGIN GROUPS													
Dominican (Dominican Republic)	—	—	—	—	—	—	25	—	—	—	—	—	—
Central American	—	23	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Costa Rican	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Guatemalan	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Honduran	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nicaraguan	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Panamanian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Salvadoran	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
South American	—	23	—	—	—	—	25	—	—	—	—	—	9
Central American, origin not specified	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Argentinean	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chilean	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Colombian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ecuadorian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Peruvian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Venezuelan	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other South American	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Table 16. Selected Ancestry Groups and Persons in Selected Hispanic Origin Groups: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Victoria County												
	Victoria city, Victoria County—Can.												
	Tract 16.02	Tract 16.03 (pt.)	Tract 3.01 (pt.)	Tract 3.02 (pt.)	Tract 7 (pt.)	Tract 8	Tract 9	Tract 10	Tract 13 (pt.)	Tract 14 (pt.)	Tract 15.01 (pt.)	Tract 15.02 (pt.)	Tract 16.03 (pt.)
ANCESTRY	All persons	3 381	175	—	2 176	1 559	2 382	1 088	2 184	5 619	2 126	763	1 289
	Ancestry specified	3 255	175	—	2 013	1 479	2 266	994	2 001	5 170	2 064	757	1 244
	Single ancestry	2 231	167	—	1 542	1 155	2 014	600	1 458	3 638	1 406	403	860
	Multiple ancestry	1 024	8	—	471	324	252	394	543	1 532	1 406	354	384
	Ancestry undclassified or not reported	126	—	—	163	80	116	94	183	449	62	6	45
SELECTED ANCESTRY GROUPS	Total ancestries reported	6 762	350	—	4 352	3 118	4 764	2 176	4 368	11 238	4 252	1 526	2 578
	Arab	47	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	27	7	13	—
	Austrian	11	—	—	20	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Belgian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Canadian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Czech	56	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Danish	518	87	—	295	237	68	157	94	463	250	20	156
	Polish	7	—	—	—	21	6	24	3	7	9	16	—
	Portuguese	70	52	—	20	37	12	24	45	98	7	16	—
	English	826	544	—	134	104	109	137	290	536	192	167	203
	Finnish	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	French (except Basque)	380	113	8	12	36	49	18	65	110	41	64	21
	French Canadian	30	13	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	18	11	—
	German	2 012	1 053	31	—	800	434	389	416	767	2 590	897	409
	Greek	10	15	—	7	—	—	—	—	18	—	—	—
	Hungarian	18	30	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Irish	1 052	653	—	245	235	328	328	191	352	800	404	182
	Italian	188	86	—	17	32	12	12	6	21	17	49	9
	Lithuanian	—	14	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Norwegian	25	34	—	10	10	5	5	—	15	9	—	—
	Polish	227	107	—	41	5	5	32	—	5	213	26	19
	Portuguese	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Romanian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Russian	13	—	—	—	—	7	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Scotch-Irish	363	151	—	48	—	—	31	19	19	157	92	30
Scottish	62	104	6	14	—	—	—	7	11	24	27	8	
Slovak	59	36	—	5	23	23	11	10	—	117	6	60	
Subsaharan African	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Swedish	62	21	—	6	6	—	6	33	5	91	45	22	
Swiss	14	18	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	7	—	
Ukrainian	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
United States or American	227	121	—	11	64	64	46	24	93	176	147	67	
West Indian (excluding Hispanic origin groups)	55	18	—	6	7	7	10	6	6	7	26	22	
Yugoslavian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	—	
Other ancestries	10 096	3 309	305	—	2 553	1 851	3 669	1 096	2 541	5 690	1 965	484	
1 183													
PERSONS IN SELECTED HISPANIC ORIGIN GROUPS	Dominican (Dominican Republic)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Central American	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Costa Rican	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Guatemalan	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Honduran	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Nicaraguan	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Panamanian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Salvadoran	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Central American, origin not specified	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	South American	—	15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Argentinian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Chilean	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Colombian	—	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Ecuadorian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Peruvian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Venezuelan	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Other South American	—	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Table 17. Social Characteristics of Persons: 1990

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Victoria County			Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Victoria County					
	Victoria, TX MSA	Victoria city		Tract 3.01	Tract 3.02	Tract 7	Tract 13	Tract 14	Tract 15.01
		Total							
PLACE OF BIRTH									
All persons	74 361	74 361	55 000	2 423	2 368	3 179	2 189	6 010	2 140
Native	72 154	72 154	53 224	2 283	2 177	3 174	2 115	5 860	2 122
Foreign born	2 207	2 207	1 776	140	191	5	74	150	18
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH									
Linguistically isolated households	1 416	1 416	1 156	93	96	63	57	67	15
Persons 5 years and over	68 414	68 414	50 547	2 248	2 156	2 959	2 044	5 524	2 011
In linguistically isolated households	3 394	3 394	2 704	254	203	106	190	179	25
Speak a language other than English	18 271	18 271	14 701	1 175	1 285	929	480	911	230
Do not speak English "very well"	6 373	6 373	5 037	446	426	259	240	373	96
Speak Spanish	16 881	16 881	13 724	1 149	1 280	865	430	746	200
Do not speak English "very well"	6 034	6 034	4 855	441	421	242	233	325	90
Linguistically isolated	2 983	2 983	2 422	246	175	90	169	149	25
Speak an Asian or Pacific Island language	148	148	137	—	—	—	—	9	5
Do not speak English "very well"	52	52	46	—	—	—	—	—	—
Linguistically isolated	21	21	21	—	—	—	—	—	—
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL									
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	21 249	21 249	15 904	713	756	888	564	1 627	605
Preprimary school	1 432	1 432	1 079	49	34	63	22	150	41
Public school	977	977	740	49	34	49	6	120	12
Elementary or high school	16 050	16 050	11 771	601	615	662	494	1 214	497
Public school	14 706	14 706	10 713	591	587	617	462	1 152	402
College	3 767	3 767	3 054	63	107	163	48	263	67
Public college	3 419	3 419	2 812	63	98	143	38	218	55
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT									
Persons 25 years and over	45 206	45 206	33 312	1 458	1 266	2 003	1 330	3 794	1 380
Less than 9th grade	6 637	6 637	5 055	532	574	396	225	351	153
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	6 855	6 855	4 709	333	260	431	289	585	248
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	12 712	12 712	8 757	371	318	565	435	1 345	459
Some college, no degree	9 761	9 761	7 322	133	76	415	176	932	296
Associate degree	2 865	2 865	2 210	6	29	96	83	247	78
Bachelor's degree	4 515	4 515	3 607	52	4	53	97	278	134
Graduate or professional degree	1 861	1 861	1 652	31	5	47	25	56	12
Percent high school graduate or higher	70.2	70.2	70.7	40.7	34.1	58.7	61.4	75.3	70.9
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	14.1	14.1	15.8	5.7	7	5.0	9.2	8.8	10.6
FERTILITY									
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 24 years	442	442	446	575	183	390	520	601	208
Children ever born per 1,000 women 25 to 34 years	1 655	1 655	1 612	2 032	2 274	1 879	1 850	1 804	2 006
Children ever born per 1,000 women 35 to 44 years	2 289	2 289	2 222	2 469	3 305	2 307	2 547	2 126	2 206
RESIDENCE IN 1985									
Persons 5 years and over	68 414	68 414	50 547	2 248	2 156	2 959	2 044	5 524	2 011
Some house	38 026	38 026	25 718	1 595	1 495	1 920	1 413	4 000	1 384
Offrent house in United States	29 824	29 824	24 367	640	637	1 011	622	1 478	627
Central city of this MSA/PMSA	16 078	16 078	14 392	572	571	544	209	369	284
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	3 997	3 997	2 008	—	25	219	259	478	126
Offrent MSA/PMSA	5 222	5 222	4 494	46	22	145	44	173	161
Not in on MSA/PMSA	4 527	4 527	3 473	22	19	103	110	458	56
Abroad	564	564	462	13	24	28	9	46	—
URBAN, RURAL, AND FARM RESIDENCE									
Urban population	55 036	55 036	55 000	2 248	2 368	1 003	41	391	14
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre	41 497	41 497	41 461	1 741	1 940	750	41	350	14
Rural population	19 325	19 325	—	175	—	2 176	2 148	5 619	2 126
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre	8 763	8 763	—	22	—	1 170	1 023	1 791	1 150
On farms	916	916	—	32	—	169	103	296	57
JOURNEY TO WORK									
Workers 16 years and over	32 184	32 184	23 879	731	805	1 506	897	2 794	921
Car, truck, or van	30 395	30 395	22 598	666	769	1 369	824	2 684	843
Drive alone	24 833	24 833	18 276	466	622	1 116	678	2 252	716
Carpooled	5 562	5 562	4 322	200	147	253	146	432	127
Public transportation (including taxicab)	35	35	23	—	—	—	5	—	7
Bus or trolley bus or streetcar or trolley car	35	35	23	—	—	—	5	—	7
Subway or elevated, railroad, or ferryboat	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Walked	470	470	356	30	—	27	33	9	7
Other means	524	524	439	15	29	14	19	20	7
Worked at home	760	760	463	20	7	96	16	81	64
Persons per car, truck, or van	1.12	1.12	1.12	1.20	1.14	1.12	1.11	1.10	1.09
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	19.3	19.3	17.8	16.0	17.3	20.4	25.1	24.7	24.6
Departure time for work:									
5:00 a.m. to 5:59 a.m.	1 851	1 851	1 360	47	51	55	30	168	74
6:00 a.m. to 6:59 a.m.	6 185	6 185	4 166	109	111	417	170	695	232
7:00 a.m. to 7:59 a.m.	11 573	11 573	8 290	229	219	517	400	1 069	292
8:00 a.m. to 8:59 a.m.	4 665	4 665	3 714	156	187	123	95	341	110
All other times	7 150	7 150	5 886	170	230	298	186	440	149
Worked in MSA of residence	27 765	27 765	20 940	712	769	1 327	764	2 364	774
Victoria city	23 958	23 958	18 890	617	695	1 011	491	1 950	582
Remainder of Victoria County	3 807	3 807	2 050	95	74	316	273	414	192
Worked outside MSA of residence	4 419	4 419	2 939	19	36	179	133	430	147
Port Lavaca city	332	332	214	—	8	29	6	25	7
Remainder of Calhoun County	2 175	2 175	1 489	8	21	74	41	200	76
Edno city	92	92	45	5	—	6	19	—	—
Remainder of Jackson County	231	231	95	—	—	13	—	9	28
Goliad city	30	30	30	—	—	—	—	—	—
Remainder of Goliad County	125	125	84	—	—	—	17	15	—
Cuero city	97	97	61	—	—	—	—	30	6
Remainder of OelWitt County	74	74	47	—	7	—	—	21	—
Boy City city	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Remainder of Matagorda County	43	43	35	—	—	—	—	—	—
Houston city	97	97	58	—	—	8	—	—	—
Remainder of Houston, TX PMSA	67	67	33	—	—	8	8	—	10
Brazoria, TX PMSA	27	27	21	—	—	—	—	—	—
Refugio County	135	135	94	—	—	9	—	17	7
Corpus Christi city (pt.)	99	99	87	—	—	—	—	7	—
Remainder of Corpus Christi, TX MSA	76	76	76	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hallettsville city	6	6	6	—	—	—	—	—	—
Remainder of Lavaca County	47	47	40	—	—	7	—	—	—
Worked elsewhere	666	666	424	6	—	25	42	106	20

Table 17. Social Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Victoria County—Con.		Victoria city, Victoria County					
	Tract 15.02	Tract 16.03	Tract 1	Tract 2.01	Tract 2.02	Tract 3.01 (pt.)	Tract 3.02 (pt.)	Tract 4
PLACE OF BIRTH								
All persons	7 090	4 670	1 950	2 630	5 102	2 248	2 368	1 843
Native	6 930	4 600	1 846	2 502	4 916	2 108	2 177	1 773
Foreign born	160	70	104	128	186	140	191	70
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH								
Linguistically isolated households	35	25	180	34	127	93	96	30
Persons 5 years and over	6 663	4 273	1 784	2 415	4 648	2 079	2 156	1 695
In linguistically isolated households	118	67	441	76	285	254	203	62
Speak a language other than English	752	509	915	1 109	1 914	1 118	1 285	388
Do not speak English "very well"	315	94	555	315	582	446	426	114
Speak Spanish	505	407	899	1 054	1 848	1 092	1 280	354
Do not speak English "very well"	262	66	555	312	563	441	421	107
Linguistically isolated	118	47	362	70	269	246	175	62
Speak an Asian or Pacific Island language	6	14	—	—	—	—	—	—
Do not speak English "very well"	6	9	—	—	—	—	—	—
Linguistically isolated	—	14	—	—	—	—	—	—
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL								
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	2 126	1 601	462	778	1 712	645	756	380
Preprimary school	91	121	40	63	134	49	34	28
Public school	85	78	31	63	118	49	34	13
Elementary or high school	1 644	1 167	386	577	1 362	533	615	249
Public school	1 385	1 020	383	540	1 328	523	587	182
College	391	313	36	138	216	63	107	103
Public college	352	286	36	138	186	63	98	81
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT								
Persons 25 years and over	4 457	2 725	1 211	1 498	2 816	1 370	1 266	1 254
Less than 9th grade	188	94	441	361	477	526	574	229
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	304	116	224	377	551	302	260	149
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	1 112	687	234	323	1 059	357	318	252
Same college, no degree	1 164	770	157	270	521	102	76	310
Associate degree	325	209	34	103	90	—	29	86
Bachelor's degree	946	656	77	40	80	52	4	153
Graduate or professional degree	418	193	44	24	38	31	5	75
Percent high school graduate or higher	89.0	92.3	45.1	50.7	63.5	39.6	34.1	69.9
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	30.6	31.2	10.0	4.3	4.2	6.1	.7	18.2
FERTILITY								
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 24 years	158	252	1 000	704	480	639	183	625
Children ever born per 1,000 women 25 to 34 years	1 532	1 283	2 348	1 901	2 012	2 032	2 274	1 096
Children ever born per 1,000 women 35 to 44 years	2 156	2 212	2 566	2 358	2 426	1 937	3 305	1 848
RESIDENCE IN 1985								
Persons 5 years and over	6 663	4 273	1 784	2 415	4 648	2 079	2 156	1 695
Same house	4 126	1 870	710	1 467	2 610	1 466	1 495	1 089
Different house in United States	2 490	2 397	1 060	923	2 009	600	637	606
Central city of this MSA/PMSEA	1 298	1 150	758	537	1 426	532	571	403
Remainder of this MSA/PMSEA	259	248	43	120	130	—	25	33
Different MSA/PMSEA	628	588	178	123	228	46	22	150
Not in an MSA/PMSEA	305	411	81	143	225	22	19	20
Abroad	47	6	14	25	29	13	24	—
URBAN, RURAL, AND FARM RESIDENCE								
Urban population	6 327	3 381	1 950	2 630	5 102	2 248	2 368	1 843
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre	5 110	3 145	1 367	2 026	4 370	1 741	1 940	1 434
Rural population	763	1 289	—	—	—	—	—	—
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre	334	294	—	—	—	—	—	—
On farms	16	32	—	—	—	—	—	—
JOURNEY TO WORK								
Workers 16 years and over	3 384	2 398	654	1 031	2 071	678	805	755
Car, truck, or van	3 290	2 341	488	948	2 004	621	769	699
Drove alone	2 849	1 921	382	706	1 724	433	622	558
Carpooled	441	420	106	242	280	188	147	141
Public transportation (including taxicab)	17	6	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bus or trolley bus or streetcar or trolley car	17	6	—	—	—	—	—	—
Subway or elevated, railroad, or ferryboat	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Walked	22	15	79	33	—	30	—	10
Other means	40	—	50	27	42	15	29	11
Worked at home	15	36	37	23	25	12	7	35
Persons per car, truck, or van	1.09	1.12	1.14	1.16	1.09	1.20	1.14	1.12
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	21.2	19.4	15.2	17.0	16.2	16.2	17.3	17.5
Departure time for work:								
5:00 a.m. to 5:59 a.m.	135	147	46	67	131	47	51	59
6:00 a.m. to 6:59 a.m.	571	404	115	181	514	109	111	111
7:00 a.m. to 7:59 a.m.	1 535	972	209	318	527	203	219	197
8:00 a.m. to 8:59 a.m.	435	432	106	193	310	137	187	146
All other times	693	407	141	249	564	170	230	207
Worked in MSA of residence	2 923	1 981	644	959	1 817	659	769	641
Victoria city	2 614	1 679	617	908	1 643	572	695	590
Remainder of Victoria County	309	302	27	51	74	87	74	51
Worked outside MSA of residence	461	417	10	72	254	19	36	114
Port Lavaca city	22	21	10	—	4	—	8	—
Remainder of Calhoun County	228	170	—	27	123	8	21	58
Edna city	7	15	—	5	—	5	—	8
Remainder of Jackson County	7	83	—	—	—	—	—	—
Goliad city	—	—	—	7	5	—	—	—
Remainder of Goliad County	8	22	—	9	17	—	—	—
Cuera city	34	—	—	—	—	—	—	5
Remainder of DeWitt County	—	6	—	—	—	—	7	5
Bay City city	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Remainder of Matagorda County	—	7	—	—	—	—	—	—
Houston city	9	—	—	—	6	—	—	16
Remainder of Houston, TX PMSEA	4	13	—	—	6	—	—	—
Brazoria, TX PMSEA	21	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Refugio County	18	18	—	—	20	—	—	—
Corpus Christi city (pt.)	11	5	—	—	—	—	—	11
Remainder of Corpus Christi, TX MSA	14	7	—	—	32	—	—	—
Hallettsville city	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Remainder of Lavaca County	—	—	—	10	—	—	—	—
Worked elsewhere	78	41	—	14	41	6	—	11

Table 17. Social Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Victoria city, Victoria County—Con.							
	Tract 5.01	Tract 5.02	Tract 6.01	Tract 6.02	Tract 7 (pt.)	Tract 13 (pt.)	Tract 14 (pt.)	Tract 15.01 (pt.)
PLACE OF BIRTH								
All persons	3 742	3 793	2 655	3 969	1 003	5	391	14
Native	3 615	3 744	2 526	3 803	1 003	5	375	14
Foreign born	127	49	129	166	—	—	16	—
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH								
Linguistically isolated households	151	101	89	75	35	—	33	—
Persons 5 years and over	3 491	3 472	2 421	3 658	923	5	362	14
In linguistically isolated households	272	247	185	223	67	—	92	—
Speak a language other than English	924	904	1 243	1 114	521	—	233	—
Do not speak English "very well"	384	285	509	297	143	—	123	—
Speak Spanish	841	835	1 232	1 032	516	—	210	—
Do not speak English "very well"	363	273	509	280	143	—	123	—
Linguistically isolated	235	225	185	167	62	—	92	—
Speak an Asian or Pacific Island language	—	9	4	13	—	—	9	—
Do not speak English "very well"	—	—	—	7	—	—	—	—
Linguistically isolated	—	—	—	7	—	—	—	—
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL								
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	1 000	1 065	616	930	300	—	139	—
Preprimary school	62	68	29	54	15	—	11	—
Public school	35	46	26	42	12	—	11	—
Elementary or high school	725	729	489	643	238	—	116	—
Public school	704	698	466	568	238	—	116	—
College	213	268	98	233	47	—	12	—
Public college	213	241	93	226	47	—	12	—
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT								
Persons 25 years and over	2 318	2 298	1 629	2 546	612	5	211	14
Less than 9th grade	334	234	451	339	188	—	112	—
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	376	400	346	391	174	—	30	—
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	616	646	421	827	141	3	22	—
Some college, no degree	512	582	217	522	82	—	40	7
Associate degree	239	182	79	111	13	2	7	—
Bachelor's degree	155	179	70	232	10	—	—	7
Graduate or professional degree	86	75	45	124	4	—	—	—
Percent high school graduate or higher	69.4	72.4	51.1	71.3	40.8	100.0	32.7	100.0
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	10.4	11.1	7.1	14.0	2.3	—	—	50.0
FERTILITY								
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 24 years	401	510	882	507	593	—	556	—
Children ever born per 1,000 women 25 to 34 years	1 574	1 592	1 928	1 496	2 025	—	2 484	—
Children ever born per 1,000 women 35 to 44 years	2 219	2 786	2 559	2 384	2 149	2 000	3 043	—
RESIDENCE IN 1985								
Persons 5 years and over	3 491	3 472	2 421	3 658	923	5	362	14
Same house	1 554	1 651	1 175	1 721	555	—	167	—
Different house in United States	1 870	1 821	1 217	1 917	357	5	195	14
Central city of this MSA/PMSA	1 120	960	739	1 077	251	—	36	—
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	162	245	80	159	35	—	40	—
Different MSA/PMSA	277	221	242	395	66	5	52	14
Not in an MSA/PMSA	311	395	156	286	5	—	67	—
Abroad	67	—	29	20	11	—	—	—
URBAN, RURAL, AND FARM RESIDENCE								
Urban population	3 742	3 793	2 655	3 969	1 003	5	391	14
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre	2 403	2 456	1 860	2 699	750	5	350	14
Rural population	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
On farms	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
JOURNEY TO WORK								
Workers 16 years and over	1 606	1 680	1 017	1 844	427	2	182	14
Car, truck, or van	1 461	1 592	962	1 707	402	2	158	14
Grove alone	1 215	1 307	709	1 385	316	2	116	14
Carpooled	246	285	253	322	86	—	42	—
Public transportation (including taxicab)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bus or trolley bus or streetcar or trolley car	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Subway or elevated, railroad, or ferryboat	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Walked	18	32	20	70	—	—	—	—
Other means	76	35	19	34	7	—	—	—
Worked at home	51	21	16	33	18	—	24	—
Persons per car, truck, or van	1.11	1.12	1.18	1.12	1.14	1.00	1.17	1.00
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	17.7	16.5	19.2	16.3	16.9	30.0	17.5	52.0
Departure time for work:								
5:00 a.m. to 5:59 a.m.	107	121	50	75	34	—	7	—
6:00 a.m. to 6:59 a.m.	275	286	171	244	120	—	56	—
7:00 a.m. to 7:59 a.m.	504	552	281	555	123	2	33	7
8:00 a.m. to 8:59 a.m.	173	259	170	307	37	—	16	7
All other times	496	441	329	630	95	—	46	—
Worked in MSA of residence	1 367	1 472	904	1 688	373	2	166	7
Victoria city	1 230	1 276	847	1 547	312	2	145	7
Remainder of Victoria County	137	196	57	141	61	—	21	—
Worked outside MSA of residence	239	208	113	156	54	—	16	7
Port Lavaca city	9	16	12	15	16	—	—	—
Remainder of Calhoun County	139	99	30	90	25	—	16	—
Edno city	—	7	—	—	—	—	—	—
Remainder of Jackson County	8	8	—	6	—	—	—	—
Goliad city	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Remainder of Goliad County	14	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cuero city	—	6	—	16	—	—	—	—
Remainder of DeWitt County	—	6	9	—	—	—	—	—
Bay City city	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Remainder of Matagorda County	7	13	8	—	—	—	—	—
Houston city	—	—	—	9	—	—	—	—
Remainder of Houston, TX MSA	—	—	9	—	—	—	—	—
Brozorio, TX MSA	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Refugio County	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Corpus Christi city (pt.)	16	7	—	—	—	—	—	7
Remainder of Corpus Christi, TX MSA	14	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hallettsville city	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	—
Remainder of Lavaca County	6	7	—	10	—	—	—	—
Worked elsewhere	26	39	45	4	13	—	—	—

Table 17. Social Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Victoria city, Victoria County—Con.				Remainder of Victoria County			
	Tract 15.02 (pt.)	Tract 16.01	Tract 16.02	Tract 16.03 (pt.)	Tract 3.01 (pt.)	Tract 3.02 (pt.)	Tract 7 (pt.)	Tract 8
PLACE OF BIRTH								
All persons	6 327	5 263	8 316	3 381	175	—	2 176	1 559
Native	6 167	5 172	8 151	3 327	175	—	2 171	1 533
Foreign born	160	91	165	54	—	—	5	26
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH								
Linguistically isolated households	35	18	34	25	—	—	28	57
Persons 5 years and over	5 978	4 862	7 492	3 092	169	—	2 036	1 387
In linguistically isolated households	118	18	94	67	—	—	39	122
Speak a language other than English	725	524	1 391	393	57	—	408	488
Do not speak English "very well"	288	148	341	81	—	—	116	223
Speak Spanish	496	435	1 280	320	57	—	349	449
Do not speak English "very well"	253	113	333	66	—	—	99	198
Linguistically isolated	118	13	94	47	—	—	28	107
Speak an Asian or Pacific Island language	6	25	57	14	—	—	—	—
Do not speak English "very well"	6	16	8	9	—	—	—	—
Linguistically isolated	—	—	—	14	—	—	—	—
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL								
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	1 913	1 691	2 312	1 205	68	—	588	359
Preprimary school	84	98	212	98	—	—	48	55
Public school	78	32	95	55	—	—	37	36
Elementary or high school	1 468	1 181	1 621	839	68	—	424	274
Public school	1 217	1 013	1 439	711	68	—	379	274
College	361	412	479	268	—	—	116	30
Public college	322	375	440	241	—	—	96	30
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT								
Persons 25 years and over	4 019	3 234	5 014	1 997	88	—	1 391	1 005
Less than 9th grade	188	266	304	31	6	—	208	293
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	276	307	507	39	31	—	257	247
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	957	878	1 353	350	14	—	424	232
Some college, no degree	992	846	1 441	645	31	—	333	96
Associate degree	315	214	507	199	6	—	83	34
Bachelor's degree	873	488	623	564	—	—	43	80
Graduate or professional degree	418	235	279	169	—	—	43	23
Percent high school graduate or higher	88.5	82.3	83.8	96.5	58.0	—	66.6	46.3
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	32.1	22.4	18.0	36.7	—	—	6.2	10.2
FERTILITY								
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 24 years	178	196	549	118	—	—	283	219
Children ever born per 1,000 women 25 to 34 years	1 516	1 568	1 359	1 187	—	—	1 814	1 510
Children ever born per 1,000 women 35 to 44 years	2 139	2 000	1 843	2 058	4 515	—	2 372	3 322
RESIDENCE IN 1985								
Persons 5 years and over	5 978	4 862	7 492	3 092	169	—	2 036	1 387
Same house	3 603	2 416	3 031	1 008	129	—	1 365	848
Different house in United States	2 328	2 395	4 329	2 084	40	—	654	539
Central city of this MSA/PMSA	1 221	1 301	2 370	1 090	40	—	293	84
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	213	200	409	114	—	—	184	294
Different MSA/PMSA	603	554	800	518	—	—	79	64
Not in an MSA/PMSA	291	340	750	362	—	—	98	97
Abroad	47	51	132	—	—	—	17	—
URBAN, RURAL, AND FARM RESIDENCE								
Urban population	6 327	5 263	8 316	3 381	—	—	—	—
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre	5 110	3 918	5 873	3 145	—	—	—	—
Rural population	—	—	—	—	175	—	2 176	1 559
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre	—	—	—	—	22	—	1 170	536
On farms	—	—	—	—	32	—	169	180
JOURNEY TO WORK								
Workers 16 years and over	3 030	2 434	3 823	1 826	53	—	1 079	591
Car, truck, or van	2 952	2 381	3 654	1 784	45	—	967	541
Drive alone	2 543	1 916	2 880	1 448	33	—	800	498
Carpooled	409	465	774	336	12	—	167	43
Public transportation (including taxicab)	17	—	—	6	—	—	—	—
Bus or trolley bus or streetcar or trolley car	17	—	—	6	—	—	—	—
Subway or elevated, railroad, or ferryboat	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Walked	15	—	34	15	—	—	27	25
Other means	40	18	36	—	—	—	7	—
Worked at home	6	35	99	21	8	—	78	25
Persons per car, truck, or van	1.09	1.13	1.14	1.12	1.15	—	1.11	1.05
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	21.1	18.4	17.6	17.3	12.9	—	21.9	25.0
Departure time for work:								
5:00 a.m. to 5:59 a.m.	130	97	217	121	—	—	21	82
6:00 a.m. to 6:59 a.m.	502	433	702	236	—	—	297	126
7:00 a.m. to 7:59 a.m.	1 364	952	1 470	774	26	—	394	263
8:00 a.m. to 8:59 a.m.	382	327	618	339	19	—	86	46
All other times	646	590	717	335	—	—	203	49
Worked in MSA of residence	2 603	2 070	3 244	1 555	53	—	954	429
Victoria city	2 341	1 831	2 965	1 362	45	—	699	264
Remainder of Victoria County	262	239	279	193	8	—	255	165
Worked outside MSA of residence	427	364	579	271	—	—	125	162
Port Lavaca city	22	29	52	21	—	—	13	46
Remainder of Calhoun County	208	226	291	128	—	—	49	49
Edna city	7	12	—	9	—	—	6	16
Remainder of Jackson County	7	10	38	10	—	—	13	6
Goliad city	—	—	18	—	—	—	—	—
Remainder of Goliad County	8	5	9	22	—	—	—	—
Cuero city	34	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Remainder of DeWitt County	—	11	9	—	—	—	—	—
Bay City city	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Remainder of Matagorda County	—	—	—	7	—	—	—	5
Houston city	—	18	—	9	—	—	8	16
Remainder of Houston, TX PMSA	4	—	9	5	—	—	8	—
Brazoria, TX PMSA	21	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Refugio County	18	6	32	18	—	—	9	9
Corpus Christi city (pt.)	11	6	24	5	—	—	—	—
Remainder of Corpus Christi, TX MSA	14	—	9	7	—	—	—	—
Hallettsville city	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	—
Remainder of Lavaca County	—	7	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worked elsewhere	73	34	88	30	—	—	12	15

Table 17. Social Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Victoria County—Con.						
	Troct 9	Troct 10	Troct 13 (pt.)	Troct 14 (pt.)	Troct 15 01 (pt.)	Troct 15 02 (pt.)	Troct 16 03 (pt.)
PLACE OF BIRTH							
All persons	2 382	1 088	2 184	5 619	2 126	763	1 289
Native	2 256	1 056	2 110	5 485	2 108	763	1 273
Foreign born	126	32	74	134	18	—	16
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH							
Linguistically isolated households	55	14	57	34	15	—	—
Persons 5 years and over	2 211	1 000	2 039	5 162	1 997	685	1 181
In linguistically isolated households	207	20	190	87	25	—	116
Speak a language other than English	890	196	480	678	230	27	13
Do not speak English "very well"	319	52	240	250	96	27	87
Speak Spanish	879	161	430	536	200	9	—
Do not speak English "very well"	319	29	233	202	90	9	—
Linguistically isolated	165	10	169	57	25	—	—
Speak an Asian or Pacific Island language	—	6	—	—	5	—	—
Do not speak English "very well"	—	6	—	—	—	—	—
Linguistically isolated	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL							
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	731	333	564	1 488	605	213	396
Preprimary school	7	11	22	139	41	7	23
Public school	7	—	6	109	12	—	23
Elementary or high school	631	289	494	1 098	497	176	328
Public school	624	271	462	1 036	402	168	309
College	93	33	48	251	67	30	45
Public college	74	33	38	206	55	30	45
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT							
Persons 25 years and over	1 327	643	1 325	3 583	1 366	438	728
Less than 9th grade	278	117	225	239	153	—	63
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	321	93	289	555	248	28	77
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	378	201	432	1 323	459	155	337
Some college, no degree	199	126	176	892	289	172	125
Associate degree	73	40	81	240	78	10	10
Bachelor's degree	59	59	97	278	127	73	92
Graduate or professional degree	19	7	25	56	12	—	24
Percent high school graduate or higher	54.9	67.3	61.2	77.8	70.6	93.6	80.8
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	5.9	10.3	9.2	9.3	10.2	16.7	15.9
FERTILITY							
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 24 years	568	182	520	603	208	—	634
Children ever born per 1,000 women 25 to 34 years	2 066	1 627	1 850	1 758	2 006	1 625	1 604
Children ever born per 1,000 women 35 to 44 years	2 821	2 252	2 553	2 075	2 206	2 306	2 740
RESIDENCE IN 1985							
Persons 5 years and over	2 211	1 000	2 039	5 162	1 997	685	1 181
Some house	1 308	643	1 413	3 833	1 384	523	862
Different house in United States	879	357	617	1 283	613	162	313
Central city of this MSA/PMSA	220	86	209	333	284	77	60
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	356	152	259	438	126	46	134
Different MSA/PMSA	112	71	39	121	147	25	70
Not in an MSA/PMSA	191	48	110	391	56	14	49
Abroad	24	—	9	46	—	—	6
URBAN, RURAL, AND FARM RESIDENCE							
Urban population	—	—	36	—	—	—	—
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre	—	—	36	—	—	—	—
Rural population	2 382	1 088	2 148	5 619	2 126	763	1 289
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre	1 982	461	1 023	1 791	1 150	334	294
On farms	10	21	103	296	57	16	32
JOURNEY TO WORK							
Workers 16 years and over	787	455	895	2 612	907	354	572
Car, truck, or van	730	442	822	2 526	829	338	557
Drove alone	560	373	676	2 136	702	306	473
Carpooled	170	69	146	390	127	32	84
Public transportation (including taxicab)	—	—	5	—	7	—	—
Bus or trolley bus or streetcar or trolley car	—	—	5	—	7	—	—
Subway or elevated, railroad, or ferryboat	—	—	—	—	—	7	—
Walked	13	—	33	9	7	—	—
Other means	32	—	19	20	64	9	15
Worked at home	12	13	16	57	—	—	—
Persons per car, truck, or van	1.15	1.10	1.11	1.10	1.10	1.06	1.09
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	20.3	19.8	25.0	25.2	24.1	21.6	26.0
Departure time for work:							
5:00 a.m. to 5:59 a.m.	77	15	30	161	74	5	26
6:00 a.m. to 6:59 a.m.	215	103	170	639	232	69	168
7:00 a.m. to 7:59 a.m.	294	218	398	1 036	285	171	198
8:00 a.m. to 8:59 a.m.	79	52	95	325	103	53	93
All other times	110	54	186	394	149	47	72
Worked in MSA of residence	555	361	762	2 198	767	320	426
Victoria city	360	241	489	1 805	575	273	317
Remainder of Victoria County	195	120	273	393	192	47	109
Worked outside MSA of residence	232	94	133	414	140	34	146
Port Lavaca city	18	10	6	25	—	—	—
Remainder of Calhoun County	185	40	41	184	76	20	42
Edna city	—	—	19	—	—	—	6
Remainder of Jackson County	—	7	—	9	28	—	73
Goliad city	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Remainder of Goliad County	—	9	17	15	6	—	—
Cuero city	—	—	—	30	—	—	6
Remainder of DeWitt County	—	—	—	21	—	—	—
Bay City city	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Remainder of Matagorda County	—	3	—	—	—	—	—
Houston city	—	6	—	—	—	9	—
Remainder of Houston, TX MSA	—	—	8	—	10	—	8
Brozorio, TX MSA	6	—	—	—	—	—	—
Refugio County	6	—	—	17	—	—	—
Corpus Christi city (pt.)	5	—	—	7	—	—	—
Remainder of Corpus Christi, TX MSA	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hallettsville city	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Remainder of Lavaca County	—	—	—	—	—	5	—
Worked elsewhere	12	19	42	106	20	—	11

Table 18. Labor Force and Disability Characteristics of Persons: 1990

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Victoria, TX MSA	Victoria County		Totals for split tracts/8NA's in Victoria County					
		Total	Victoria city	Tract 3.01	Tract 3.02	Tract 7	Tract 13	Tract 14	Tract 15.01
LABOR FORCE STATUS									
Persons 16 years and over	54 014	54 014	40 110	1 717	1 632	2 360	1 568	4 368	1 559
In labor force	34 790	34 790	25 915	840	984	1 607	970	2 933	976
Percent of persons 16 years and over	64.4	64.4	64.6	48.9	60.3	68.1	61.9	67.1	62.6
Civilian labor force	34 710	34 710	25 844	840	984	1 607	970	2 924	976
Employed	32 462	32 462	24 073	752	824	1 519	920	2 792	921
Unemployed	2 248	2 248	1 771	88	160	88	50	132	55
Percent of civilian labor force	6.5	6.5	6.9	10.5	16.3	5.5	5.2	4.5	5.6
Not in labor force	19 224	19 224	14 195	877	648	753	598	1 435	583
Institutionalized persons	621	621	605	—	—	—	—	9	—
Enrolled in school	2 779	2 779	2 088	99	79	113	77	174	60
Noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over, not enrolled in school	6 464	6 464	4 895	378	194	194	195	472	186
Females 16 years and over	28 224	28 224	21 269	941	867	1 173	763	2 170	764
In labor force	15 021	15 021	11 491	314	424	715	388	1 179	398
Percent of females 16 years and over	53.2	53.2	54.0	33.4	48.9	61.0	50.9	54.3	52.1
Civilian labor force	15 021	15 021	11 491	314	424	715	388	1 179	398
Employed	14 033	14 033	10 688	274	360	675	378	1 125	376
Unemployed	988	988	803	40	64	40	10	54	22
Percent of civilian labor force	6.6	6.6	7.0	12.7	15.1	5.6	2.6	4.6	5.5
With own children under 6 years	5 083	5 083	3 725	96	104	186	147	478	113
In labor force	2 990	2 990	2 195	43	32	73	82	308	55
With own children 6 to 17 years only	5 760	5 760	4 229	207	185	246	142	401	219
In labor force	3 870	3 870	2 923	120	106	180	90	274	155
Own children under 6 years in families and subfamilies	7 211	7 211	5 388	191	264	269	207	630	155
All parents present in household in labor force	4 041	4 041	3 014	100	84	129	112	386	72
Own children 6 to 17 years in families and subfamilies	14 589	14 589	10 509	550	496	595	471	1 160	467
All parents present in household in labor force	9 071	9 071	6 632	306	226	370	301	795	243
Persons 16 to 19 years	4 401	4 401	3 326	145	172	139	124	319	100
Not enrolled in school	866	866	647	37	71	9	30	27	20
Unemployed or not in labor force	391	391	297	18	31	9	—	9	10
Not high school graduate	456	456	363	31	40	5	10	7	10
Employed	211	211	171	13	15	—	10	7	—
Unemployed	39	39	31	9	—	—	—	—	—
Not in labor force	206	206	161	9	25	5	—	—	10
OCCUPATION AND SELECTED INDUSTRIES									
Employed persons 16 years and over	32 462	32 462	24 073	752	824	1 519	920	2 792	921
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	3 087	3 087	2 502	7	56	57	29	164	65
Professional specialty occupations	3 802	3 802	3 099	35	19	107	100	241	68
Technicians and related support occupations	1 407	1 407	1 116	20	13	53	25	106	31
Sales occupations	4 405	4 405	3 424	78	105	170	118	309	153
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	4 633	4 633	3 449	60	69	210	91	522	116
Private household occupations	275	275	239	19	7	11	24	7	8
Protective service occupations	399	399	252	—	3	7	4	71	7
Service occupations, except protective and household	3 918	3 918	3 175	202	190	222	104	221	73
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	869	869	430	38	20	100	99	85	25
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	5 015	5 015	3 167	129	160	347	164	594	204
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	1 524	1 524	1 099	22	42	88	46	146	40
Transportation and material moving occupations	1 690	1 690	1 110	52	65	86	71	226	76
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	1 438	1 438	1 011	90	62	65	58	83	55
Construction	2 529	2 529	1 636	136	107	119	86	294	95
Manufacturing	4 689	4 689	3 406	29	94	281	84	370	113
Transportation, communications, and other utilities	2 045	2 045	1 433	50	39	101	48	255	86
Wholesale and retail trade	7 821	7 821	6 127	175	244	390	198	559	202
Finance, insurance, and real estate	1 913	1 913	1 558	33	17	88	22	117	67
Business and repair services	1 416	1 416	997	28	54	58	64	172	46
Professional and related services	7 101	7 101	5 630	177	139	238	157	543	148
CLASS OF WORKER									
Employed persons 16 years and over	32 462	32 462	24 073	752	824	1 519	920	2 792	921
Private wage and salary workers	25 771	25 771	19 319	619	731	1 182	732	2 135	710
Government workers	3 960	3 960	2 946	63	78	139	72	403	89
Local government workers	2 418	2 418	1 830	55	39	81	49	259	52
Self-employed workers	2 526	2 526	1 711	70	15	174	95	230	102
WORK STATUS IN 1989									
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	36 585	36 585	27 013	866	965	1 675	1 010	3 176	1 081
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	29 063	29 063	21 359	656	728	1 344	810	2 561	865
50 to 52 weeks	21 244	21 244	15 527	431	524	922	598	1 897	627
40 to 49 weeks	3 198	3 198	2 376	73	42	159	110	249	120
27 to 39 weeks	1 791	1 791	1 408	53	38	59	53	145	31
Usually worked 1 to 34 hours per week, 40 to 52 weeks	3 435	3 435	2 643	104	96	184	106	280	77
DISABILITY									
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	45 773	45 773	33 773	1 309	1 404	2 044	1 349	3 783	1 346
With a mobility or self-care limitation	1 958	1 958	1 471	139	75	153	93	124	78
With a mobility limitation	1 125	1 125	814	96	57	79	43	75	53
In labor force	189	189	129	6	7	20	—	15	15
With a self-care limitation	1 350	1 350	1 057	61	56	126	60	63	33
With a work disability	3 977	3 977	2 979	191	215	210	123	313	128
In labor force	1 432	1 432	1 108	24	69	73	20	134	50
Prevented from working	2 156	2 156	1 598	155	139	137	79	157	78
Na work disability	41 796	41 796	30 794	1 118	1 189	1 834	1 226	3 470	1 218
In labor force	32 258	32 258	24 020	786	881	1 418	926	2 695	899
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	7 540	7 540	5 661	408	228	316	219	567	213
With a mobility or self-care limitation	1 462	1 462	1 135	143	56	53	42	120	29
With a mobility limitation	1 179	1 179	923	123	51	42	32	75	23
With a self-care limitation	864	864	685	93	35	30	20	82	22
WORKERS IN FAMILY IN 1989									
Na workers	2 348	2 348	1 845	119	96	84	68	175	62
Mean family income (dollars)	17 371	17 371	18 000	10 274	6 075	10 784	12 487	14 544	26 298
1 worker	6 481	6 481	4 635	234	197	265	221	496	216
Mean family income (dollars)	31 812	31 812	33 134	11 903	15 031	23 872	24 092	27 330	32 413
2 or more workers	11 204	11 204	8 051	219	270	553	298	1 135	334
Mean family income (dollars)	46 694	46 694	46 210	29 720	28 954	43 508	57 487	45 266	48 213

Table 18. Labor Force and Disability Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Totals for split tracts/BNAs in Victoria County—Con.		Victoria city, Victoria County					
	Tract 15.02	Tract 16.03	Tract 1	Tract 2.01	Tract 2.02	Tract 3.01 (pt.)	Tract 3.02 (pt.)	Tract 4
LABOR FORCE STATUS								
Persons 16 years and over	5 321	3 249	1 452	1 937	3 478	1 604	1 632	1 434
In labor force	3 524	2 461	718	1 178	2 361	768	984	807
Percent of persons 16 years and over	66.2	75.7	49.4	60.8	67.9	47.9	60.3	56.3
Civilian labor force	3 503	2 461	718	1 178	2 361	768	984	807
Employed	3 379	2 428	654	1 062	2 119	691	824	755
Unemployed	124	33	64	116	242	77	160	52
Percent of civilian labor force	3.5	1.3	8.9	9.8	10.2	10.0	16.3	6.4
Not in labor force	1 797	788	734	759	1 117	836	648	627
Institutionalized persons	105	7	82	17	—	—	—	—
Enrolled in school	352	232	43	99	265	87	79	54
Noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over, not enrolled in school	443	166	275	316	351	365	194	362
Females 16 years and over	2 718	1 645	715	985	1 777	881	867	776
In labor force	1 514	1 054	298	557	1 033	289	424	364
Percent of females 16 years and over	55.7	64.1	41.7	56.5	58.1	32.8	48.9	46.9
Civilian labor force	1 514	1 054	298	557	1 033	289	424	364
Employed	1 443	1 039	263	499	944	249	360	343
Unemployed	71	15	35	58	89	40	64	21
Percent of civilian labor force	4.7	1.4	11.7	10.4	8.6	13.8	15.1	5.8
With own children under 6 years	293	363	144	160	368	88	104	110
In labor force	152	243	76	110	245	43	32	69
With own children 6 to 17 years only	709	426	104	216	424	180	185	125
In labor force	491	310	51	157	318	101	106	85
Own children under 6 years in families and subfamilies	480	494	199	239	558	185	264	179
All parents present in household in labor force	244	319	84	159	338	100	84	102
Own children 6 to 17 years in families and subfamilies	1 591	1 104	320	462	1 163	488	496	236
All parents present in household in labor force	1 102	709	83	294	757	226	226	130
Persons 16 to 19 years	512	304	118	224	350	127	172	69
Not enrolled in school	53	16	56	56	22	31	71	15
Unemployed or not in labor force	15	7	25	32	—	18	31	6
Not high school graduate	30	11	44	13	13	31	40	9
Employed	23	4	19	6	13	13	15	9
Unemployed	—	—	—	—	—	9	—	—
Not in labor force	7	7	25	7	—	9	25	—
OCCUPATION AND SELECTED INDUSTRIES								
Employed persons 16 years and over	3 379	2 428	654	1 062	2 119	691	824	755
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	449	390	25	115	130	—	56	93
Professional specialty occupations	751	486	30	28	166	29	19	66
Technicians and related support occupations	148	123	15	30	98	20	13	18
Sales occupations	540	317	97	153	228	78	105	137
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	575	399	66	106	259	60	69	73
Private household occupations	—	—	15	35	23	19	20	—
Protective service occupations	8	39	—	—	28	—	3	9
Service occupations, except protective and household	225	103	162	211	393	177	190	78
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	24	38	40	42	26	30	20	23
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	384	339	78	159	317	129	160	135
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	142	96	37	59	118	14	42	45
Transportation and material moving occupations	64	73	46	64	171	52	65	37
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	69	25	43	60	162	83	62	41
Construction	174	83	51	96	148	122	107	50
Manufacturing	540	427	79	76	280	21	94	73
Transportation, communications, and other utilities	211	163	63	95	151	50	39	16
Wholesale and retail trade	693	464	185	348	543	175	244	199
Finance, insurance, and real estate	327	158	19	58	107	20	17	53
Business and repair services	136	56	4	56	76	28	54	78
Professional and related services	987	642	132	190	457	159	139	168
CLASS OF WORKER								
Employed persons 16 years and over	3 379	2 428	654	1 062	2 119	691	824	755
Private wage and salary workers	2 638	1 860	527	838	1 802	573	731	590
Government workers	412	334	71	114	227	63	78	69
Local government workers	219	173	52	75	157	55	39	30
Self-employed workers	307	219	32	110	90	55	15	91
WORK STATUS IN 1989								
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	3 819	2 577	766	1 203	2 362	804	965	873
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	3 079	2 147	553	917	1 891	602	728	613
50 to 52 weeks	2 472	1 730	324	684	1 339	390	524	458
40 to 49 weeks	274	195	60	75	258	60	42	31
27 to 39 weeks	142	96	33	72	135	53	38	56
Usually worked 1 to 34 hours per week, 40 to 52 weeks	361	202	100	135	191	104	96	142
DISABILITY								
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	4 702	3 042	1 077	1 571	3 091	1 209	1 404	1 031
With a mobility or self-care limitation	98	99	60	115	155	139	75	67
With a mobility limitation	37	24	53	83	66	96	57	35
In labor force	7	6	12	15	15	6	7	13
With a self-care limitation	61	86	48	75	114	61	56	47
With a work disability	275	96	132	174	310	191	215	71
In labor force	142	56	25	35	137	24	69	13
Prevented from working	101	40	102	118	147	155	139	43
No work disability	4 427	2 946	945	1 397	2 781	1 018	1 189	960
In labor force	3 311	2 371	675	1 114	2 194	714	881	753
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	493	200	293	349	387	395	228	403
With a mobility or self-care limitation	109	26	47	106	57	143	56	89
With a mobility limitation	109	20	41	72	47	123	51	75
With a self-care limitation	59	20	24	66	37	93	35	51
WORKERS IN FAMILY IN 1989								
No workers	161	48	124	101	146	113	96	95
Mean family income (dollars)	38 409	41 176	13 542	12 504	12 796	10 661	6 075	30 138
1 worker	550	302	175	175	432	215	197	133
Mean family income (dollars)	66 581	42 076	27 472	18 053	20 881	10 336	15 031	84 216
2 or more workers	1 303	956	187	374	768	374	270	251
Mean family income (dollars)	73 332	57 949	26 057	28 524	35 058	30 035	28 954	41 712

Table 18. **Labor Force and Disability Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.**

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Victoria city, Victoria County—Con.							
	Tract 5.01	Tract 5.02	Tract 6.01	Tract 6.02	Tract 7 (pt.)	Tract 13 (pt.)	Tract 14 (pt.)	Tract 15.01 (pt.)
LABOR FORCE STATUS								
Persons 16 years and over	2 860	2 783	1 955	3 100	716	5	266	14
In labor force	1 791	1 810	1 117	2 004	462	5	191	14
Percent of persons 16 years and over	62.6	65.0	57.1	64.6	64.5	100.0	71.8	100.0
Civilian labor force	1 784	1 810	1 098	2 004	462	5	191	14
Employed	1 649	1 689	998	1 880	427	2	182	14
Unemployed	135	121	100	124	35	3	9	—
Percent of civilian labor force	7.6	6.7	9.1	6.2	7.6	60.0	4.7	—
Not in labor force	1 069	973	838	1 096	254	—	75	—
Institutionalized persons	97	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Enrolled in school	130	113	55	125	34	—	8	—
Noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over, not enrolled in school	379	371	360	493	56	—	29	—
Females 16 years and over	1 504	1 533	1 029	1 677	375	2	124	7
In labor force	757	845	474	887	223	2	66	7
Percent of females 16 years and over	50.3	55.1	46.1	52.9	59.5	100.0	53.2	100.0
Civilian labor force	757	845	474	887	223	2	66	7
Employed	680	778	438	836	206	2	66	7
Unemployed	77	67	36	51	17	—	—	—
Percent of civilian labor force	10.2	7.9	7.6	5.7	7.6	—	—	—
With own children under 6 years	237	346	223	235	61	—	31	—
In labor force	145	178	139	137	21	—	23	—
With own children 6 to 17 years only	246	239	154	230	57	—	23	—
In labor force	137	183	79	163	36	—	8	—
Own children under 6 years in families and subfamilies	306	421	272	383	104	—	40	—
All parents present in household in labor force	167	220	139	241	45	—	30	—
Own children 6 to 17 years in families and subfamilies	652	648	421	489	200	—	100	—
All parents present in household in labor force	370	366	247	339	97	—	67	—
Persons 16 to 19 years	228	168	146	243	50	—	31	—
Not enrolled in school	41	29	78	77	—	—	—	—
Unemployed or not in labor force	7	—	65	38	—	—	—	—
Not high school graduate	13	7	40	60	—	—	—	—
Employed	6	7	—	26	—	—	—	—
Unemployed	—	—	3	8	—	—	—	—
Not in labor force	7	—	37	26	—	—	—	—
OCCUPATION AND SELECTED INDUSTRIES								
Employed persons 16 years and over	1 649	1 689	998	1 880	427	2	182	14
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	110	133	112	174	10	—	—	7
Professional specialty occupations	152	197	60	181	35	—	—	—
Technicians and related support occupations	116	78	21	69	16	—	8	7
Sales occupations	292	196	97	268	44	—	8	—
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	252	263	99	220	48	2	20	—
Private household occupations	10	21	18	36	7	—	17	—
Protective service occupations	20	38	12	23	—	—	—	—
Service occupations, except protective and household	219	279	255	280	83	—	24	—
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	40	12	32	33	24	—	9	—
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	231	272	134	256	128	—	37	—
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	61	65	34	71	7	—	51	—
Transportation and material moving occupations	89	72	49	131	25	—	—	—
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	57	63	75	138	—	—	8	—
Construction	85	141	116	154	62	—	29	—
Manufacturing	232	243	52	179	71	—	17	—
Transportation, communications, and other utilities	138	97	13	106	45	—	11	—
Wholesale and retail trade	508	362	303	574	87	—	35	—
Finance, insurance, and real estate	87	64	38	96	20	—	—	—
Business and repair services	18	100	56	124	10	—	25	—
Professional and related services	320	415	195	415	75	2	39	14
CLASS OF WORKER								
Employed persons 16 years and over	1 649	1 689	998	1 880	427	2	182	14
Private wage and salary workers	1 330	1 304	800	1 511	335	—	143	14
Government workers	181	265	136	205	44	2	24	—
Local government workers	86	168	86	143	31	—	24	—
Self-employed workers	138	104	58	158	48	—	15	—
WORK STATUS IN 1989								
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	1 871	1 864	1 174	2 076	476	5	196	14
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	1 443	1 495	835	1 650	373	5	147	14
50 to 52 weeks	1 097	1 018	516	1 037	215	5	83	7
40 to 49 weeks	164	208	145	228	44	—	10	7
27 to 39 weeks	61	116	74	179	30	—	17	—
Usually worked 1 to 34 hours per week, 40 to 52 weeks	230	137	161	221	58	—	42	—
DISABILITY								
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	2 320	2 352	1 520	2 491	644	5	228	14
With a mobility or self-care limitation	112	44	137	120	84	—	8	—
With a mobility limitation	80	24	56	66	36	—	8	—
In labor force	10	—	—	13	7	—	—	—
With a self-care limitation	92	44	132	82	72	—	—	—
With a work disability	258	206	253	232	99	—	16	—
In labor force	102	65	64	85	42	—	8	—
Prevented from working	139	116	159	138	57	—	8	—
No work disability	2 062	2 146	1 267	2 259	545	5	212	14
In labor force	1 625	1 691	978	1 808	404	5	174	14
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	436	431	416	609	72	—	38	—
With a mobility or self-care limitation	47	84	94	86	27	—	12	—
With a mobility limitation	43	56	56	86	27	—	—	—
With a self-care limitation	22	51	60	35	19	—	12	—
WORKERS IN FAMILY IN 1989								
No workers	157	191	79	190	38	—	18	—
Mean family income (dollars)	14 680	20 113	8 000	17 360	9 855	—	8 027	—
1 worker	333	342	272	339	66	—	28	—
Mean family income (dollars)	25 578	24 534	20 748	30 211	17 188	—	11 968	—
2 or more workers	456	475	315	452	171	3	55	7
Mean family income (dollars)	47 499	35 018	30 777	41 798	34 376	13 213	31 724	70 829

Table 18. Labor Force and Disability Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Victoria city, Victoria County—Can.				Remainder of Victoria County			
	Tract 15.02 (pt.)	Tract 16.01	Tract 16.02	Tract 16.03 (pt.)	Tract 3.01 (pt.)	Tract 3.02 (pt.)	Tract 7 (pt.)	Tract 8
LABOR FORCE STATUS								
Persons 16 years and over	4 777	3 814	5 912	2 371	113	—	1 644	1 100
In labor force	3 132	2 556	4 137	1 880	72	—	1 145	632
Percent of persons 16 years and over	65.6	67.0	70.0	79.3	63.7	—	69.6	57.5
Civilian labor force	3 111	2 540	4 129	1 880	72	—	1 145	632
Employed	3 025	2 431	3 815	1 856	61	—	1 092	623
Unemployed	86	109	314	24	11	—	53	9
Percent of civilian labor force	2.8	4.3	7.6	1.3	15.3	—	4.6	1.4
Not in labor force	1 645	1 258	1 775	491	41	—	499	468
Institutionalized persons	105	159	145	—	—	—	—	—
Enrolled in school	325	228	275	168	12	—	79	27
Noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over, not enrolled in school	400	346	497	101	13	—	138	251
Females 16 years and over	2 456	2 119	3 224	1 218	60	—	798	597
In labor force	1 346	1 181	1 905	833	25	—	492	248
Percent of females 16 years and over	54.8	55.7	59.1	68.4	41.7	—	61.7	41.5
Civilian labor force	1 346	1 181	1 905	833	25	—	492	248
Employed	1 275	1 139	1 780	823	25	—	469	248
Unemployed	71	42	125	10	—	—	23	—
Percent of civilian labor force	5.3	3.6	6.6	1.2	—	—	4.7	—
With own children under 6 years	244	365	745	264	8	—	125	149
In labor force	117	241	434	185	—	—	52	121
With own children 6 to 17 years only	658	465	581	342	27	—	189	74
In labor force	449	321	459	270	19	—	144	31
Own children under 6 years in families and subfamilies	395	462	1 023	358	6	—	165	206
All parents present in household in labor force	182	295	583	245	—	—	84	148
Own children 6 to 17 years in families and subfamilies	1 439	1 116	1 506	773	62	—	395	267
All parents present in household in labor force	982	786	1 097	531	46	—	273	172
Persons 16 to 19 years	440	329	397	234	18	—	89	59
Not enrolled in school	28	44	88	11	6	—	9	27
Unemployed or not in labor force	7	4	57	7	—	—	9	9
Not high school graduate	20	28	34	11	—	—	5	—
Employed	13	28	12	4	—	—	—	—
Unemployed	—	—	11	—	—	—	—	—
Not in labor force	7	—	11	7	—	—	5	—
OCCUPATION AND SELECTED INDUSTRIES								
Employed persons 16 years and over	3 025	2 431	3 815	1 856	61	—	1 092	623
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	410	362	431	334	7	—	47	54
Professional specialty occupations	714	477	543	402	6	—	72	44
Technicians and related support occupations	141	104	247	115	—	—	37	25
Sales occupations	500	404	563	254	—	—	126	60
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	485	392	707	328	—	—	162	59
Private household occupations	—	6	12	—	—	—	—	—
Protective service occupations	8	24	66	21	—	—	7	35
Service occupations, except protective and household	208	181	355	80	25	—	139	52
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	15	22	45	17	8	—	76	74
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	306	231	434	160	—	—	219	114
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	123	109	185	78	8	—	81	51
Transportation and material moving occupations	64	55	143	47	—	—	61	25
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	51	64	84	20	7	—	65	30
Construction	125	113	202	35	14	—	57	94
Manufacturing	496	435	691	367	8	—	210	119
Transportation, communications, and other utilities	191	109	200	109	—	—	56	13
Wholesale and retail trade	655	654	893	362	—	—	303	100
Finance, insurance, and real estate	320	192	326	141	13	—	48	4
Business and repair services	92	85	152	39	—	—	—	14
Professional and related services	887	596	892	535	18	—	163	92
CLASS OF WORKER								
Employed persons 16 years and over	3 025	2 431	3 815	1 856	61	—	1 092	623
Private wage and salary workers	2 380	1 900	3 073	1 468	46	—	847	471
Government workers	374	323	527	243	—	—	95	100
Local government workers	209	218	342	115	—	—	50	39
Self-employed workers	249	203	215	130	15	—	126	43
WORK STATUS IN 1989								
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	3 400	2 626	4 384	1 954	62	—	1 199	711
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	2 757	2 018	3 692	1 626	54	—	971	611
50 to 52 weeks	2 200	1 532	2 748	1 350	41	—	707	452
40 to 49 weeks	257	252	409	126	13	—	115	42
27 to 39 weeks	142	91	251	60	—	—	29	22
Usually worked 1 to 34 hours per week, 40 to 52 weeks	313	277	295	141	—	—	126	13
DISABILITY								
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	4 201	3 174	5 188	2 253	100	—	1 400	834
With a mobility or self-care limitation	92	79	104	80	—	—	69	38
With a mobility limitation	31	53	65	5	—	—	43	31
In labor force	7	16	18	—	—	—	13	—
With a self-care limitation	61	44	49	80	—	—	54	38
With a work disability	247	203	316	56	—	—	111	59
In labor force	142	94	157	46	—	—	31	7
Prevented from working	73	81	113	10	—	—	80	37
No work disability	3 954	2 971	4 872	2 197	100	—	1 289	775
In labor force	2 919	2 356	3 898	1 817	72	—	1 014	610
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	450	465	571	118	13	—	244	266
With a mobility or self-care limitation	109	50	122	6	—	—	26	61
With a mobility limitation	109	39	92	6	—	—	15	61
With a self-care limitation	59	31	90	—	—	—	11	14
WORKERS IN FAMILY IN 1989								
No workers	146	145	171	35	6	—	46	50
Mean family income (dollars)	40 421	20 807	15 212	46 644	3 000	—	11 551	10 549
1 worker	498	476	804	196	19	—	199	169
Mean family income (dollars)	71 187	43 586	27 353	46 010	29 632	—	26 088	40 344
2 or more workers	1 148	863	1 339	719	21	—	382	215
Mean family income (dollars)	75 565	52 513	42 043	58 322	26 752	—	47 596	44 426

Table 18. Labor Force and Disability Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[Data based on a sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Victoria County—Con.						
	Tract 9	Tract 10	Tract 13 (pt.)	Tract 14 (pt.)	Tract 15.01 (pt.)	Tract 15.02 (pt.)	Tract 16.03 (pt.)
LABOR FORCE STATUS							
Persons 16 years and over	1 649	766	1 563	4 102	1 545	544	878
In labor force	902	482	965	2 742	962	392	581
Percent of persons 16 years and over	54.7	62.9	61.7	66.8	62.3	72.1	66.2
Civilian labor force	902	482	965	2 733	962	392	581
Employed	797	455	918	2 610	907	354	572
Unemployed	105	27	47	123	55	38	9
Percent of civilian labor force	11.6	5.6	4.9	4.5	5.7	9.7	1.5
Not in labor force	747	284	598	1 360	583	152	297
Institutionalized persons	—	—	—	9	—	—	7
Enrolled in school	123	56	77	166	60	27	64
Noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over, not enrolled in school	143	92	195	443	186	43	65
Females 16 years and over	838	409	761	2 046	757	262	427
In labor force	269	217	386	1 113	391	168	221
Percent of females 16 years and over	32.1	53.1	50.7	54.4	51.7	64.1	51.8
Civilian labor force	269	217	386	1 113	391	168	221
Employed	221	194	376	1 059	369	168	216
Unemployed	48	23	10	54	22	—	5
Percent of civilian labor force	17.8	10.6	2.6	4.9	5.6	—	2.3
With own children under 6 years	152	69	147	447	113	49	99
In labor force	70	37	82	285	55	35	58
With own children 6 to 17 years only	236	131	142	378	219	51	84
In labor force	78	82	90	266	155	42	40
Own children under 6 years in families and subfamilies	185	88	207	590	155	85	136
All parents present in household in labor force	67	52	112	356	72	62	74
Own children 6 to 17 years in families and subfamilies	593	282	471	1 060	467	152	331
All parents present in household in labor force	211	167	301	728	243	120	178
Persons 16 to 19 years	178	77	124	288	100	72	70
Not enrolled in school	58	12	30	27	20	25	5
Unemployed or not in labor force	45	4	—	9	10	8	—
Not high school graduate	51	—	10	7	10	10	—
Employed	13	—	10	7	—	10	—
Unemployed	8	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not in labor force	30	—	—	—	10	—	—
OCCUPATION AND SELECTED INDUSTRIES							
Employed persons 16 years and over	797	455	918	2 610	907	354	572
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	88	43	29	164	58	39	56
Professional specialty occupations	17	34	100	241	68	37	84
Technicians and related support occupations	31	36	25	98	24	7	8
Sales occupations	65	55	118	301	153	40	63
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	63	32	89	502	116	90	71
Private household occupations	10	—	11	7	8	—	—
Protective service occupations	5	—	4	71	7	—	18
Service occupations, except protective and household	71	42	104	197	73	17	23
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	38	13	99	76	25	9	21
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	206	127	164	557	204	78	179
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	40	27	46	95	40	19	18
Transportation and material moving occupations	80	15	71	226	76	—	26
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	83	31	58	75	55	18	5
Construction	160	25	86	265	95	49	48
Manufacturing	218	74	84	353	113	44	60
Transportation, communications, and other utilities	51	40	48	244	86	20	54
Wholesale and retail trade	141	86	198	524	202	38	102
Finance, insurance, and real estate	16	24	22	117	67	7	17
Business and repair services	36	3	64	147	46	44	17
Professional and related services	89	109	155	504	134	100	107
CLASS OF WORKER							
Employed persons 16 years and over	797	455	918	2 610	907	354	572
Private wage and salary workers	673	345	732	1 992	696	258	392
Government workers	89	63	70	379	89	38	91
Local government workers	44	51	49	235	52	10	58
Self-employed workers	35	37	95	215	102	58	89
WORK STATUS IN 1989							
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	1 000	506	1 005	2 980	1 067	419	623
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	777	378	805	2 414	851	322	521
50 to 52 weeks	527	311	593	1 814	620	272	380
40 to 49 weeks	86	18	110	239	113	17	69
27 to 39 weeks	55	29	53	128	31	—	36
Usually worked 1 to 34 hours per week, 40 to 52 weeks	72	51	106	238	77	48	61
DISABILITY							
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	1 487	658	1 344	3 555	1 332	501	789
With a mobility or self-care limitation	52	16	93	116	78	6	19
With a mobility limitation	36	13	43	67	53	6	19
In labor force	11	—	—	15	15	—	6
With a self-care limitation	29	10	60	63	33	—	6
With a work disability	147	65	123	297	128	28	40
In labor force	58	22	20	126	50	—	10
Prevented from working	64	13	79	149	78	28	30
No work disability	1 340	593	1 221	3 258	1 204	473	749
In labor force	825	444	921	2 521	885	392	554
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	162	108	219	529	213	43	82
With a mobility or self-care limitation	28	13	42	108	29	—	20
With a mobility limitation	23	13	32	75	23	—	14
With a self-care limitation	9	13	20	70	22	—	20
WORKERS IN FAMILY IN 1989							
No workers	66	20	68	157	62	15	13
Mean family income (dollars)	11 382	12 213	12 487	15 291	26 298	18 818	26 455
1 worker	268	128	221	468	216	52	106
Mean family income (dollars)	24 302	24 249	24 092	28 249	32 413	22 471	34 801
2 or more workers	298	143	295	1 080	327	155	237
Mean family income (dollars)	41 022	42 004	57 938	45 955	47 729	56 799	56 817

Table 19. **Income and Poverty Status in 1989: 1990**

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Victoria, TX MSA	Victoria County		Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Victoria County					
		Total	Victoria city	Tract 3.01	Tract 3.02	Tract 7	Tract 13	Tract 14	Tract 15.01
INCOME IN 1989									
Households	26 269	26 269	19 714	788	692	1 099	723	2 088	738
Less than \$5,000	2 309	2 309	1 841	197	98	81	73	132	29
\$5,000 to \$9,999	2 609	2 609	1 984	158	100	110	103	172	49
\$10,000 to \$14,999	2 726	2 726	2 115	162	141	112	66	153	90
\$15,000 to \$24,999	4 711	4 711	3 741	105	147	178	118	324	85
\$25,000 to \$34,999	3 965	3 965	2 896	81	117	189	92	350	116
\$35,000 to \$49,999	4 761	4 761	3 359	56	74	223	118	440	217
\$50,000 to \$74,999	3 556	3 556	2 466	29	15	173	87	448	100
\$75,000 to \$99,999	847	847	681	—	—	25	38	46	26
\$100,000 or more	785	785	631	—	—	8	28	23	26
Median (dollars)	26 945	26 945	25 576	11 071	15 318	27 224	25 469	32 825	35 000
Mean (dollars)	34 397	34 397	34 179	15 347	18 512	31 539	36 738	34 834	36 473
Families	20 033	20 033	14 531	572	563	902	587	1 806	612
Median income (dollars)	31 685	31 685	30 757	13 380	17 321	32 136	32 312	34 941	38 081
Males 15 years and over, with income	24 052	24 052	17 531	683	689	1 105	733	2 043	770
Median income (dollars)	19 694	19 694	18 889	10 077	10 663	19 505	16 544	22 208	24 702
Percent year-round full-time workers	55.6	55.6	54.1	43.0	43.0	51.6	54.8	62.6	57.0
Median income (dollars)	27 702	27 702	27 244	13 417	16 136	26 520	21 800	28 796	29 934
Females 15 years and over, with income	22 187	22 187	17 024	674	622	912	530	1 709	563
Median income (dollars)	8 269	8 269	8 265	4 954	5 780	7 401	8 380	9 606	7 443
Percent year-round full-time workers	35.3	35.3	35.4	20.3	36.7	37.4	37.0	35.8	32.1
Median income (dollars)	15 101	15 101	14 919	13 021	11 639	13 562	12 216	17 430	14 395
Per capita income (dollars)	12 196	12 196	12 332	5 254	5 407	10 801	12 190	11 994	12 611
INCOME TYPE IN 1989									
Households	26 269	26 269	19 714	788	692	1 099	723	2 088	738
With earnings	21 486	21 486	15 908	522	532	956	597	1 771	616
Mean earnings (dollars)	33 987	33 987	33 940	17 156	19 355	31 625	34 898	34 942	34 183
With Social Security income	6 595	6 595	4 950	353	218	292	195	495	174
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	7 142	7 142	7 241	5 597	5 554	6 150	6 931	6 977	8 961
With public assistance income	2 042	2 042	1 678	158	96	6	41	118	17
Mean public assistance income (dollars)	2 675	2 675	2 586	2 654	3 589	3 785	3 717	3 339	2 468
With retirement income	3 181	3 181	2 481	83	48	135	47	259	94
Mean retirement income (dollars)	9 834	9 834	10 125	5 324	6 295	6 884	13 043	9 581	12 114
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE									
Families (dollars)	38 443	38 443	38 457	18 386	20 181	34 692	39 701	37 363	40 416
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	38 283	38 283	38 607	18 342	18 495	38 647	35 452	36 491	36 813
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	38 623	38 623	38 284	18 435	21 757	31 511	43 604	38 300	44 774
Married-couple families (dollars)	42 543	42 543	43 585	20 861	22 025	36 892	40 582	39 331	42 678
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	43 869	43 869	45 821	22 165	20 115	41 885	36 901	38 611	39 506
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	41 113	41 113	41 152	19 123	23 774	32 896	44 051	40 071	46 242
Female householder, no husband present (dollars)	16 735	16 735	16 310	11 947	11 169	14 884	31 282	12 470	21 022
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	12 977	12 977	12 414	9 354	11 725	8 945	15 476	13 275	17 698
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	22 530	22 530	22 561	14 183	10 602	18 763	44 933	11 463	29 484
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989									
All Income Levels In 1989									
Families	20 033	20 033	14 531	572	563	902	587	1 806	612
Householder worked in 1989	16 151	16 151	11 546	368	349	735	431	1 560	508
With related children under 18 years	11 505	11 505	8 429	359	305	475	314	995	351
With related children under 5 years	4 770	4 770	3 517	100	112	159	142	494	100
Married-couple families	16 618	16 618	11 598	371	431	812	540	1 656	550
Householder worked in 1989	13 854	13 854	9 571	269	293	673	403	1 452	453
With related children under 18 years	9 113	9 113	6 352	237	219	419	289	878	307
With related children under 5 years	3 890	3 890	2 744	69	87	149	129	417	100
Female householder, no husband present	2 794	2 794	2 430	149	109	81	41	99	39
Householder worked in 1989	1 839	1 839	1 601	63	45	53	22	66	28
With related children under 18 years	2 027	2 027	1 774	83	75	47	25	75	39
With related children under 5 years	761	761	669	22	14	5	13	52	—
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	7 806	7 806	6 548	339	167	275	169	357	156
Nonfamily householder	6 236	6 236	5 183	216	129	197	136	282	126
65 years and over	2 529	2 529	2 015	161	84	85	67	164	60
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	73 456	73 456	54 166	2 419	2 368	3 154	2 189	5 975	2 140
Persons under 18 years	22 430	22 430	16 426	792	809	890	685	1 825	622
Related children under 18 years	22 272	22 272	16 290	777	799	886	685	1 807	622
Related children 5 to 17 years	16 369	16 369	11 872	602	587	671	540	1 321	493
Persons 65 years and over	7 540	7 540	5 661	408	228	316	219	567	213
Persons 75 years and over	2 800	2 800	2 126	210	80	89	89	178	80
Income In 1989 Below Poverty Level									
Families	2 855	2 855	2 286	232	162	103	111	119	51
Percent below poverty level	14.3	14.3	15.7	40.6	28.8	11.4	18.9	6.6	8.3
Householder worked in 1989	1 560	1 560	1 242	142	57	51	55	61	34
With related children under 18 years	2 205	2 205	1 797	180	124	66	82	96	45
With related children under 5 years	1 077	1 077	924	73	52	24	30	71	—
Married-couple families	1 629	1 629	1 166	135	101	66	100	103	36
Householder worked in 1989	958	958	702	97	52	19	51	61	19
With related children under 18 years	1 139	1 139	810	109	83	36	71	87	30
With related children under 5 years	598	598	461	46	38	19	23	62	—
Female householder, no husband present	1 120	1 120	1 030	79	61	37	11	16	15
Householder worked in 1989	547	547	495	36	5	32	4	—	15
With related children under 18 years	1 000	1 000	931	53	41	30	11	9	15
With related children under 5 years	454	454	438	18	14	5	7	9	—
Unrelated individuals	2 374	2 374	1 886	245	53	85	71	160	44
Nonfamily householder	1 657	1 657	1 265	150	35	47	53	115	44
65 years and over	942	942	732	139	29	23	33	72	17
Persons	12 925	12 925	10 227	1 234	822	455	524	537	255
Percent below poverty level	17.6	17.6	18.9	51.0	34.7	14.4	23.9	9.0	11.9
Persons under 18 years	5 277	5 277	4 241	497	428	177	214	140	107
Related children under 18 years	5 150	5 150	4 118	482	418	173	214	140	107
Related children 5 to 17 years	3 765	3 765	2 903	341	322	141	178	72	107
Persons 65 years and over	1 460	1 460	1 119	200	48	61	59	84	17
Persons 75 years and over	740	740	552	130	20	18	49	43	17
Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:									
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level	6 097	6 097	4 755	567	408	132	314	253	15
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level	16 515	16 515	13 107	1 435	937	577	660	804	284
Persons below 200 percent of poverty level	28 802	28 802	22 240	1 781	1 658	1 197	934	1 906	507

Table 19. **Income and Poverty Status in 1989: 1990—Con.**

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Victoria County—Con.		Victoria city, Victoria County					
	Tract 15.02	Tract 16.03	Tract 1	Tract 2.01	Tract 2.02	Tract 3.01 (pt.)	Tract 3.02 (pt.)	Tract 4
INCOME IN 1989								
Households	2 423	1 521	700	924	1 601	742	692	726
Less than \$5,000	72	17	210	88	124	191	98	54
\$5,000 to \$9,999	80	49	105	156	193	147	100	71
\$10,000 to \$14,999	92	83	90	136	132	156	141	111
\$15,000 to \$24,999	232	123	145	271	389	105	147	148
\$25,000 to \$34,999	403	158	73	106	367	66	117	76
\$35,000 to \$49,999	477	436	48	126	271	56	74	121
\$50,000 to \$74,999	589	469	—	37	82	21	15	61
\$75,000 to \$99,999	199	104	9	4	33	—	—	25
\$100,000 or more	279	82	20	—	10	—	—	59
Median (dollars)	45 013	45 194	11 250	16 934	23 661	10 907	15 318	23 409
Mean (dollars)	61 161	51 143	18 070	20 415	26 105	14 758	18 512	47 693
Families	2 014	1 306	440	650	1 346	526	563	479
Median income (dollars)	51 038	48 317	17 143	20 588	25 696	13 231	17 321	30 956
Males 15 years and over, with income	2 443	1 516	635	845	1 527	648	689	609
Median income (dollars)	32 298	33 622	9 375	12 869	16 236	9 964	10 663	20 120
Percent year-round full-time workers	60.3	73.5	35.7	45.0	52.8	40.9	43.0	45.6
Median income (dollars)	41 576	37 750	15 924	16 136	23 060	13 292	16 136	23 966
Females 15 years and over, with income	2 085	1 305	555	775	1 430	641	622	648
Median income (dollars)	12 149	13 129	5 399	6 681	7 646	4 856	5 780	10 303
Percent year-round full-time workers	47.7	46.6	17.5	39.2	37.2	19.5	36.7	27.8
Median income (dollars)	18 661	16 466	12 625	11 731	13 992	13 021	11 639	15 588
Per capita income (dollars)	20 953	16 472	6 952	7 284	8 082	5 157	5 407	19 081
INCOME TYPE IN 1989								
Households	2 423	1 521	700	924	1 601	742	692	726
With earnings	2 160	1 406	431	732	1 320	482	532	513
Mean earnings (dollars)	59 400	48 004	20 569	19 688	26 559	16 549	19 355	38 365
With Social Security income	350	183	231	325	369	347	218	301
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	8 869	7 320	6 463	7 117	6 855	5 642	5 554	7 490
With public assistance income	59	9	139	95	180	158	96	47
Mean public assistance income (dollars)	3 160	600	1 937	2 881	2 743	2 654	3 589	2 805
With retirement income	342	108	76	54	226	75	48	98
Mean retirement income (dollars)	14 063	14 589	4 459	7 268	6 615	5 145	6 295	7 824
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE								
Families (dollars)	68 697	53 662	22 945	23 216	28 093	17 821	20 181	51 218
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	83 736	50 337	15 827	23 653	24 899	17 292	18 495	69 943
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	54 917	58 834	30 530	22 673	32 508	18 387	21 757	38 472
Married-couple families (dollars)	73 202	54 783	24 512	25 511	31 522	20 184	22 025	57 539
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	89 987	51 374	16 767	25 809	28 916	21 038	20 115	77 644
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	57 788	60 505	32 956	24 994	34 791	19 101	23 774	43 336
Female householder, no husband present (dollars)	25 527	43 991	15 524	13 706	15 071	11 861	11 169	18 218
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	21 267	36 367	12 744	10 286	11 340	8 911	11 725	24 285
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	28 555	51 616	18 035	16 048	22 067	14 183	10 602	14 268
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989								
All Income Levels In 1989								
Families	2 014	1 306	440	650	1 346	526	563	479
Householder worked in 1989	1 762	1 222	292	474	1 107	339	349	328
With related children under 18 years	1 019	817	270	408	862	326	305	225
With related children under 5 years	281	285	143	198	371	92	112	87
Married-couple families	1 809	1 200	370	489	1 046	331	431	401
Householder worked in 1989	1 581	1 149	269	371	874	246	293	289
With related children under 18 years	899	766	220	337	642	210	219	176
With related children under 5 years	250	281	120	176	310	61	87	75
Female householder, no husband present	154	74	59	123	276	143	109	71
Householder worked in 1989	130	55	18	94	214	57	45	32
With related children under 18 years	87	45	44	71	201	77	75	46
With related children under 5 years	31	4	17	22	53	22	14	9
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	436	257	318	345	345	339	167	273
Nonfamily householder	409	215	260	274	255	216	129	247
65 years and over	79	69	114	100	146	161	84	135
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	6 985	4 655	1 861	2 549	5 089	2 244	2 368	1 831
Persons under 18 years	2 078	1 607	544	715	1 844	724	809	430
Related children under 18 years	2 078	1 607	544	715	1 820	709	799	430
Related children 5 to 17 years	1 651	1 210	382	504	1 366	540	587	282
Persons 65 years and over	493	200	293	349	387	395	228	403
Persons 75 years and over	123	84	134	173	88	204	80	164
Income In 1989 Below Poverty Level								
Families	71	48	144	160	230	209	162	61
Percent below poverty level	3.5	3.7	32.7	24.6	17.1	39.7	28.8	12.7
Householder worked in 1989	39	42	79	75	150	136	57	23
With related children under 18 years	46	42	115	106	205	163	124	24
With related children under 5 years	—	17	58	66	104	73	52	24
Married-couple families	44	42	116	107	99	118	101	34
Householder worked in 1989	20	36	69	51	60	97	52	17
With related children under 18 years	27	36	87	72	74	98	83	15
With related children under 5 years	—	17	40	61	57	46	38	15
Female householder, no husband present	20	—	22	39	126	73	61	27
Householder worked in 1989	12	—	10	20	85	30	5	6
With related children under 18 years	12	—	22	34	126	47	41	9
With related children under 5 years	—	—	12	5	47	18	14	9
Unrelated individuals	62	44	215	134	134	245	53	29
Nonfamily householder	57	28	169	89	86	150	35	29
65 years and over	34	—	62	42	63	139	29	29
Persons	293	256	787	716	1 047	1 126	822	253
Percent below poverty level	4.2	5.5	42.3	28.1	20.6	50.2	34.7	13.8
Persons under 18 years	104	117	270	233	533	451	428	59
Related children under 18 years	104	117	270	233	509	436	418	59
Related children 5 to 17 years	104	117	270	233	509	436	418	59
Persons 65 years and over	60	20	78	102	93	187	48	57
Persons 75 years and over	34	14	43	49	32	124	20	35
Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:								
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level	156	18	431	233	421	487	408	76
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level	381	284	938	1 068	1 486	1 327	937	359
Persons below 200 percent of poverty level	948	535	1 488	1 534	2 653	1 673	1 658	684

Table 19. Income and Poverty Status in 1989: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Victoria city, Victoria County—Con.							
	Tract 5 01	Tract 5 02	Tract 6 01	Tract 6 02	Tract 7 (pt.)	Tract 13 (pt.)	Tract 14 (pt.)	Tract 15 01 (pt.)
INCOME IN 1989								
Households	1 506	1 546	1 011	1 668	300	3	113	7
Less than \$5,000	138	165	194	145	18	—	21	—
\$5,000 to \$9,999	167	196	143	220	41	—	—	—
\$10,000 to \$14,999	185	175	127	248	43	3	24	—
\$15,000 to \$24,999	401	362	255	403	63	—	26	—
\$25,000 to \$34,999	190	227	141	255	64	—	25	—
\$35,000 to \$49,999	214	238	70	233	31	—	8	—
\$50,000 to \$74,999	162	151	48	105	34	—	9	7
\$75,000 to \$99,999	23	19	13	14	6	—	—	—
\$100,000 or more	26	13	20	45	—	—	—	—
Median (dollars)	21 482	21 288	16 235	20 059	21 607	13 750	16 691	61 359
Mean (dollars)	29 150	25 640	27 358	27 179	25 754	13 213	22 176	70 829
Families	946	1 008	666	981	275	3	101	7
Median income (dollars)	25 278	25 058	17 847	24 115	22 875	13 750	14 632	61 359
Males 15 years and over, with income	1 293	1 196	853	1 324	307	3	125	7
Median income (dollars)	17 092	18 994	11 771	15 164	13 125	3 750	12 050	40 476
Percent year-round full-time workers	54.8	57.6	43.0	47.4	35.2	100.0	47.2	—
Median income (dollars)	23 750	21 595	16 103	22 218	23 250	3 750	16 250	—
Females 15 years and over, with income	1 219	1 227	867	1 341	272	2	108	7
Median income (dollars)	7 423	7 295	6 103	8 237	8 256	8 750	4 306	26 250
Percent year-round full-time workers	31.8	26.8	17.2	30.5	39.3	100.0	22.2	100.0
Median income (dollars)	12 958	15 505	13 950	14 512	13 393	8 750	14 375	26 250
Per capita income (dollars)	11 985	10 526	10 543	11 416	7 762	6 128	6 259	35 415
INCOME TYPE IN 1989								
Households	1 506	1 546	1 011	1 668	300	3	113	7
With earnings	1 167	1 165	714	1 309	241	3	83	7
Mean earnings (dollars)	28 117	25 645	23 448	25 861	26 499	13 213	27 769	55 559
With Social Security income	415	429	365	467	97	—	30	—
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	7 461	6 942	6 096	8 662	6 572	—	5 850	—
With public assistance income	116	134	162	90	25	—	12	—
Mean public assistance income (dollars)	3 399	2 084	2 077	2 978	4 205	—	1 404	—
With retirement income	213	253	143	251	47	—	—	—
Mean retirement income (dollars)	9 669	11 127	6 914	10 970	9 124	—	—	—
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE								
Families (dollars)	34 336	28 637	23 979	33 061	26 862	13 213	22 024	70 829
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	31 544	24 183	24 244	30 309	25 258	—	24 351	—
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	37 601	34 007	23 713	35 382	27 884	13 213	14 949	70 829
Married-couple families (dollars)	39 913	33 470	28 110	36 448	28 382	13 213	24 510	70 829
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	41 381	31 306	31 336	36 274	27 228	—	28 778	—
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	38 518	35 422	25 480	36 584	29 193	13 213	14 949	70 829
Female householder, no husband present (dollars)	15 626	14 013	9 919	14 227	18 740	—	—	—
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	10 287	10 100	8 533	10 664	—	—	—	—
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	29 022	24 993	14 403	18 013	21 863	—	—	—
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989								
All Income Levels in 1989								
Families	946	1 008	666	981	275	3	101	7
Householder worked in 1989	719	753	501	677	202	3	83	7
With related children under 18 years	531	574	412	502	141	—	76	—
With related children under 5 years	263	296	204	209	62	—	35	—
Married-couple families	700	751	501	763	235	3	81	7
Householder worked in 1989	562	596	401	529	178	3	63	7
With related children under 18 years	351	363	273	346	122	—	56	—
With related children under 5 years	185	185	157	127	52	—	25	—
Female householder, no husband present	193	236	127	165	35	—	—	—
Householder worked in 1989	120	136	72	106	19	—	—	—
With related children under 18 years	149	190	127	110	14	—	—	—
With related children under 5 years	59	111	47	59	5	—	—	—
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	703	645	445	935	35	—	44	—
Nonfamily householder	560	538	345	687	25	—	12	—
65 years and over	195	179	229	173	15	—	12	—
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	3 623	3 787	2 647	3 912	1 003	5	391	14
Persons under 18 years	986	1 089	754	927	312	—	140	—
Related children under 18 years	975	1 083	736	890	312	—	140	—
Related children 5 to 17 years	724	762	505	587	232	—	111	—
Persons 65 years and over	436	431	416	609	72	—	38	—
Persons 75 years and over	158	170	159	232	12	—	21	—
Income in 1989 Below Poverty Level								
Families	152	185	217	139	49	—	17	—
Percent below poverty level	16.1	18.4	32.6	14.2	17.8	—	16.8	—
Householder worked in 1989	46	103	142	45	24	—	8	—
With related children under 18 years	121	174	166	94	41	—	17	—
With related children under 5 years	57	103	62	61	24	—	8	—
Married-couple families	71	65	110	74	39	—	17	—
Householder worked in 1989	30	60	88	9	19	—	8	—
With related children under 18 years	47	54	69	37	31	—	17	—
With related children under 5 years	23	23	37	17	19	—	8	—
Female householder, no husband present	81	120	97	65	10	—	—	—
Householder worked in 1989	16	43	54	36	5	—	—	—
With related children under 18 years	74	120	97	57	10	—	—	—
With related children under 5 years	34	80	25	44	5	—	—	—
Unrelated individuals	159	166	180	283	11	—	36	—
Nonfamily householder	72	135	152	127	6	—	12	—
65 years and over	39	78	96	24	—	—	12	—
Persons	686	811	892	725	238	—	106	—
Percent below poverty level	18.9	21.4	33.7	18.5	23.7	—	27.1	—
Persons under 18 years	297	360	300	219	121	—	29	—
Related children under 18 years	286	354	288	189	121	—	19	—
Related children 5 to 17 years	231	243	204	101	89	—	12	—
Persons 65 years and over	67	78	146	57	8	—	—	—
Persons 75 years and over	23	47	49	31	—	—	12	—
Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:								
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level	355	484	269	460	58	—	36	—
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level	983	1 124	1 100	966	301	—	151	—
Persons below 200 percent of poverty level	1 589	1 965	1 716	1 902	537	5	265	—

Table 19. **Income and Poverty Status in 1989: 1990—Con.**

[Data based on a sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Victoria city, Victoria County—Con.				Remainder of Victoria County			
	Tract 15.02 (pt.)	Tract 16.01	Tract 16.02	Tract 16.03 (pt.)	Tract 3.01 (pt.)	Tract 3.02 (pt.)	Tract 7 (pt.)	Tract 8
INCOME IN 1989								
Households	2 179	1 812	3 062	1 122	46	—	799	561
Less than \$5,000	56	128	204	7	6	—	63	85
\$5,000 to \$9,999	64	115	242	24	11	—	69	36
\$10,000 to \$14,999	92	137	278	37	6	—	69	97
\$15,000 to \$24,999	191	215	538	84	—	—	115	85
\$25,000 to \$34,999	334	254	475	126	15	—	125	86
\$35,000 to \$49,999	433	411	702	323	—	—	192	77
\$50,000 to \$74,999	565	309	508	352	8	—	139	64
\$75,000 to \$99,999	190	157	94	94	—	—	19	—
\$100,000 or more	254	88	21	75	—	—	8	31
Median (dollars)	46 394	37 750	30 985	46 453	22 500	—	31 734	21 458
Mean (dollars)	63 222	42 125	33 007	53 158	24 843	—	33 711	33 465
Families	1 792	1 484	2 314	950	46	—	627	434
Median income (dollars)	53 002	41 626	33 869	50 426	22 500	—	36 219	28 500
Males 15 years and over, with income	2 189	1 624	2 559	1 098	35	—	798	496
Median income (dollars)	33 836	27 139	23 430	35 746	11 964	—	22 841	19 545
Percent year-round full-time workers	60.8	56.5	61.9	76.0	82.9	—	57.9	61.1
Median income (dollars)	42 516	38 654	30 020	40 173	27 969	—	28 571	26 887
Females 15 years and over, with income	1 847	1 698	2 783	982	33	—	640	474
Median income (dollars)	11 908	9 690	10 233	14 042	7 981	—	7 101	6 215
Percent year-round full-time workers	46.7	36.2	41.8	51.6	36.4	—	36.6	30.6
Median income (dollars)	18 667	15 675	15 391	16 783	15 000	—	13 585	13 417
Per capita income (dollars)	21 835	14 666	12 203	17 478	6 499	—	12 201	11 990
INCOME TYPE IN 1989								
Households	2 179	1 812	3 062	1 122	46	—	799	561
With earnings	1 947	1 539	2 686	1 037	40	—	715	433
Mean earnings (dollars)	61 260	41 414	31 555	51 552	24 470	—	33 353	36 511
With Social Security income	304	385	570	97	6	—	195	204
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	8 404	7 943	8 040	7 540	3 000	—	5 940	4 939
With public assistance income	59	128	237	—	—	—	57	36
Mean public assistance income (dollars)	3 160	1 896	2 435	—	—	—	3 601	2 608
With retirement income	311	220	383	83	8	—	88	60
Mean retirement income (dollars)	15 062	10 362	10 530	16 833	7 000	—	5 688	7 994
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE								
Families (dollars)	71 485	46 551	34 956	55 351	24 843	—	38 125	38 934
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	87 429	43 601	33 903	53 235	27 000	—	43 504	42 623
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	56 574	50 368	36 458	59 200	19 369	—	33 346	35 569
Married-couple families (dollars)	76 377	52 384	40 083	56 448	26 470	—	40 359	40 632
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	93 293	53 039	41 019	54 478	29 889	—	47 270	43 298
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	60 102	51 671	38 913	60 213	19 369	—	34 529	37 979
Female householder, no husband present (dollars)	25 838	19 059	16 560	43 570	14 000	—	11 950	16 857
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	20 521	11 942	13 690	38 686	14 000	—	10 601	20 000
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	28 555	38 900	24 480	50 229	—	—	13 867	16 102
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989								
All Income Levels In 1989								
Families	1 792	1 484	2 314	950	46	—	627	434
Householder worked in 1989	1 586	1 232	1 989	905	29	—	533	359
With related children under 18 years	916	857	1 403	621	33	—	334	217
With related children under 5 years	230	325	680	210	8	—	97	127
Married-couple families	1 605	1 213	1 792	879	40	—	577	403
Householder worked in 1989	1 423	1 021	1 601	845	23	—	495	353
With related children under 18 years	814	632	1 014	577	27	—	297	211
With related children under 5 years	207	259	512	206	8	—	97	121
Female householder, no husband present	136	250	455	52	6	—	46	31
Householder worked in 1989	112	190	338	48	6	—	34	6
With related children under 18 years	69	204	359	38	6	—	33	6
With related children under 5 years	23	66	158	4	—	—	—	6
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	414	385	947	208	—	—	240	132
Nonfamily householder	387	328	748	172	—	—	172	127
65 years and over	79	132	199	62	—	—	70	71
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	6 222	5 092	8 155	3 373	175	—	2 151	1 559
Persons under 18 years	1 841	1 593	2 578	1 140	68	—	578	480
Related children under 18 years	1 841	1 589	2 567	1 140	68	—	574	480
Related children 5 to 17 years	1 492	1 188	1 759	851	62	—	439	308
Persons 65 years and over	450	465	571	118	13	—	244	266
Persons 75 years and over	123	158	201	49	6	—	77	154
Income In 1989 Below Poverty Level								
Families	62	163	330	6	23	—	54	46
Percent below poverty level	3.5	11.0	14.3	.6	50.0	—	8.6	10.6
Householder worked in 1989	39	73	236	6	6	—	27	32
With related children under 18 years	46	134	261	6	17	—	25	32
With related children under 5 years	—	63	169	—	—	—	—	15
Married-couple families	35	56	124	—	17	—	27	39
Householder worked in 1989	20	20	102	—	—	—	—	32
With related children under 18 years	27	34	65	—	11	—	5	32
With related children under 5 years	—	27	50	—	—	—	—	15
Female householder, no husband present	20	103	186	—	6	—	27	7
Householder worked in 1989	12	49	124	—	6	—	27	—
With related children under 18 years	12	96	186	—	6	—	20	—
With related children under 5 years	—	36	109	—	—	—	—	—
Unrelated individuals	46	65	107	23	—	—	74	72
Nonfamily householder	41	53	96	13	—	—	41	67
65 years and over	34	42	43	—	—	—	23	35
Persons	258	567	1 145	48	108	—	217	301
Percent below poverty level	4.1	11.1	14.0	1.4	61.7	—	10.1	19.3
Persons under 18 years	104	247	576	14	46	—	56	132
Related children under 18 years	104	243	565	14	46	—	52	132
Related children 5 to 17 years	104	181	355	14	46	—	52	118
Persons 65 years and over	51	65	64	6	13	—	53	42
Persons 75 years and over	34	20	33	—	6	—	18	31
Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:								
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level	140	341	544	12	80	—	74	243
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level	333	664	1 316	54	108	—	276	371
Persons below 200 percent of poverty level	674	1 247	2 382	268	108	—	660	656

Table 19. Income and Poverty Status in 1989: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Victoria County—Con.						
	Tract 9	Tract 10	Tract 13 (pt.)	Tract 14 (pt.)	Tract 15.01 (pt.)	Tract 15.02 (pt.)	Tract 16.03 (pt.)
INCOME IN 1989							
Households	729	351	720	1 975	731	244	399
Less than \$5,000	61	14	73	111	29	16	10
\$5,000 to \$9,999	121	23	103	172	49	16	25
\$10,000 to \$14,999	91	20	63	129	90	—	46
\$15,000 to \$24,999	96	93	118	298	85	41	39
\$25,000 to \$34,999	127	82	92	325	116	69	32
\$35,000 to \$49,999	135	74	118	432	217	44	113
\$50,000 to \$74,999	81	38	87	439	93	24	117
\$75,000 to \$99,999	11	7	38	46	26	9	10
\$100,000 or more	6	—	28	23	26	25	7
Median (dollars)	24 135	27 125	25 938	33 723	34 663	31 218	41 726
Mean (dollars)	28 316	30 018	36 836	35 559	36 144	42 765	45 479
Families	632	291	584	1 705	605	222	356
Median income (dollars)	29 268	28 990	32 500	35 875	37 878	31 818	45 167
Males 15 years and over, with income	758	351	730	1 918	763	254	418
Median income (dollars)	16 269	20 250	16 588	23 512	24 494	19 167	27 212
Percent year-round full-time workers	54.4	55.3	54.7	63.6	57.5	55.1	66.7
Median income (dollars)	28 239	27 500	21 950	30 127	29 934	30 577	35 710
Females 15 years and over, with income	493	277	528	1 601	556	238	323
Median income (dollars)	5 911	7 460	8 365	9 975	7 311	14 038	10 545
Percent year-round full-time workers	23.3	42.2	36.7	36.7	31.3	55.5	31.3
Median income (dollars)	13 594	18 047	12 273	17 554	14 113	18 611	14 609
Per capita income (dollars)	8 660	9 738	12 204	12 393	12 461	13 638	13 832
INCOME TYPE IN 1989							
Households	729	351	720	1 975	731	244	399
With earnings	617	300	594	1 688	609	213	369
Mean earnings (dollars)	26 838	30 095	35 007	35 294	33 937	42 400	38 032
With Social Security income	188	86	195	465	174	46	86
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	6 374	6 180	6 931	7 050	8 961	11 944	7 072
With public assistance income	79	19	41	106	17	—	9
Mean public assistance income (dollars)	2 209	3 872	3 717	3 558	2 468	—	600
With retirement income	65	23	47	259	94	31	25
Mean retirement income (dollars)	6 111	8 309	13 043	9 581	12 114	4 040	7 139
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE							
Families (dollars)	30 837	32 147	39 838	38 271	40 064	46 192	49 153
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	27 199	36 745	35 452	37 564	36 813	50 762	40 575
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	35 746	23 879	43 905	38 991	44 099	42 645	58 124
Married-couple families (dollars)	32 405	33 333	40 735	40 093	42 315	48 223	50 224
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	28 322	38 450	36 901	39 314	39 506	57 047	41 141
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	38 358	24 322	44 387	40 864	45 559	42 645	61 111
Female householder, no husband present (dollars)	15 539	27 378	31 282	12 470	21 022	23 175	44 988
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	17 459	33 571	15 476	13 275	17 698	23 175	26 429
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	14 120	14 107	44 933	11 463	29 484	—	53 649
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989							
All Income Levels In 1989							
Families	632	291	584	1 705	605	222	356
Householder worked in 1989	537	248	428	1 477	501	176	317
With related children under 18 years	413	196	314	919	351	103	196
With related children under 5 years	131	63	142	459	100	51	75
Married-couple families	566	254	537	1 575	543	204	321
Householder worked in 1989	497	218	400	1 389	446	158	304
With related children under 18 years	363	171	289	822	307	85	189
With related children under 5 years	118	63	129	392	100	43	75
Female householder, no husband present	40	22	41	99	39	18	22
Householder worked in 1989	25	15	22	66	39	18	7
With related children under 18 years	40	15	25	75	28	18	7
With related children under 5 years	13	—	13	52	—	8	—
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	111	66	169	313	156	22	49
Nonfamily householder	97	60	136	270	126	22	43
65 years and over	56	31	67	152	60	—	7
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	2 378	1 088	2 184	5 584	2 126	763	1 282
Persons under 18 years	812	370	685	1 685	622	237	467
Related children under 18 years	812	370	685	1 667	622	237	467
Related children 5 to 17 years	645	282	540	1 210	493	159	359
Persons 65 years and over	162	108	219	529	213	43	82
Persons 75 years and over	35	41	89	157	80	—	35
Income In 1989 Below Poverty Level							
Families	115	16	111	102	51	9	42
Percent below poverty level	18.2	5.5	19.0	6.0	8.4	4.1	11.8
Householder worked in 1989	65	10	55	53	34	—	36
With related children under 18 years	86	6	82	79	45	—	36
With related children under 5 years	28	—	30	63	—	—	17
Married-couple families	91	16	100	86	36	9	42
Householder worked in 1989	55	10	51	53	19	—	36
With related children under 18 years	68	6	71	70	30	—	36
With related children under 5 years	28	—	23	54	—	—	17
Female householder, no husband present	8	—	11	16	15	—	—
Householder worked in 1989	—	—	4	—	15	—	—
With related children under 18 years	8	—	11	9	15	—	—
With related children under 5 years	—	—	7	9	—	—	—
Unrelated individuals	40	26	71	124	44	16	21
Nonfamily householder	33	20	53	103	44	16	15
65 years and over	22	20	33	60	17	—	—
Persons	525	94	524	431	255	35	208
Percent below poverty level	22.1	8.6	24.0	7.7	12.0	4.6	16.2
Persons under 18 years	232	35	214	111	107	—	103
Related children under 18 years	232	35	214	111	107	—	103
Related children 5 to 17 years	193	35	178	53	107	—	80
Persons 65 years and over	34	28	59	72	17	9	14
Persons 75 years and over	12	10	49	31	17	—	14
Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:							
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level	377	—	314	217	15	16	6
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level	670	108	660	653	284	48	230
Persons below 200 percent of poverty level	1 140	380	929	1 641	507	274	267

Table 20. Social and Labor Force Characteristics of White Persons: 1990

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Victoria County			Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Victoria County				
	Victoria, TX MSA	Total	Victoria city	Tract 3.01	Tract 3.02	Tract 7	Tract 14	Tract 15.02
PLACE OF BIRTH								
All persons	59 211	59 211	42 135	1 061	1 366	2 454	5 379	6 645
Native	58 023	58 023	41 226	989	1 295	2 449	5 298	6 582
Foreign born	1 188	1 188	909	72	71	5	81	63
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH								
Linguistically isolated households	806	806	607	45	51	55	35	35
Persons 5 years and over	54 683	54 683	38 940	1 005	1 214	2 288	4 956	6 245
Speak a language other than English	11 312	11 312	8 943	700	779	508	547	578
Do not speak English "very well"	3 576	3 576	2 646	220	186	160	188	262
In linguistically isolated households	1 886	1 886	1 361	101	117	89	72	118
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL								
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	16 117	16 117	11 693	336	433	631	1 359	1 939
Preprimary school	1 219	1 219	884	35	14	63	139	91
Public school	790	790	571	35	14	49	109	85
Elementary or high school	11 924	11 924	8 392	279	338	463	996	1 497
Public school	10 773	10 773	7 474	269	326	435	953	1 278
College	2 974	2 974	2 417	22	81	105	224	351
Public college	2 686	2 686	2 200	22	72	85	191	312
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT								
Persons 25 years and over	37 153	37 153	26 463	663	706	1 578	3 491	4 226
Less than 9th grade	4 442	4 442	3 182	304	302	287	264	169
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	5 095	5 095	3 258	95	144	335	528	293
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	10 673	10 673	7 008	114	222	467	1 282	1 064
Some college, no degree	8 598	8 598	6 308	72	14	352	867	1 079
Associate degree	2 510	2 510	1 917	6	19	65	233	314
Bachelor's degree	4 117	4 117	3 276	46	—	34	261	895
Graduate or professional degree	1 718	1 718	1 514	26	5	38	56	412
Percent high school graduate or higher	74.3	74.3	75.7	39.8	36.8	60.6	77.3	89.1
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	15.7	15.7	18.1	10.9	.7	4.6	9.1	30.9
FERTILITY								
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 44 years	1 453	1 453	1 401	2 007	1 523	1 685	1 507	1 427
RESIDENCE IN 1985								
Persons 5 years and over	54 683	54 683	38 940	1 005	1 214	2 288	4 956	6 245
Some house	31 402	31 402	20 566	681	827	1 502	3 646	4 005
Different house in United States	22 909	22 909	18 076	319	380	769	1 292	2 193
Central city of this MSA/PMSA	11 264	11 264	9 763	265	346	377	334	1 066
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	3 462	3 462	1 725	—	17	184	458	259
Different MSA/PMSA	4 383	4 383	3 732	37	5	105	136	590
Not in an MSA/PMSA	3 800	3 800	2 856	17	12	103	364	278
Abroad	372	372	298	5	7	17	18	47
JOURNEY TO WORK								
Workers 16 years and over	26 484	26 484	19 004	301	464	1 193	2 597	3 181
Car, truck, or van	25 068	25 068	18 071	277	464	1 072	2 494	3 087
Drove alone	20 800	20 800	14 891	202	350	889	2 077	2 698
Carpooled	4 268	4 268	3 180	75	114	183	417	389
Public transportation	35	35	23	—	—	—	—	17
Other means	698	698	507	10	—	34	29	62
Worked at home	683	683	403	14	—	87	74	15
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	19.4	19.4	17.7	14.7	17.8	21.2	25.2	21.1
Worked in MSA/PMSA of residence	22 687	22 687	16 564	293	438	1 047	2 167	2 771
Central city	19 344	19 344	14 837	227	397	766	1 779	2 462
Outside central city	3 343	3 343	1 727	66	41	281	388	309
Worked outside MSA/PMSA of residence	3 797	3 797	2 440	8	26	146	430	410
LABOR FORCE STATUS								
Persons 16 years and over	43 821	43 821	31 419	738	926	1 852	3 981	5 007
In labor force	28 307	28 307	20 351	350	578	1 258	2 715	3 321
Employed	26 676	26 676	19 143	322	464	1 199	2 595	3 176
Unemployed	1 575	1 575	1 161	28	114	59	111	124
Percent of civilian labor force	5.6	5.6	5.7	8.0	19.7	4.7	4.1	3.8
Females 16 years and over	22 854	22 854	16 649	403	490	900	1 994	2 535
Employed	11 366	11 366	8 340	115	203	537	1 059	1 343
Unemployed	691	691	519	6	43	23	54	71
With own children under 6 years	3 892	3 892	2 692	39	59	153	411	281
In labor force	2 286	2 286	1 568	11	25	65	267	140
With own children 6 to 17 years only	4 519	4 519	3 246	117	108	160	337	665
In labor force	3 081	3 081	2 267	57	58	128	267	462
Persons 16 to 19 years	3 346	3 346	2 435	36	102	95	265	451
Not enrolled in school	680	680	478	9	43	9	20	53
Unemployed or not in labor force	299	299	205	—	19	9	9	15
Not high school graduate	311	311	229	9	24	5	—	30
Employed	142	142	113	9	5	—	—	23
Unemployed	30	30	22	—	—	—	—	—
Not in labor force	139	139	94	—	19	5	—	7
WORK STATUS IN 1989								
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	30 062	30 062	21 417	373	545	1 324	2 970	3 611
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	23 967	23 967	17 078	285	437	1 042	2 385	2 888
50 to 52 weeks	17 772	17 772	12 610	221	315	702	1 770	2 306
DISABILITY								
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	36 710	36 710	26 067	508	833	1 571	3 413	4 399
With a mobility or self-care limitation	1 292	1 292	887	45	35	103	116	72
With a mobility limitation	777	777	506	32	35	64	67	29
In labor force	147	147	91	—	—	16	15	7
With a self-care limitation	862	862	622	21	30	82	63	43
With a work disability	2 917	2 917	2 044	55	129	156	268	260
In labor force	1 117	1 117	826	—	50	52	122	142
Prevented from working	1 475	1 475	984	55	72	104	132	93
No work disability	33 793	33 793	24 023	453	704	1 415	3 145	4 139
In labor force	26 187	26 187	18 830	320	523	1 100	2 489	3 108
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	6 549	6 549	4 815	230	93	281	550	493
With a mobility or self-care limitation	1 205	1 205	904	77	22	40	112	109
With a mobility limitation	964	964	721	67	22	34	75	109
With a self-care limitation	720	720	558	51	22	17	74	59

Table 20. Social and Labor Force Characteristics of White Persons: 1990—Con.

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Victoria city, Victoria County							
	Tract 1	Tract 2.01	Tract 2.02	Tract 3.01 (pt.)	Tract 3.02 (pt.)	Tract 5.01	Tract 5.02	Tract 6.01
PLACE OF BIRTH								
All persons	903	1 803	3 233	994	1 366	2 926	3 118	1 546
Native	857	1 716	3 126	922	1 295	2 875	3 089	1 485
Foreign born	46	87	107	72	71	51	29	61
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH								
Linguistically isolated households	44	19	86	45	51	90	70	48
Persons 5 years and over	854	1 670	2 958	944	1 214	2 719	2 884	1 428
Speak a language other than English	320	718	1 300	684	779	538	586	569
Do not speak English "very well"	179	196	383	220	186	255	150	218
In linguistically isolated households	130	39	204	101	117	157	142	85
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL								
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	162	511	991	320	433	752	818	344
Preprimary school	27	48	77	35	14	62	50	14
Public school	18	48	71	35	14	35	31	11
Elementary or high school	120	370	768	263	338	524	528	292
Public school	117	337	741	253	326	503	503	269
College	15	93	146	22	81	166	240	38
Public college	15	93	122	22	72	166	213	38
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT								
Persons 25 years and over	671	1 051	1 891	618	706	1 866	1 965	1 003
Less than 9th grade	199	266	317	304	302	200	147	227
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	83	258	327	95	144	248	341	169
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	124	220	775	106	222	506	570	295
Some college, no degree	137	171	362	41	14	474	511	166
Associate degree	23	79	42	—	19	232	176	39
Bachelor's degree	71	33	47	46	—	145	158	66
Graduate or professional degree	34	24	21	26	5	61	62	41
Percent high school graduate or higher	58.0	50.1	65.9	35.4	36.8	76.0	75.2	60.5
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	15.6	5.4	3.6	11.7	.7	11.0	11.2	10.7
FERTILITY								
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 44 years	1 580	1 512	1 685	2 008	1 523	1 315	1 379	1 673
RESIDENCE IN 1985								
Persons 5 years and over	854	1 670	2 958	944	1 214	2 719	2 884	1 428
Some house	508	1 077	1 764	660	827	1 329	1 383	849
Different house in United States	340	579	1 190	279	380	1 350	1 501	569
Central city of this MSA/PMSA	139	314	795	225	346	801	708	368
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	37	72	91	—	17	137	218	48
Different MSA/PMSA	122	85	159	37	5	168	215	107
Not in an MSA/PMSA	42	108	145	17	12	244	360	46
Abroad	6	14	4	5	7	40	—	10
JOURNEY TO WORK								
Workers 16 years and over	343	683	1 296	280	464	1 313	1 432	622
Car, truck, or van	241	640	1 259	264	464	1 197	1 368	575
Drove alone	202	477	1 083	189	350	1 013	1 137	424
Carpooled	39	163	176	75	114	184	231	151
Public transportation	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other means	75	29	17	10	—	65	50	31
Worked at home	27	14	20	6	—	51	14	16
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	15.3	16.6	16.7	14.6	17.8	17.0	16.1	19.2
Worked in MSA/PMSA of residence	333	635	1 126	272	438	1 116	1 274	547
Central city	313	599	999	214	397	979	1 091	516
Outside central city	20	36	127	58	41	137	183	31
Worked outside MSA/PMSA of residence	10	48	170	8	26	197	158	75
LABOR FORCE STATUS								
Persons 16 years and over	741	1 357	2 256	693	926	2 262	2 388	1 169
In labor force	369	791	1 441	321	578	1 424	1 550	659
Employed	343	709	1 322	293	464	1 350	1 441	612
Unemployed	26	82	119	28	114	74	109	37
Percent of civilian labor force	7.0	10.4	8.3	8.7	19.7	5.2	7.0	5.7
Females 16 years and over	380	690	1 172	381	490	1 189	1 305	608
Employed	129	324	565	109	203	564	637	232
Unemployed	21	35	46	6	43	51	60	17
With own children under 6 years	60	88	220	31	59	192	240	113
In labor force	33	65	145	11	25	121	122	78
With own children 6 to 17 years only	41	129	224	109	108	165	214	98
In labor force	20	95	161	57	58	92	172	52
Persons 16 to 19 years	23	172	191	36	102	172	147	75
Not enrolled in school	23	56	22	9	43	15	29	37
Unemployed or not in labor force	11	32	—	—	19	—	—	24
Not high school graduate	11	13	13	9	24	—	7	9
Employed	—	6	13	9	5	—	7	—
Unemployed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
Not in labor force	11	7	—	—	19	—	—	6
WORK STATUS IN 1989								
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	392	809	1 488	336	545	1 522	1 584	694
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	311	623	1 178	256	437	1 172	1 274	499
50 to 52 weeks	190	464	815	192	315	874	902	331
DISABILITY								
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	483	1 042	1 943	463	833	1 805	1 974	831
With a mobility or self-care limitation	39	80	98	45	35	62	20	61
With a mobility limitation	35	63	46	32	35	48	13	10
In labor force	5	12	4	—	—	—	—	—
With a self-care limitation	34	52	62	21	30	51	20	56
With a work disability	57	119	214	55	129	179	153	130
In labor force	17	28	62	—	50	81	53	36
Prevented from working	35	79	126	55	72	81	75	64
No work disability	426	923	1 729	408	704	1 626	1 821	701
In labor force	334	734	1 356	291	523	1 290	1 449	566
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	212	298	313	230	93	375	414	328
With a mobility or self-care limitation	37	100	42	77	22	33	84	68
With a mobility limitation	31	66	32	67	22	33	56	40
With a self-care limitation	19	66	22	51	22	13	51	50

Table 20. Social and Labor Force Characteristics of White Persons: 1990—Con.

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Victoria city, Victoria County—Con.					Remainder of Victoria County	
	Tract 6.02	Tract 7 (pt.)	Tract 15.02 (pt.)	Tract 16.01	Tract 16.02	Tract 9	Tract 14 (pt.)
PLACE OF BIRTH							
All persons	3 244	548	5 901	4 654	6 982	1 901	5 083
Native	3 139	548	5 838	4 612	6 874	1 807	5 018
Foreign born	105	—	63	42	108	94	65
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH							
Linguistically isolated households	30	27	35	10	—	55	18
Persons 5 years and over	3 011	509	5 579	4 314	6 337	1 762	4 689
Speak a language other than English	745	246	571	299	979	718	409
Do not speak English "very well"	144	83	235	49	183	284	146
In linguistically isolated households	82	50	118	10	—	207	30
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL							
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	746	135	1 736	1 439	1 842	516	1 262
Preprimary school	48	15	84	98	192	7	139
Public school	36	12	78	32	88	7	109
Elementary or high school	490	98	1 321	995	1 264	443	911
Public school	415	98	1 110	827	1 119	443	868
College	208	22	331	346	386	66	212
Public college	201	22	292	309	361	54	179
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT							
Persons 25 years and over	2 146	356	3 797	2 932	4 346	1 079	3 333
Less than 9th grade	234	129	169	215	223	215	191
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	319	103	265	255	451	259	498
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	721	76	909	806	1 099	305	1 260
Some college, no degree	454	43	912	802	1 289	162	834
Associate degree	99	—	308	198	434	73	233
Bachelor's degree	210	5	822	429	586	46	261
Graduate or professional degree	109	—	412	227	264	19	56
Percent high school graduate or higher	74.2	34.8	88.6	84.0	84.5	56.1	79.3
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	14.9	1.4	32.5	22.4	19.6	6.0	9.5
FERTILITY							
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 44 years	1 437	1 814	1 421	1 285	1 306	1 759	1 460
RESIDENCE IN 1985							
Persons 5 years and over	3 011	509	5 579	4 314	6 337	1 762	4 689
Same house	1 495	328	3 501	2 166	2 720	992	3 524
Different house in United States	1 496	181	2 031	2 112	3 508	746	1 147
Central city of this MSA/PMSA	749	150	989	1 085	1 781	298	298
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	153	—	213	200	357	294	418
Different MSA/PMSA	331	26	565	506	732	77	98
Not in an MSA/PMSA	263	5	264	321	638	184	333
Abroad	20	—	47	36	109	24	18
JOURNEY TO WORK							
Workers 16 years and over	1 494	259	2 841	2 191	3 311	634	2 436
Car, truck, or van	1 378	250	2 763	2 153	3 166	583	2 357
Drove alone	1 206	198	2 406	1 774	2 506	451	1 982
Carpooled	172	52	357	379	660	132	375
Public transportation	—	—	17	—	—	—	—
Other means	83	—	55	3	53	45	29
Worked at home	33	—	6	35	92	6	50
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	14.4	16.8	21.1	18.6	17.3	19.2	25.6
Worked in MSA/PMSA of residence	1 372	223	2 456	1 840	2 813	429	2 022
Central city	1 254	182	2 194	1 629	2 580	268	1 655
Outside central city	118	41	262	211	233	161	367
Worked outside MSA/PMSA of residence	122	36	385	351	498	205	414
LABOR FORCE STATUS							
Persons 16 years and over	2 597	421	4 482	3 420	5 091	1 363	3 768
In labor force	1 605	271	2 943	2 287	3 552	728	2 554
Employed	1 517	259	2 836	2 188	3 311	644	2 434
Unemployed	88	12	86	83	241	84	111
Percent of civilian labor force	5.5	4.4	2.9	3.7	6.4	11.5	4.4
Females 16 years and over	1 427	211	2 283	1 887	2 760	685	1 900
Employed	660	116	1 180	998	1 533	160	1 000
Unemployed	45	6	71	24	69	41	54
With own children under 6 years	182	37	232	295	606	129	387
In labor force	92	13	105	190	341	70	251
With own children 6 to 17 years only	205	18	614	408	488	175	322
In labor force	146	12	420	287	379	43	259
Persons 16 to 19 years	219	21	379	269	339	162	234
Not enrolled in school	68	—	28	34	88	58	20
Unemployed or not in labor force	38	—	7	4	57	45	9
Not high school graduate	51	—	20	18	34	51	—
Employed	17	—	13	18	12	13	—
Unemployed	8	—	—	—	11	8	—
Not in labor force	26	—	7	—	11	30	—
WORK STATUS IN 1989							
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	1 705	289	3 211	2 356	3 763	807	2 802
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	1 333	221	2 580	1 831	3 200	620	2 252
50 to 52 weeks	869	115	2 043	1 425	2 367	432	1 694
DISABILITY							
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	2 030	367	3 917	2 814	4 458	1 235	3 238
With a mobility or self-care limitation	75	53	66	61	80	45	116
With a mobility limitation	40	31	23	47	52	29	67
In labor force	13	7	7	16	18	11	15
With a self-care limitation	50	41	43	32	38	22	63
With a work disability	178	55	232	169	250	127	260
In labor force	65	25	142	79	121	45	114
Prevented from working	104	30	65	62	94	57	132
No work disability	1 852	312	3 685	2 645	4 208	1 108	2 978
In labor force	1 437	235	2 730	2 102	3 357	664	2 345
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	567	54	450	439	533	128	512
With a mobility or self-care limitation	64	19	109	50	108	15	100
With a mobility limitation	64	19	109	39	78	10	75
With a self-care limitation	28	11	59	31	83	5	62

Table 21. Occupation, Income in 1989, and Poverty Status in 1989 of White Persons: 1990

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Victoria County			Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Victoria County				
	Victoria, TX MSA	Total	Victoria city	Tract 3.01	Tract 3.02	Tract 7	Tract 14	Tract 15.02
OCCUPATION								
Employed persons 16 years and over	26 676	26 676	19 143	322	464	1 199	2 595	3 176
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	2 751	2 751	2 240	7	38	47	122	418
Professional specialty occupations	3 328	3 328	2 676	35	9	78	241	684
Technicians and related support occupations	1 155	1 155	884	20	5	46	106	110
Sales occupations	3 792	3 792	2 880	33	61	143	298	514
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	4 074	4 074	2 980	33	43	192	489	568
Private household occupations	166	166	137	—	10	7	17	—
Protective service occupations	375	375	228	—	—	7	71	8
Service occupations, except protective and household	2 623	2 623	1 996	41	93	147	205	225
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	691	691	306	34	4	82	68	24
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	4 268	4 268	2 569	70	118	272	559	370
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	1 169	1 169	836	8	13	75	132	122
Transportation and material moving occupations	1 242	1 242	726	13	40	57	208	64
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	1 042	1 042	685	28	30	46	79	69
INCOME IN 1989								
Households	21 606	21 606	15 708	293	391	881	1 919	2 314
Less than \$5,000	1 494	1 494	1 151	47	63	55	105	72
\$5,000 to \$9,999	1 966	1 966	1 416	60	40	96	146	80
\$10,000 to \$14,999	2 039	2 039	1 513	35	80	76	126	92
\$15,000 to \$24,999	3 727	3 727	2 849	42	77	154	285	216
\$25,000 to \$34,999	3 401	3 401	2 425	59	72	138	343	395
\$35,000 to \$49,999	4 166	4 166	2 874	42	44	181	411	452
\$50,000 to \$74,999	3 250	3 250	2 231	8	15	148	440	545
\$75,000 to \$99,999	798	798	638	—	—	25	40	199
\$100,000 or more	765	765	611	—	—	8	23	263
Median (dollars)	30 019	30 019	28 991	15 363	15 977	28 594	33 862	44 281
Mean (dollars)	37 059	37 059	37 362	19 209	19 717	32 437	35 884	60 501
Families	16 324	16 324	11 383	224	335	715	1 655	1 921
Median income (dollars)	34 525	34 525	34 293	17 727	19 107	33 398	35 847	50 671
Per capita income (dollars)	13 576	13 576	14 020	5 836	5 491	11 432	12 807	21 121
INCOME TYPE IN 1989								
Households	21 606	21 606	15 708	293	391	881	1 919	2 314
With earnings	17 789	17 789	12 727	191	292	758	1 663	2 051
Mean earnings (dollars)	36 044	36 044	36 528	22 260	21 710	32 473	35 219	58 847
With Social Security income	5 594	5 594	4 076	148	106	250	461	330
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	7 389	7 389	7 553	6 152	5 967	6 666	6 853	9 120
With public assistance income	1 213	1 213	933	74	46	57	75	39
Mean public assistance income (dollars)	2 711	2 711	2 642	2 415	4 932	4 969	2 827	873
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE								
Families (dollars)	41 673	41 673	42 519	22 444	21 456	35 834	38 588	67 956
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	42 129	42 129	43 339	23 413	19 323	39 878	38 482	82 293
Married-couple families (dollars)	45 141	45 141	46 902	22 583	23 640	38 003	40 499	72 401
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	47 144	47 144	49 984	25 724	22 085	43 487	40 480	88 156
Female householder, no husband present (dollars)	19 020	19 020	18 767	16 150	10 445	10 689	13 573	25 485
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	14 650	14 650	14 030	10 245	12 418	2 369	16 016	20 549
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989								
All Income Levels In 1989								
Families	16 324	16 324	11 383	224	335	715	1 655	1 921
Householder worked in 1989	13 365	13 365	9 210	168	209	561	1 460	1 669
With related children under 18 years	8 873	8 873	6 234	154	180	337	859	968
With related children under 5 years	3 563	3 563	2 465	17	63	124	433	275
Married-couple families	13 965	13 965	9 447	186	258	657	1 522	1 724
Householder worked in 1989	11 689	11 689	7 811	145	175	531	1 360	1 496
With related children under 18 years	7 268	7 268	4 890	122	122	299	759	856
With related children under 5 years	3 000	3 000	1 994	17	53	114	365	244
Female householder, no husband present	1 907	1 907	1 585	30	65	49	82	146
Householder worked in 1989	1 330	1 330	1 125	15	34	21	58	122
With related children under 18 years	1 343	1 343	1 132	24	58	29	58	79
With related children under 5 years	487	487	410	—	10	5	43	31
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	6 456	6 456	5 344	154	86	218	317	420
Nonfamily householder	5 282	5 282	4 325	69	56	166	264	393
65 years and over	2 209	2 209	1 751	105	40	63	155	79
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	58 484	58 484	41 459	1 061	1 366	2 434	5 359	6 551
Persons under 18 years	16 984	16 984	11 833	339	500	659	1 560	1 904
Related children under 18 years	16 864	16 864	11 728	339	490	655	1 549	1 904
Related children 5 to 17 years	12 360	12 360	8 553	283	338	489	1 126	1 504
Persons 65 years and over	6 549	6 549	4 815	230	93	281	550	493
Income In 1989 Below Poverty Level								
Families	1 742	1 742	1 321	59	84	73	84	71
Percent below poverty level	10.7	10.7	11.6	26.3	25.1	10.2	5.1	3.7
Householder worked in 1989	976	976	742	36	20	34	61	39
With related children under 18 years	1 282	1 282	1 005	59	62	44	61	46
With related children under 5 years	629	629	530	9	27	18	45	—
Married-couple families	1 061	1 061	725	44	53	47	77	44
Householder worked in 1989	619	619	435	36	20	13	61	20
With related children under 18 years	699	699	480	44	38	25	61	27
With related children under 5 years	364	364	272	9	17	13	45	—
Female householder, no husband present	609	609	540	15	31	26	7	20
Householder worked in 1989	311	311	271	—	—	21	—	12
With related children under 18 years	541	541	493	15	24	19	—	12
With related children under 5 years	255	255	248	—	10	5	—	—
Unrelated individuals	1 735	1 735	1 333	115	42	62	151	62
Nonfamily householder	1 218	1 218	889	47	24	40	106	57
65 years and over	744	744	576	92	18	11	72	34
Persons	7 998	7 998	6 060	451	463	317	423	293
Percent below poverty level	13.7	13.7	14.6	42.5	33.9	13.0	7.9	4.5
Persons under 18 years	3 096	3 096	2 401	191	246	120	98	104
Related children under 18 years	3 000	3 000	2 309	191	236	116	98	104
Related children 5 to 17 years	2 160	2 160	1 590	141	173	102	48	104
Persons 65 years and over	1 067	1 067	796	101	18	41	84	60
Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:								
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level	3 665	3 665	2 871	256	247	69	180	156
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level	10 152	10 152	7 772	481	507	371	536	381

Table 21. **Occupation, Income in 1989, and Poverty Status in 1989 of White Persons: 1990—Con.**

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Victoria city, Victoria County							
	Tract 1	Tract 2.01	Tract 2.02	Tract 3.01 (pt.)	Tract 3.02 (pt.)	Tract 5.01	Tract 5.02	Tract 6.01
OCCUPATION								
Employed persons 16 years and over	343	709	1 322	293	464	1 350	1 441	612
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	25	77	72	—	38	101	128	96
Professional specialty occupations	30	21	118	29	9	129	170	52
Technicians and related support occupations	10	9	60	20	5	94	68	14
Sales occupations	72	122	146	33	61	229	174	46
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	50	70	170	33	43	219	236	66
Private household occupations	10	15	12	—	10	6	15	3
Protective service occupations	—	—	19	—	—	20	32	6
Service occupations, except protective and household	32	128	197	41	93	172	224	123
Forming, forestry, and fishing occupations	11	23	19	26	4	24	12	24
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	29	112	233	70	118	225	208	92
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	13	53	83	—	13	40	65	25
Transportation and material moving occupations	33	42	88	13	40	34	61	27
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	28	37	105	28	30	57	48	38
INCOME IN 1989								
Households	367	642	1 072	270	391	1 219	1 343	651
Less than \$5,000	95	49	87	47	63	78	120	115
\$5,000 to \$9,999	57	118	127	60	40	130	173	86
\$10,000 to \$14,999	38	110	78	35	80	125	144	73
\$15,000 to \$24,999	65	177	273	42	77	326	328	144
\$25,000 to \$34,999	40	83	261	44	72	163	192	106
\$35,000 to \$49,999	43	73	183	42	44	186	208	51
\$50,000 to \$74,999	—	28	34	—	15	162	146	43
\$75,000 to \$99,999	9	4	19	—	—	23	19	13
\$100,000 or more	20	—	10	—	—	26	13	20
Median (dollars)	13 194	16 111	23 490	14 079	15 977	23 472	21 913	17 429
Mean (dollars)	23 772	20 168	25 748	17 357	19 717	32 333	26 651	33 864
Families	206	412	857	201	335	741	840	405
Median income (dollars)	21 250	19 265	26 138	16 359	19 107	30 947	26 563	18 125
Per capita income (dollars)	10 531	7 536	8 624	5 306	5 491	13 705	11 412	14 334
INCOME TYPE IN 1989								
Households	367	642	1 072	270	391	1 219	1 343	651
With earnings	229	490	844	168	292	962	1 008	447
Mean earnings (dollars)	25 837	19 550	26 097	20 570	21 710	30 144	26 640	26 891
With Social Security income	138	250	306	148	106	390	413	256
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	6 671	6 611	6 873	6 152	5 967	7 641	6 941	6 914
With public assistance income	49	44	88	74	46	77	105	64
Mean public assistance income (dollars)	2 428	3 041	2 057	2 415	4 932	3 532	2 103	2 475
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE								
Families (dollars)	32 565	23 503	28 524	20 327	21 456	39 765	30 519	27 163
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	18 816	23 633	24 349	20 588	19 323	37 488	25 770	26 644
Married-couple families (dollars)	33 628	24 677	30 611	19 991	23 640	45 013	33 946	31 107
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	18 816	25 002	26 375	22 699	22 085	47 072	31 869	33 672
Female householder, no husband present (dollars)	22 105	16 469	19 303	16 150	10 445	18 644	16 824	8 177
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	—	12 482	14 470	10 245	12 418	11 738	12 755	7 252
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989								
All Income Levels in 1989								
Families	206	412	857	201	335	741	840	405
Householder worked in 1989	134	300	699	145	209	590	625	304
With related children under 18 years	103	216	465	138	180	403	440	241
With related children under 5 years	59	93	202	9	63	227	207	106
Married-couple families	187	324	694	163	258	569	665	328
Householder worked in 1989	132	238	574	122	175	471	521	249
With related children under 18 years	94	179	377	106	122	282	282	174
With related children under 5 years	57	76	170	9	53	167	128	95
Female householder, no husband present	19	65	153	30	65	130	162	67
Householder worked in 1989	2	53	115	15	34	93	91	45
With related children under 18 years	9	37	78	24	58	101	145	67
With related children under 5 years	2	17	27	—	10	52	79	11
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	197	280	275	154	86	567	597	300
Nonfamily householder	161	230	215	69	56	478	503	246
65 years and over	78	100	109	105	40	174	174	177
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	857	1 732	3 223	994	1 366	2 822	3 112	1 541
Persons under 18 years	173	458	1 055	317	500	744	800	412
Related children under 18 years	173	458	1 031	317	490	744	794	399
Related children 5 to 17 years	124	329	756	267	338	537	560	281
Persons 65 years and over	212	298	313	230	93	375	414	328
Income in 1989 Below Poverty Level								
Families	49	109	116	59	84	72	129	145
Percent below poverty level	23.8	26.5	13.5	29.4	25.1	9.7	15.4	35.8
Householder worked in 1989	21	48	78	36	20	27	71	101
With related children under 18 years	28	55	105	59	62	63	118	114
With related children under 5 years	13	30	67	9	27	44	71	39
Married-couple families	49	76	74	54	53	33	54	86
Householder worked in 1989	21	33	53	36	20	17	49	64
With related children under 18 years	28	41	63	44	38	44	43	55
With related children under 5 years	13	30	46	9	17	17	23	28
Female householder, no husband present	—	19	37	15	31	39	75	59
Householder worked in 1989	—	11	20	—	—	10	22	37
With related children under 18 years	—	14	37	15	24	39	75	59
With related children under 5 years	—	—	21	—	10	27	48	11
Unrelated individuals	112	89	113	115	42	87	155	87
Nonfamily householder	88	59	79	47	24	54	124	77
65 years and over	38	42	47	92	18	39	73	58
Persons	241	472	619	451	463	375	622	527
Percent below poverty level	28.1	27.3	19.2	45.4	33.9	13.3	20.0	34.2
Persons under 18 years	37	138	305	191	246	170	250	184
Related children under 18 years	37	138	281	191	236	170	244	177
Related children 5 to 17 years	32	84	195	141	173	135	162	130
Persons 65 years and over	48	102	57	101	18	39	73	91
Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:								
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level	141	127	268	256	247	168	328	197
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level	300	658	846	481	507	619	807	633

Table 21. **Occupation, Income in 1989, and Poverty Status in 1989 of White Persons: 1990—Con.**

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Victoria city, Victoria County—Con.					Remainder of Victoria County	
	Tract 6.02	Tract 7 (pt.)	Tract 15.02 (pt.)	Tract 16.01	Tract 16.02	Tract 9	Tract 14 (pt.)
OCCUPATION							
Employed persons 16 years and over	1 517	259	2 836	2 188	3 311	644	2 434
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	168	10	384	347	377	88	122
Professional specialty occupations	153	13	656	418	484	5	241
Technicians and related support occupations	45	16	103	92	219	24	98
Sales occupations	254	31	474	374	510	46	290
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	187	30	478	357	642	56	469
Private household occupations	24	7	—	6	12	10	—
Protective service occupations	23	—	—	24	66	5	71
Service occupations, except protective and household	196	27	208	154	268	49	188
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	27	10	15	22	45	32	59
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	220	101	292	202	372	172	529
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	57	7	103	93	131	18	88
Transportation and material moving occupations	78	7	64	48	124	74	208
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	85	—	51	51	61	65	71
INCOME IN 1989							
Households	1 428	183	2 074	1 633	2 651	599	1 829
Less than \$5,000	120	5	56	104	145	41	93
\$5,000 to \$9,999	205	27	64	63	177	100	146
\$10,000 to \$14,999	196	28	92	113	239	84	109
\$15,000 to \$24,999	339	51	175	193	456	81	266
\$25,000 to \$34,999	205	39	326	254	424	115	318
\$35,000 to \$49,999	203	4	408	374	656	108	403
\$50,000 to \$74,999	105	23	525	287	457	53	431
\$75,000 to \$99,999	14	6	190	157	76	11	40
\$100,000 or more	41	—	238	88	21	6	23
Median (dollars)	19 539	19 653	45 978	39 613	32 141	23 750	34 530
Mean (dollars)	27 951	25 458	62 610	44 203	34 022	28 515	36 417
Families	835	167	1 703	1 320	1 996	508	1 577
Median income (dollars)	23 954	19 931	53 060	42 904	35 744	29 643	36 601
Per capita income (dollars)	12 301	8 309	22 074	15 717	12 916	8 990	13 119
INCOME TYPE IN 1989							
Households	1 428	183	2 074	1 633	2 651	599	1 829
With earnings	1 106	137	1 842	1 393	2 325	508	1 594
Mean earnings (dollars)	26 174	25 184	60 777	42 967	32 374	26 869	35 429
With Social Security income	439	73	284	353	529	161	440
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	8 810	7 474	8 662	8 331	8 050	6 324	6 876
With public assistance income	56	15	39	78	153	60	63
Mean public assistance income (dollars)	3 769	6 723	873	1 952	2 332	2 196	3 098
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE							
Families (dollars)	34 180	26 336	70 802	49 568	36 419	31 353	39 245
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	30 244	18 373	86 046	47 344	36 076	26 488	39 317
Married-couple families (dollars)	38 004	28 228	75 636	54 595	40 697	33 068	40 919
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	36 894	21 354	91 459	56 016	41 705	27 939	40 726
Female householder, no husband present (dollars)	11 443	13 455	25 809	21 797	18 534	13 863	13 573
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	8 192	—	19 305	14 416	15 084	17 459	16 016
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989							
All Income Levels in 1989							
Families	835	167	1 703	1 320	1 996	508	1 577
Householder worked in 1989	565	107	1 497	1 110	1 728	428	1 391
With related children under 18 years	422	69	865	727	1 171	318	799
With related children under 5 years	160	44	224	251	538	105	398
Married-couple families	655	146	1 524	1 108	1 598	453	1 464
Householder worked in 1989	442	102	1 342	934	1 423	394	1 311
With related children under 18 years	282	55	771	553	906	274	719
With related children under 5 years	89	34	201	199	448	98	340
Female householder, no husband present	134	16	128	191	331	34	82
Householder worked in 1989	88	—	104	155	255	19	58
With related children under 18 years	94	9	61	153	235	34	58
With related children under 5 years	48	5	23	52	80	7	43
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	788	21	398	355	818	105	273
Nonfamily householder	593	16	371	313	655	91	252
65 years and over	173	10	79	124	182	50	143
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	3 203	548	5 807	4 491	6 866	1 897	5 063
Persons under 18 years	714	145	1 667	1 365	2 032	611	1 462
Related children under 18 years	677	145	1 667	1 361	2 021	611	1 451
Related children 5 to 17 years	444	106	1 345	1 021	1 392	476	1 057
Persons 65 years and over	567	54	450	439	533	128	512
Income in 1989 Below Poverty Level							
Families	113	25	62	80	224	88	76
Percent below poverty level	13.5	15.0	3.6	6.1	11.2	17.3	4.8
Householder worked in 1989	45	13	39	32	180	38	53
With related children under 18 years	74	25	46	61	172	59	53
With related children under 5 years	48	18	—	28	119	15	37
Married-couple families	53	20	35	18	94	64	69
Householder worked in 1989	9	—	—	—	81	28	53
With related children under 18 years	22	13	20	6	52	41	53
With related children under 5 years	9	—	—	6	44	15	37
Female householder, no husband present	60	5	20	58	110	8	7
Householder worked in 1989	36	—	12	28	89	—	—
With related children under 18 years	52	5	12	51	110	8	—
With related children under 5 years	39	5	—	22	65	—	—
Unrelated individuals	237	11	46	51	100	34	115
Nonfamily householder	102	6	41	45	89	27	94
65 years and over	24	—	34	34	36	16	60
Persons	551	139	258	267	799	380	353
Percent below poverty level	17.2	25.4	4.4	5.9	11.6	20.0	7.0
Persons under 18 years	153	74	104	109	385	163	80
Related children under 18 years	123	74	104	105	374	163	80
Related children 5 to 17 years	53	60	104	74	225	141	40
Persons 65 years and over	43	—	51	47	57	28	72
Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:							
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level	348	23	140	195	368	279	180
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level	776	169	333	364	914	459	466

Table 22. Social and Labor Force Characteristics of Black Persons: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Victoria, TX MSA	Victoria County		Totals for split tracts/ BNA's in Victoria County	Victoria city, Victoria County			
		Total	Victoria city	Tract 3.01	Tract 2.02	Tract 3.01 (pt.)	Tract 16.02	
PLACE OF BIRTH								
All persons	4 915	4 915	4 395	724	752	657	614	
Native	4 893	4 893	4 373	724	752	657	614	
Foreign born	22	22	22	—	—	—	—	
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH								
Linguistically isolated households	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Persons 5 years and over	4 522	4 522	4 027	693	706	626	512	
Speak a language other than English	160	160	126	16	5	16	10	
Do not speak English "very well"	34	34	34	7	—	7	—	
In linguistically isolated households	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL								
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	1 482	1 482	1 299	204	256	161	180	
Preprimary school	47	47	47	8	8	8	7	
Public school	43	43	43	8	4	8	7	
Elementary or high school	1 199	1 199	1 061	167	242	124	136	
Public school	1 157	1 157	1 026	167	235	124	137	
College	236	236	191	29	6	29	36	
Public college	203	203	174	29	—	29	31	
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT								
Persons 25 years and over	2 923	2 923	2 601	463	412	439	324	
Less than 9th grade	437	437	405	67	37	67	34	
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	744	744	650	159	120	135	35	
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	803	803	735	180	118	180	108	
Some college, no degree	587	587	515	46	89	46	78	
Associate degree	108	108	90	—	12	—	31	
Bachelor's degree	176	176	138	6	19	6	29	
Graduate or professional degree	68	68	68	5	17	5	9	
Percent high school graduate or higher	59.6	59.6	59.4	51.2	61.9	54.0	78.7	
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	8.3	8.3	7.9	2.4	8.7	2.5	11.7	
FERTILITY								
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 44 years	1 458	1 458	1 388	1 614	1 537	1 192	1 533	
RESIDENCE IN 1985								
Persons 5 years and over	4 522	4 522	4 027	693	706	626	512	
Same house	2 676	2 676	2 240	608	491	541	103	
Different house in United States	1 834	1 834	1 775	85	215	85	409	
Central city of this MSA/PMSA	1 256	1 256	1 256	85	166	85	322	
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	76	76	40	—	—	—	9	
Different MSA/PMSA	356	356	333	—	28	—	17	
Not in an MSA/PMSA	146	146	146	—	21	—	61	
Abroad	12	12	12	—	—	—	—	
JOURNEY TO WORK								
Workers 16 years and over	1 885	1 885	1 690	249	329	236	205	
Car, truck, or van	1 748	1 748	1 559	214	316	201	188	
Drove alone	1 339	1 339	1 198	157	272	144	152	
Carpooled	409	409	361	57	44	57	36	
Public transportation	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Other means	117	117	117	35	13	35	17	
Worked at home	20	20	14	—	—	—	—	
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	17.8	17.8	17.3	16.5	15.5	16.6	20.6	
Worked in MSA/PMSA of residence	1 700	1 700	1 547	249	303	236	176	
Central city	1 574	1 574	1 436	234	291	221	149	
Outside central city	126	126	111	15	12	15	27	
Worked outside MSA/PMSA of residence	185	185	143	—	26	—	29	
LABOR FORCE STATUS								
Persons 16 years and over	3 526	3 526	3 132	551	543	515	367	
In labor force	2 155	2 155	1 935	281	375	257	231	
Employed	1 925	1 925	1 723	249	342	236	205	
Unemployed	230	230	212	32	33	21	26	
Percent of civilian labor force	10.7	10.7	11.0	11.4	8.8	8.2	11.3	
Females 16 years and over	1 952	1 952	1 758	308	272	283	233	
Employed	987	987	894	100	165	87	109	
Unemployed	113	113	113	6	11	6	26	
With own children under 6 years	282	282	274	25	45	25	65	
In labor force	162	162	162	8	34	8	27	
With own children 6 to 17 years only	384	384	334	43	73	30	50	
In labor force	295	295	245	31	58	18	45	
Persons 16 to 19 years	331	331	284	54	76	42	22	
Not enrolled in school	14	14	14	9	—	9	—	
Unemployed or not in labor force	9	9	9	9	—	9	—	
Not high school graduate	14	14	14	9	—	9	—	
Employed	5	5	5	—	—	—	—	
Unemployed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Not in labor force	9	9	9	9	—	9	—	
WORK STATUS IN 1989								
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	2 118	2 118	1 887	264	363	251	270	
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	1 717	1 717	1 511	212	307	199	228	
50 to 52 weeks	1 270	1 270	1 144	136	247	136	182	
DISABILITY								
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	2 951	2 951	2 648	442	490	406	331	
With a mobility or self-care limitation	260	260	227	57	27	57	16	
With a mobility limitation	97	97	90	27	5	27	5	
In labor force	15	15	15	—	5	—	—	
With a self-care limitation	201	201	168	30	22	30	11	
With a work disability	339	339	322	78	49	78	42	
In labor force	132	132	122	12	37	12	18	
Prevented from working	168	168	161	54	12	54	13	
Na work disability	2 612	2 612	2 326	364	441	328	289	
In labor force	1 968	1 968	1 758	269	331	245	213	
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	512	512	421	109	53	109	10	
With a mobility or self-care limitation	133	133	117	35	15	35	—	
With a mobility limitation	106	106	98	35	15	35	—	
With o self-care limitation	89	89	77	25	15	25	—	

Table 23. Occupation, Income in 1989, and Poverty Status in 1989 of Black Persons: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Victoria County		Totals for split tracts/ BNA's in Victoria County	Victoria city, Victoria County			
	Victoria, TX MSA	Total	Victoria city	Tract 3.01	Tract 2.02	Tract 3.01 (pt.)	Tract 16.02
OCCUPATION							
Employed persons 16 years and over	1 925	1 925	1 723	249	342	236	205
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	101	101	91	—	12	—	22
Professional specialty occupations	200	200	177	—	29	—	31
Technicians and related support occupations	90	90	77	—	12	—	13
Sales occupations	130	130	107	19	27	19	6
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	177	177	155	7	47	7	10
Private household occupations	82	82	82	19	11	19	—
Protective service occupations	12	12	—	—	9	—	—
Service occupations, except protective and household	507	507	469	120	93	107	43
Forming, forestry, and fishing occupations	45	45	45	—	7	—	—
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	132	132	121	16	29	16	16
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	107	107	91	14	14	14	29
Transportation and material moving occupations	216	216	192	33	33	33	12
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	126	126	104	21	19	21	23
INCOME IN 1989							
Households	1 789	1 789	1 606	304	241	293	210
Less than \$5,000	376	376	335	85	6	85	35
\$5,000 to \$9,999	269	269	233	72	45	61	34
\$10,000 to \$14,999	260	260	260	70	33	70	26
\$15,000 to \$24,999	327	327	308	37	54	37	43
\$25,000 to \$34,999	189	189	163	22	23	22	20
\$35,000 to \$49,999	222	222	194	6	53	6	29
\$50,000 to \$74,999	112	112	79	12	13	12	18
\$75,000 to \$99,999	30	30	30	—	14	—	5
\$100,000 or more	4	4	4	—	—	—	—
Median (dollars)	14 764	14 764	14 437	9 435	23 011	10 027	16 471
Mean (dollars)	20 706	20 706	20 126	13 417	26 632	13 582	23 050
Families	1 266	1 266	1 133	180	212	169	148
Median income (dollars)	17 321	17 321	16 380	12 059	23 393	12 463	12 273
Per capita income (dollars)	7 510	7 510	7 328	5 850	7 994	6 269	8 144
INCOME TYPE IN 1989							
Households	1 789	1 789	1 606	304	241	293	210
With earnings	1 267	1 267	1 148	177	206	166	175
Mean earnings (dollars)	24 589	24 589	23 569	16 457	28 699	16 951	25 617
With Social Security income	474	474	399	137	65	137	10
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	5 924	5 924	5 875	5 808	6 852	5 808	4 572
With public assistance income	277	277	268	43	22	43	47
Mean public assistance income (dollars)	2 685	2 685	2 759	3 549	5 429	3 549	2 736
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE							
Families (dollars)	24 170	24 170	23 084	17 781	27 413	18 353	21 746
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	24 955	24 955	23 671	10 986	25 317	11 308	18 778
Married-couple families (dollars)	32 452	32 452	32 176	22 035	34 320	23 828	40 818
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	36 247	36 247	36 119	12 743	33 400	14 327	44 174
Female householder, no husband present (dollars)	10 999	10 999	10 805	12 490	11 010	12 490	7 997
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	9 005	9 005	9 005	9 349	10 101	9 349	7 235
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989							
All Income Levels In 1989							
Families	1 266	1 266	1 133	180	212	169	148
Householder worked in 1989	938	938	843	111	179	111	123
With related children under 18 years	830	830	756	95	154	84	121
With related children under 5 years	340	340	312	29	44	29	69
Married-couple families	756	756	629	91	140	80	62
Householder worked in 1989	604	604	515	57	121	57	62
With related children under 18 years	446	446	378	49	87	38	35
With related children under 5 years	195	195	173	17	35	17	23
Female householder, no husband present	441	441	435	61	61	61	86
Householder worked in 1989	276	276	270	26	52	26	61
With related children under 18 years	339	339	333	31	61	31	86
With related children under 5 years	134	134	128	12	9	12	46
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	639	639	584	137	42	137	87
Nonfamily householder	523	523	473	124	29	124	62
65 years and over	239	239	193	47	30	47	10
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	4 828	4 828	4 315	720	752	653	588
Persons under 18 years	1 553	1 553	1 410	205	285	168	258
Related children under 18 years	1 553	1 553	1 410	205	285	168	258
Related children 5 to 17 years	1 167	1 167	1 049	174	239	137	156
Persons 65 years and over	512	512	421	109	53	109	10
Income In 1989 Below Poverty Level							
Families	345	345	324	70	57	59	58
Percent below poverty level	27.3	27.3	28.6	38.9	26.9	34.9	39.2
Householder worked in 1989	178	178	168	45	42	45	33
With related children under 18 years	287	287	270	52	50	41	58
With related children under 5 years	125	125	119	25	15	25	26
Married-couple families	102	102	81	36	13	25	6
Householder worked in 1989	52	52	42	17	7	17	6
With related children under 18 years	66	66	49	28	6	17	6
With related children under 5 years	43	43	37	17	6	17	6
Female householder, no husband present	234	234	234	25	44	25	52
Householder worked in 1989	117	117	117	19	35	19	27
With related children under 18 years	212	212	212	15	44	15	52
With related children under 5 years	82	82	82	8	9	8	20
Unrelated individuals	289	289	252	95	9	95	—
Nonfamily householder	235	235	198	88	—	88	—
65 years and over	134	134	97	38	9	38	—
Persons	1 492	1 492	1 344	354	208	287	197
Percent below poverty level	30.9	30.9	31.1	49.2	27.7	44.0	33.5
Persons under 18 years	608	608	549	126	98	89	133
Related children under 18 years	608	608	549	126	98	89	133
Related children 5 to 17 years	464	464	415	100	84	63	98
Persons 65 years and over	182	182	137	61	15	61	—
Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:							
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level	796	796	671	116	66	49	131
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level	1 930	1 930	1 745	431	304	364	253

Table 24. **Social and Labor Force Characteristics of American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut Persons: 1990**

[The above table was omitted because there were no qualifying areas]

Table 25. **Occupation, Income in 1989, and Poverty Status in 1989 of American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut Persons: 1990**

[The above table was omitted because there were no qualifying areas]

Table 26. **Social and Labor Force Characteristics of Asian or Pacific Islander Persons: 1990**

[The above table was omitted because there were no qualifying areas]

Table 27. **Occupation, Income in 1989, and Poverty Status in 1989 of Asian or Pacific Islander Persons: 1990**

[The above table was omitted because there were no qualifying areas]

Table 28. Social and Labor Force Characteristics of Hispanic Origin Persons: 1990

[Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race. Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Victoria, TX MSA	Victoria County		Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Victoria County							
		Total	Victoria city	Tract 3.01	Tract 3.02	Tract 7	Tract 13	Tract 14	Tract 15.02	Tract 16.03	
PLACE OF BIRTH											
All persons		25 210	25 210	20 716	1 568	1 861	1 237	580	1 146	709	718
Native		23 638	23 638	19 483	1 433	1 670	1 237	520	1 034	701	699
Foreign born		1 572	1 572	1 233	135	191	—	60	112	8	19
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH											
Linguistically isolated households		1 306	1 306	1 092	93	96	52	47	67	26	14
Persons 5 years and over		22 645	22 645	18 518	1 424	1 661	1 137	549	1 018	683	675
Speak a language other than English		15 929	15 929	13 000	1 142	1 280	835	385	706	426	373
Do not speak English "very well"		5 786	5 786	4 678	434	421	234	217	317	221	66
In linguistically isolated households		3 203	3 203	2 604	254	203	95	174	179	100	47
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL											
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school		8 623	8 623	6 980	489	616	404	157	452	301	389
Preprimary school		388	388	344	41	14	12	—	31	—	16
Public school		344	344	307	41	14	12	—	24	—	16
Elementary or high school		7 068	7 068	5 686	414	535	329	142	361	278	299
Public school		6 696	6 696	5 401	404	515	312	132	334	222	254
College		1 167	1 167	950	34	67	63	15	60	23	74
Public college		1 109	1 109	918	34	67	63	15	48	23	65
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT											
Persons 25 years and over		12 883	12 883	10 540	884	907	693	366	558	357	336
Less than 9th grade		4 215	4 215	3 429	448	435	242	164	162	75	23
9th to 12th grade, no diploma		2 580	2 580	1 972	174	191	174	83	88	68	24
High school graduate (includes equivalency)		3 363	3 363	2 782	192	230	186	82	172	65	49
Some college, no degree		1 627	1 627	1 398	56	31	39	21	105	100	125
Associate degree		572	572	495	—	16	33	16	22	8	36
Bachelor's degree		358	358	315	14	4	19	—	—	33	64
Graduate or professional degree		168	168	149	—	—	—	—	9	8	15
Percent high school graduate or higher		47.3	47.3	48.8	29.6	31.0	40.0	32.5	55.2	59.9	86.0
Percent bachelor's degree or higher		4.1	4.1	4.4	1.6	4	2.7	—	1.6	11.5	23.5
FERTILITY											
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 44 years		1 813	1 813	1 755	1 908	1 647	1 654	2 252	2 271	1 711	1 371
RESIDENCE IN 1985											
Persons 5 years and over		22 645	22 645	18 518	1 424	1 661	1 137	549	1 018	683	675
Same house		11 286	11 286	8 694	900	1 128	691	388	584	368	378
Different house in United States		11 014	11 014	9 537	516	516	429	161	406	315	297
Central city of this MSA/PMSA		7 284	7 284	6 339	464	461	341	90	87	176	268
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA		1 257	1 257	617	—	25	40	54	107	16	5
Different MSA/PMSA		1 123	1 123	1 011	42	14	48	8	53	46	24
Not in an MSA/PMSA		1 350	1 350	1 170	10	16	—	9	159	77	—
Abroad		345	345	287	8	17	17	—	28	—	—
JOURNEY TO WORK											
Workers 16 years and over		9 090	9 090	7 665	432	589	491	195	426	244	332
Car, truck, or van		8 590	8 590	7 261	420	560	475	157	407	244	332
Drove alone		6 621	6 621	5 570	291	444	379	136	335	200	233
Carpooled		1 969	1 969	1 691	129	116	96	21	72	44	99
Public transportation		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other means		347	347	283	—	29	7	33	12	—	—
Worked at home		153	153	121	12	—	9	5	7	—	—
Mean travel time to work (minutes)		18.1	18.1	17.4	15.8	17.1	18.5	25.7	21.0	20.8	16.3
Worked in MSA/PMSA of residence		7 999	7 999	6 842	421	561	437	180	403	186	295
Central city		7 052	7 052	6 231	349	520	398	124	330	186	231
Outside central city		947	947	611	72	41	39	56	73	—	64
Worked outside MSA/PMSA of residence		1 091	1 091	823	11	28	54	15	23	58	37
LABOR FORCE STATUS											
Persons 16 years and over		16 525	16 525	13 577	1 055	1 213	862	412	722	486	444
In labor force		10 353	10 353	8 720	509	746	538	211	454	276	332
Employed		9 209	9 209	7 744	453	608	491	204	417	236	332
Unemployed		1 091	1 091	932	56	138	47	7	28	25	—
Percent of civilian labor force		10.6	10.6	10.7	11.0	18.5	8.7	3.3	6.3	9.6	—
Females 16 years and over		8 461	8 461	7 034	540	621	438	192	355	249	196
Employed		3 778	3 778	3 314	147	242	212	74	165	99	116
Unemployed		446	446	394	34	55	19	—	—	9	—
With own children under 6 years		2 041	2 041	1 695	71	91	72	35	123	30	39
In labor force		1 094	1 094	904	35	25	27	16	81	7	14
With own children 6 to 17 years only		2 155	2 155	1 721	156	155	105	44	97	72	57
In labor force		1 194	1 194	1 057	89	85	45	23	22	40	44
Persons 16 to 19 years		1 811	1 811	1 466	91	148	73	23	85	88	65
Not enrolled in school		454	454	377	28	71	—	4	7	7	—
Unemployed or not in labor force		251	251	212	9	31	—	—	—	7	—
Not high school graduate		321	321	265	22	40	—	4	7	7	—
Employed		124	124	100	13	15	—	4	7	—	—
Unemployed		39	39	31	9	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not in labor force		158	158	134	—	25	—	—	—	7	—
WORK STATUS IN 1989											
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989		10 559	10 559	8 867	562	728	564	237	451	262	332
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week		8 160	8 160	6 808	404	555	432	177	367	237	292
50 to 52 weeks		5 546	5 546	4 601	255	362	281	139	269	206	243
DISABILITY											
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years		14 916	14 916	12 242	810	1 131	798	350	666	433	434
With a mobility or self-care limitation		894	894	770	82	70	76	33	34	18	55
With a mobility limitation		554	554	452	69	57	38	33	28	18	—
In labor force		44	44	44	6	7	—	—	—	—	—
With a self-care limitation		658	658	611	31	51	49	—	12	—	55
With a work disability		1 580	1 580	1 282	122	192	76	57	93	25	—
In labor force		397	397	329	12	64	15	—	32	—	—
Prevented from working		1 086	1 086	901	110	121	61	33	53	25	—
No work disability		13 336	13 336	10 960	688	939	722	293	573	408	434
In labor force		9 742	9 742	8 213	467	682	507	207	400	261	322
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over		1 480	1 480	1 215	245	82	64	62	47	38	10
With a mobility or self-care limitation		386	386	342	77	27	31	4	—	22	—
With a mobility limitation		318	318	289	57	27	25	—	—	22	—
With a self-care limitation		212	212	197	53	19	25	4	—	22	—

Table 28. Social and Labor Force Characteristics of Hispanic Origin Persons: 1990—Con.

[Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race. Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Victoria city, Victoria County									
	Tract 1	Tract 2.01	Tract 2.02	Tract 3.01 (pt.)	Tract 3.02 (pt.)	Tract 4	Tract 5.01	Tract 5.02	Tract 6.01	Tract 6.02
PLACE OF BIRTH										
All persons	1 292	1 521	2 817	1 505	1 861	500	1 232	1 501	1 598	1 480
Native	1 193	1 406	2 646	1 370	1 670	445	1 117	1 479	1 491	1 350
Foreign born	99	115	171	135	191	55	115	22	107	130
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH										
Linguistically isolated households	180	29	120	93	96	30	142	95	89	63
Persons 5 years and over	1 146	1 365	2 517	1 367	1 661	418	1 113	1 326	1 439	1 326
Speak a language other than English	876	981	1 789	1 085	1 280	302	788	794	1 148	941
Do not speak English "very well"	555	281	563	434	421	107	343	273	495	272
In linguistically isolated households	441	58	278	254	203	62	263	241	180	211
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL										
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	374	513	1 102	480	616	91	366	532	452	404
Preprimary school	13	25	84	41	14	6	6	29	16	16
Public school	13	25	72	41	14	6	6	17	16	16
Elementary or high school	345	405	883	405	535	58	317	444	359	323
Public school	342	380	878	395	515	49	310	429	359	323
College	16	83	135	34	67	27	43	59	77	65
Public college	16	83	129	34	67	27	43	54	77	65
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT										
Persons 25 years and over	673	780	1 377	849	907	255	676	705	841	775
Less than 9th grade	367	206	354	442	435	145	166	155	363	243
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	118	222	293	167	191	26	146	177	196	77
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	150	150	505	178	230	48	161	174	133	324
Some college, no degree	27	137	159	48	31	25	80	118	93	87
Associate degree	6	44	36	—	16	11	80	49	43	8
Bachelor's degree	—	7	30	14	4	—	25	27	4	23
Graduate or professional degree	5	14	—	—	—	—	18	5	9	13
Percent high school graduate or higher	27.9	45.1	53.0	28.3	31.0	32.9	53.8	52.9	33.5	58.7
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	.7	2.7	2.2	1.6	.4	—	6.4	4.5	1.5	4.6
FERTILITY										
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 44 years	2 370	1 952	1 988	1 838	1 647	1 052	1 671	2 008	1 879	1 781
RESIDENCE IN 1985										
Persons 5 years and over	1 146	1 365	2 517	1 367	1 661	418	1 113	1 326	1 439	1 326
Same house	413	801	1 162	851	1 128	252	450	587	595	393
Different house in United States	719	544	1 326	508	516	166	596	739	829	917
Central city of this MSA/PMSEA	622	298	1 005	456	461	135	424	429	511	601
Remainder of this MSA/PMSEA	21	75	91	—	25	—	37	79	44	44
Different MSA/PMSEA	45	61	110	42	14	11	57	42	150	145
Not in an MSA/PMSEA	31	110	120	10	16	20	78	189	124	127
Abroad	14	20	29	8	17	—	67	—	15	16
JOURNEY TO WORK										
Workers 16 years and over	412	592	1 099	413	589	192	406	604	573	635
Car, truck, or van	327	545	1 045	401	560	192	376	585	537	595
Drove alone	259	399	889	284	444	135	281	444	373	431
Carpooled	68	146	156	117	116	57	95	141	164	164
Public transportation	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other means	75	38	29	—	29	—	19	19	20	32
Worked at home	10	9	25	12	—	—	11	—	16	8
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	15.3	17.8	16.9	16.1	17.1	18.3	20.3	18.6	18.5	18.8
Worked in MSA/PMSEA of residence	412	551	956	402	561	148	338	498	513	572
Central city	396	526	879	330	520	134	307	434	467	521
Outside central city	16	25	77	72	41	14	31	64	46	51
Worked outside MSA/PMSEA of residence	—	41	143	11	28	44	68	106	60	63
LABOR FORCE STATUS										
Persons 16 years and over	854	1 030	1 774	1 007	1 213	338	831	917	1 104	1 055
In labor force	437	667	1 297	482	746	197	488	651	626	726
Employed	412	605	1 134	426	608	192	412	613	564	642
Unemployed	25	62	163	56	138	5	69	38	53	84
Percent of civilian labor force	5.7	9.3	12.6	11.6	18.5	2.5	14.3	5.8	8.6	11.6
Females 16 years and over	429	514	872	519	621	195	402	514	576	542
Employed	162	274	488	141	242	85	124	295	248	261
Unemployed	10	37	60	34	55	—	39	18	8	32
With own children under 6 years	120	106	220	63	91	40	104	206	151	109
In labor force	59	71	144	35	25	13	49	90	76	61
With own children 6 to 17 years only	99	178	270	150	155	31	94	109	117	94
In labor force	51	129	201	83	85	31	26	77	57	66
Persons 16 to 19 years	84	131	228	85	148	15	67	74	123	125
Not enrolled in school	39	30	9	22	71	—	26	7	67	40
Unemployed or not in labor force	25	19	—	9	31	—	7	—	65	23
Not high school graduate	39	13	—	22	40	—	13	7	40	40
Employed	14	6	—	13	15	—	6	7	—	17
Unemployed	—	—	—	9	—	—	—	—	3	8
Not in labor force	25	7	—	—	25	—	7	—	37	15
WORK STATUS IN 1989										
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	478	678	1 251	534	728	212	485	663	657	757
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	337	519	978	384	555	135	410	539	462	552
50 to 52 weeks	192	380	669	235	362	104	329	332	276	275
DISABILITY										
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	736	935	1 670	775	1 131	261	734	876	956	968
With a mobility or self-care limitation	52	57	76	82	70	35	43	13	106	46
With a mobility limitation	48	42	35	69	57	15	43	—	51	17
In labor force	5	12	10	6	7	4	—	—	—	—
With a self-care limitation	45	50	66	31	51	35	34	13	101	46
With a work disability	116	98	142	122	192	17	90	89	184	63
In labor force	19	23	74	12	64	—	11	34	30	9
Prevented from working	92	75	61	110	121	17	79	36	140	54
No work disability	620	837	1 528	653	939	244	644	787	772	905
In labor force	418	638	1 211	440	682	193	470	617	561	695
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	100	95	104	232	82	77	65	41	139	87
With a mobility or self-care limitation	13	40	—	77	27	30	9	14	25	22
With a mobility limitation	7	24	—	57	27	26	9	14	18	22
With a self-care limitation	6	31	—	53	19	15	—	—	7	7

Table 28. Social and Labor Force Characteristics of Hispanic Origin Persons: 1990—Con.

[Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race. Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Victoria city, Victoria County—Con.					Remainder of Victoria County				
	Tract 7 (pt.)	Tract 15.02 (pt.)	Tract 16.01	Tract 16.02	Tract 16.03 (pt.)	Tract 7 (pt.)	Tract 8	Tract 9	Tract 13 (pt.)	Tract 14 (pt.)
PLACE OF BIRTH										
All persons	753	693	967	2 194	528	484	531	1 253	580	872
Native	753	685	935	2 164	521	484	505	1 142	520	776
Foreign born	—	8	32	30	7	—	26	111	60	96
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH										
Linguistically isolated households	35	26	13	34	14	17	42	55	47	34
Persons 5 years and over	684	667	835	1 908	501	453	496	1 142	549	773
Speak a language other than English	521	426	400	1 158	301	314	427	866	385	496
Do not speak English "very well"	143	221	110	271	66	91	184	313	217	194
In linguistically isolated households	67	100	13	94	47	28	93	182	174	87
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL										
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	261	285	420	719	277	143	205	446	157	364
Preprimary school	12	—	8	47	16	—	24	—	—	20
Public school	12	—	8	34	16	—	24	—	—	13
Elementary or high school	206	262	286	582	199	123	165	385	142	284
Public school	206	206	281	497	154	106	165	378	132	257
College	43	23	126	90	62	20	16	61	15	60
Public college	43	23	122	82	53	20	16	47	15	48
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT										
Persons 25 years and over	415	357	444	1 087	262	278	298	591	366	421
Less than 9th grade	152	75	77	152	7	90	126	220	164	72
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	118	68	51	111	11	56	131	163	83	88
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	102	65	129	404	21	84	35	133	82	164
Some college, no degree	25	100	119	204	113	14	6	51	21	73
Associate degree	13	8	20	118	36	20	—	14	16	15
Bachelor's degree	5	33	29	55	59	14	—	—	—	—
Graduate or professional degree	—	8	19	43	15	—	—	10	—	9
Percent high school graduate or higher	34.9	59.9	71.2	75.8	93.1	47.5	13.8	35.2	32.5	62.0
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	1.2	11.5	10.8	9.0	28.2	5.0	—	1.7	—	2.1
FERTILITY										
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 44 years	1 691	1 711	1 414	1 385	1 288	1 592	2 504	2 000	2 252	2 318
RESIDENCE IN 1985										
Persons 5 years and over	684	667	835	1 908	501	453	496	1 142	549	773
Some house	389	368	333	688	204	302	234	634	388	504
Different house in United States	284	299	495	1 137	297	145	262	484	161	241
Central city of this MSA/PMSA	228	176	324	781	268	113	27	185	90	67
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	35	—	48	73	5	5	199	204	54	67
Different MSA/PMSA	21	46	84	121	24	27	—	56	8	15
Not in an MSA/PMSA	—	77	39	162	—	—	36	39	9	92
Abroad	11	—	7	83	—	6	—	24	—	28
JOURNEY TO WORK										
Workers 16 years and over	293	244	406	814	277	198	152	332	195	310
Car, truck, or van	277	244	386	798	277	198	139	326	157	291
Drove alone	223	200	295	623	209	156	131	229	136	254
Carpooled	54	44	91	175	68	42	8	97	21	37
Public transportation	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other means	7	—	15	—	—	—	13	6	33	12
Worked at home	9	—	5	16	—	—	—	—	5	7
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	17.3	20.8	16.1	15.8	16.5	20.3	21.8	19.6	25.7	22.8
Worked in MSA/PMSA of residence	254	186	376	728	240	183	94	206	180	296
Central city	230	186	333	673	205	168	57	111	124	240
Outside central city	24	—	43	55	35	15	37	95	56	56
Worked outside MSA/PMSA of residence	39	58	30	86	37	15	58	126	15	14
LABOR FORCE STATUS										
Persons 16 years and over	506	470	608	1 343	354	356	329	798	412	549
In labor force	324	260	459	958	277	214	174	414	211	329
Employed	293	236	408	806	277	198	174	342	204	301
Unemployed	31	9	46	144	—	16	—	72	7	19
Percent of civilian labor force	9.6	3.7	10.1	15.2	—	7.5	—	17.4	3.3	5.9
Females 16 years and over	261	249	339	740	172	177	181	398	192	266
Employed	140	99	228	366	111	72	69	65	74	115
Unemployed	13	9	32	47	—	6	—	30	—	—
With own children under 6 years	49	30	112	236	27	23	47	93	35	92
In labor force	21	7	79	137	14	6	47	41	16	58
With own children 6 to 17 years only	45	72	83	159	57	60	42	138	44	89
In labor force	24	40	60	83	44	21	8	38	23	22
Persons 16 to 19 years	47	72	90	112	49	26	16	126	23	69
Not enrolled in school	—	7	14	45	—	—	—	52	4	7
Unemployed or not in labor force	—	7	4	22	—	—	—	39	—	—
Not high school graduate	—	7	10	34	—	—	—	45	4	7
Employed	—	—	10	12	—	—	—	13	4	7
Unemployed	—	—	—	11	—	—	—	8	—	—
Not in labor force	—	7	—	11	—	—	—	24	—	—
WORK STATUS IN 1989										
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	350	262	421	991	277	214	204	445	237	328
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	269	237	313	789	237	163	176	352	177	275
50 to 52 weeks	153	206	215	602	212	128	113	204	139	210
DISABILITY										
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	471	417	571	1 240	354	327	277	736	350	519
With a mobility or self-care limitation	52	18	30	27	55	24	18	6	33	26
With a mobility limitation	23	18	18	8	—	15	11	6	33	20
In labor force	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
With a self-care limitation	40	—	25	19	55	9	18	—	—	12
With a work disability	61	25	51	24	—	15	32	67	57	85
In labor force	15	—	20	18	—	—	7	17	—	32
Prevented from working	46	25	31	6	—	15	25	37	33	45
No work disability	410	392	520	1 216	354	312	245	669	293	434
In labor force	293	245	434	923	277	214	167	388	207	284
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	35	38	18	76	—	29	52	62	62	21
With a mobility or self-care limitation	19	22	—	44	—	12	18	10	4	—
With a mobility limitation	19	22	—	44	—	6	18	5	—	—
With a self-care limitation	19	22	—	18	—	6	—	5	4	—

Table 29. Occupation, Income in 1989, and Poverty Status in 1989 of Hispanic Origin Persons: 1990

[Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race. Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Victoria, TX MSA	Victoria County		Totals for split tracts/8NA's in Victoria County						
		Total	Victoria city	Tract 3.01	Tract 3.02	Tract 7	Tract 13	Tract 14	Tract 15.02	Tract 16.03
OCCUPATION										
Employed persons 16 years and over	9 209	9 209	7 744	453	608	491	204	417	236	332
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	618	618	534	—	36	10	—	42	27	50
Professional specialty occupations	448	448	402	18	19	31	—	—	33	51
Technicians and related support occupations	386	386	334	20	—	23	5	34	35	18
Sales occupations	1 128	1 128	1 001	59	62	60	5	20	33	50
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	1 081	1 081	942	43	59	35	36	67	38	53
Private household occupations	138	138	126	—	15	7	—	24	—	—
Protective service occupations	84	84	76	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Service occupations, except protective and household	1 622	1 622	1 454	82	145	91	35	47	9	—
Forming, forestry, and fishing occupations	282	282	180	30	20	14	28	30	—	—
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	1 599	1 599	1 274	105	130	131	47	67	24	54
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	551	551	436	8	26	13	14	40	28	34
Transportation and material moving occupations	609	609	486	19	44	25	31	19	9	22
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	663	663	499	69	52	51	3	27	—	—
INCOME IN 1989										
Households	7 236	7 236	5 997	459	488	349	166	311	167	206
Less than \$5,000	1 078	1 078	902	121	72	44	17	40	23	—
\$5,000 to \$9,999	963	963	793	79	75	23	58	17	—	—
\$10,000 to \$14,999	947	947	755	92	97	65	24	53	—	28
\$15,000 to \$24,999	1 599	1 599	1 356	60	95	68	23	104	9	25
\$25,000 to \$34,999	1 068	1 068	889	52	83	80	21	24	49	18
\$35,000 to \$49,999	950	950	780	46	56	38	13	38	8	56
\$50,000 to \$74,999	502	502	418	9	10	25	5	29	60	61
\$75,000 to \$99,999	74	74	58	—	—	6	5	6	—	8
\$100,000 or more	55	55	46	—	—	—	—	—	18	10
Median (dollars)	18 150	18 150	18 344	11 676	15 000	18 819	11 000	19 063	40 781	43 500
Mean (dollars)	23 183	23 183	23 232	15 248	18 428	23 594	18 100	23 954	59 612	44 140
Families	6 061	6 061	4 997	373	426	309	142	290	151	196
Median income (dollars)	20 142	20 142	20 014	13 620	16 646	19 236	12 500	20 227	50 335	43 083
Per capita income (dollars)	6 699	6 699	6 751	4 480	4 789	6 858	5 347	6 154	14 318	12 222
INCOME TYPE IN 1989										
Households	7 236	7 236	5 997	459	488	349	166	311	167	206
With earnings	6 028	6 028	4 990	322	399	295	138	247	144	206
Mean earnings (dollars)	24 600	24 600	24 861	16 505	19 125	23 311	18 057	26 996	64 261	43 489
With Social Security income	1 492	1 492	1 220	205	118	80	52	49	28	10
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	5 460	5 460	5 407	5 093	5 126	4 978	5 089	6 885	4 959	7 822
With public assistance income	1 140	1 140	955	124	58	56	16	34	20	9
Mean public assistance income (dollars)	2 672	2 672	2 592	2 512	3 764	3 839	4 423	5 222	7 620	600
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE										
Families (dollars)	24 388	24 388	24 433	17 244	19 757	23 912	20 112	24 489	65 928	40 270
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	25 205	25 205	25 530	19 553	18 219	24 855	14 657	24 721	86 532	39 829
Married-couple families (dollars)	27 177	27 177	27 634	18 584	21 350	25 536	20 112	26 208	74 763	40 523
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	29 051	29 051	30 097	22 536	19 510	28 633	14 657	26 920	92 482	41 005
Female householder, no husband present (dollars)	13 793	13 793	13 825	11 570	10 950	16 642	—	11 255	23 175	37 210
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	10 460	10 460	10 236	9 357	13 161	9 985	—	11 255	26 293	18 000
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989										
All Income Levels In 1989										
Families	6 061	6 061	4 997	373	426	309	142	290	151	196
Householder worked in 1989	4 619	4 619	3 776	242	278	222	98	233	144	196
With related children under 18 years	4 423	4 423	3 604	256	260	191	80	246	104	143
With related children under 5 years	2 040	2 040	1 706	71	91	76	28	142	38	31
Married-couple families	4 701	4 701	3 778	261	334	255	142	243	124	181
Householder worked in 1989	3 844	3 844	3 089	197	244	183	98	195	117	181
With related children under 18 years	3 398	3 398	2 679	180	199	157	80	199	96	136
With related children under 5 years	1 570	1 570	1 272	52	87	66	28	103	38	31
Female householder, no husband present	1 132	1 132	1 039	88	80	49	—	28	17	15
Householder worked in 1989	627	627	575	37	34	34	—	19	17	15
With related children under 18 years	886	886	817	52	61	29	—	28	8	7
With related children under 5 years	385	385	358	10	4	5	—	20	—	—
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	1 816	1 816	1 579	128	87	71	31	53	16	22
Nonfamily householder	1 175	1 175	1 000	86	62	40	24	21	16	10
65 years and over	338	338	285	60	31	—	14	6	—	—
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	24 966	24 966	20 516	1 568	1 861	1 212	580	1 131	709	710
Persons under 18 years	9 478	9 478	7 798	567	713	401	178	460	259	316
Related children under 18 years	9 362	9 362	7 689	552	703	401	178	453	259	316
Related children 5 to 17 years	6 827	6 827	5 512	408	503	306	147	325	233	273
Persons 65 years and over	1 480	1 480	1 215	245	82	64	62	47	38	10
Income In 1989 Below Poverty Level										
Families	1 742	1 742	1 444	162	140	65	68	54	7	28
Percent below poverty level	28.7	28.7	28.9	43.4	32.9	21.0	47.9	18.6	4.6	14.3
Householder worked in 1989	891	891	715	97	52	27	38	19	—	28
With related children under 18 years	1 412	1 412	1 161	128	110	49	52	54	7	28
With related children under 5 years	698	698	618	48	42	19	10	41	—	9
Married-couple families	1 075	1 075	830	99	98	47	68	45	7	28
Householder worked in 1989	630	630	483	80	52	14	38	19	—	28
With related children under 18 years	831	831	626	81	83	31	52	45	7	28
With related children under 5 years	402	402	331	29	38	14	10	32	—	9
Female householder, no husband present	602	602	559	54	42	18	—	9	—	—
Householder worked in 1989	236	236	217	17	—	13	—	—	—	—
With related children under 18 years	541	541	505	38	27	18	—	9	—	—
With related children under 5 years	271	271	262	10	4	5	—	9	—	—
Unrelated individuals	877	877	745	108	36	35	17	25	16	—
Nonfamily householder	509	509	409	71	18	17	10	15	16	—
65 years and over	233	233	217	60	18	—	—	6	—	—
Persons	7 952	7 952	6 460	838	723	308	305	230	53	136
Percent below poverty level	31.9	31.9	31.5	53.4	38.9	25.4	52.6	20.3	7.5	19.2
Persons under 18 years	3 708	3 708	3 009	371	384	149	123	90	22	96
Related children under 18 years	3 612	3 612	2 913	356	374	149	123	90	22	96
Related children 5 to 17 years	2 667	2 667	2 053	241	290	123	110	56	22	80
Persons 65 years and over	548	548	464	98	26	31	19	10	—	—
Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:										
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level	3 959	3 959	3 165	414	349	85	157	114	53	—
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level	9 876	9 876	8 084	962	826	406	355	384	111	136

Table 29. **Occupation, Income in 1989, and Poverty Status in 1989 of Hispanic Origin Persons: 1990—Con.**

[Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race. Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability. see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Victoria city, Victoria County									
	Tract 1	Tract 2.01	Tract 2.02	Tract 3.01 (pt.)	Tract 3.02 (pt.)	Tract 4	Tract 5.01	Tract 5.02	Tract 6.01	Tract 6.02
OCCUPATION										
Employed persons 16 years and over	412	605	1 134	426	608	192	412	613	564	642
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	2	66	75	—	36	10	22	50	53	33
Professional specialty occupations	10	6	55	18	19	8	24	23	8	5
Technicians and related support occupations	5	21	58	20	—	5	22	35	7	9
Sales occupations	46	54	140	59	62	26	88	58	56	97
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	39	39	105	43	59	14	45	72	52	51
Private household occupations	10	15	12	—	15	—	—	9	9	20
Protective service occupations	—	—	9	—	—	4	—	14	12	19
Service occupations, except protective and household	138	147	216	70	145	46	53	154	148	139
Forming, forestry, and fishing occupations	31	13	19	30	20	5	16	—	23	—
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	49	117	192	105	130	29	59	110	89	98
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	31	36	61	—	26	18	30	24	19	48
Transportation and material moving occupations	38	36	109	19	44	12	45	44	22	44
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	13	55	83	62	52	15	8	20	66	79
INCOME IN 1989										
Households	384	455	737	439	488	152	450	458	473	483
Less than \$5,000	120	27	92	115	72	16	87	91	110	57
\$5,000 to \$9,999	49	84	72	79	75	27	69	66	72	74
\$10,000 to \$14,999	47	57	58	86	97	24	46	46	54	102
\$15,000 to \$24,999	100	162	161	60	95	48	86	95	156	118
\$25,000 to \$34,999	59	38	172	44	83	13	65	80	56	51
\$35,000 to \$49,999	5	71	117	46	56	24	69	57	18	53
\$50,000 to \$74,999	—	16	57	9	10	—	28	16	7	28
\$75,000 to \$99,999	4	—	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$100,000 or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	—	—
Median (dollars)	11 437	19 135	23 934	11 449	15 000	15 703	17 500	17 941	15 020	15 559
Mean (dollars)	13 669	21 014	25 289	15 154	18 428	17 386	20 816	20 732	15 360	20 476
Families	286	373	669	353	426	118	336	351	406	331
Median income (dollars)	17 616	20 136	25 186	13 542	16 646	15 703	19 265	18 542	16 184	16 958
Per capita income (dollars)	4 259	6 371	6 607	4 438	4 789	5 480	7 304	6 601	4 716	6 496
INCOME TYPE IN 1989										
Households	384	455	737	439	488	152	450	458	473	483
With earnings	252	390	658	308	399	117	321	369	384	433
Mean earnings (dollars)	17 214	21 025	25 786	16 372	19 125	18 543	25 802	23 846	16 201	20 733
With Social Security income	99	133	99	199	118	67	53	53	135	60
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	5 789	5 403	5 208	5 156	5 126	7 023	5 383	4 176	4 679	6 006
With public assistance income	94	62	111	124	58	30	58	91	108	34
Mean public assistance income (dollars)	1 968	3 251	2 594	2 512	3 764	1 076	2 929	2 149	1 849	3 064
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE										
Families (dollars)	16 578	21 515	26 452	17 241	19 757	17 156	21 532	20 589	16 800	21 619
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	16 362	22 902	24 366	19 287	18 219	19 677	21 450	21 219	17 647	24 236
Married-couple families (dollars)	16 697	23 250	29 815	18 577	21 350	20 003	25 822	26 042	18 738	24 427
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	17 293	25 556	28 480	22 135	19 510	19 677	27 701	27 143	20 792	30 715
Female householder, no husband present (dollars)	17 754	13 793	13 138	11 392	10 950	9 053	6 819	9 766	11 064	13 610
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	13 992	10 340	9 403	8 583	13 161	—	3 710	8 872	10 574	5 848
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989										
All Income Levels In 1989										
Families	286	373	669	353	426	118	336	351	406	331
Householder worked in 1989	196	276	558	228	278	72	229	278	291	209
With related children under 18 years	229	289	537	242	260	73	236	297	266	203
With related children under 5 years	120	125	260	63	91	41	114	174	132	97
Married-couple families	238	282	531	247	334	85	259	224	296	232
Householder worked in 1989	178	217	468	189	244	63	200	218	237	148
With related children under 18 years	191	228	423	172	199	58	167	186	172	127
With related children under 5 years	100	108	219	44	87	35	74	100	95	41
Female householder, no husband present	37	72	130	82	80	30	66	122	87	80
Householder worked in 1989	13	54	82	31	34	6	18	55	41	42
With related children under 18 years	32	61	106	46	61	12	58	106	87	57
With related children under 5 years	14	17	38	10	4	3	29	74	37	37
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	127	113	129	128	87	34	147	187	98	297
Nonfamily householder	98	82	68	86	62	34	114	107	67	152
65 years and over	38	9	30	60	31	17	18	27	35	5
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	1 271	1 487	2 804	1 505	1 861	500	1 207	1 495	1 598	1 429
Persons under 18 years	484	529	1 187	552	713	162	448	631	544	429
Related children under 18 years	484	529	1 163	537	703	162	448	625	531	403
Related children 5 to 17 years	338	377	863	399	503	80	329	450	372	257
Persons 65 years and over	100	95	104	232	82	77	65	41	139	87
Income In 1989 Below Poverty Level										
Families	104	125	149	150	140	42	99	135	170	78
Percent below poverty level	36.4	33.5	22.3	42.5	32.9	35.6	29.5	38.5	41.9	23.6
Householder worked in 1989	58	59	84	91	52	18	32	73	104	21
With related children under 18 years	94	92	131	122	110	18	91	129	119	54
With related children under 5 years	42	52	76	48	42	18	45	75	57	28
Married-couple families	84	86	73	93	98	21	48	54	93	44
Householder worked in 1989	53	39	40	80	52	12	21	54	71	—
With related children under 18 years	74	63	55	81	83	15	40	48	52	20
With related children under 5 years	27	52	38	29	38	15	23	17	32	—
Female householder, no husband present	14	34	71	48	42	21	51	81	67	34
Householder worked in 1989	5	20	39	11	—	6	11	19	33	21
With related children under 18 years	14	29	71	32	27	3	51	81	67	34
With related children under 5 years	9	—	38	10	4	3	22	58	25	28
Unrelated individuals	103	35	71	108	36	10	72	64	63	141
Nonfamily householder	74	15	42	71	18	10	39	33	54	38
65 years and over	20	—	30	60	18	10	9	27	28	—
Persons	579	467	680	797	723	177	418	551	634	397
Percent below poverty level	45.6	31.4	24.3	53.0	38.9	35.4	34.6	36.9	39.7	27.8
Persons under 18 years	250	192	376	362	384	54	199	284	223	140
Related children under 18 years	250	192	352	347	374	54	199	278	216	121
Related children 5 to 17 years	191	136	255	232	290	15	149	193	152	82
Persons 65 years and over	36	45	54	85	26	22	25	27	78	23
Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:										
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level	370	120	328	401	349	22	254	379	201	236
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level	686	692	895	921	826	237	531	761	775	505

Table 29. **Occupation, Income in 1989, and Poverty Status in 1989 of Hispanic Origin Persons: 1990—Con.**

(Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race. Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability. see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.)

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Victoria city, Victoria County—Con.					Remainder of Victoria County				
	Tract 7 (pt.)	Tract 15.02 (pt.)	Tract 16.01	Tract 16.02	Tract 16.03 (pt.)	Tract 7 (pt.)	Tract 8	Tract 9	Tract 13 (pt.)	Tract 14 (pt.)
OCCUPATION										
Employed persons 16 years and over	293	236	408	806	277	198	174	342	204	301
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	10	27	21	79	50	—	8	25	—	42
Professional specialty occupations	18	33	34	95	46	13	—	11	—	—
Technicians and related support occupations	16	35	10	65	18	7	—	14	5	26
Sales occupations	40	33	97	114	31	20	35	10	5	20
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	29	38	112	183	53	6	17	16	36	59
Private household occupations	7	—	—	12	—	—	—	5	—	7
Protective service occupations	—	—	—	18	—	—	8	—	—	—
Service occupations, except protective and household	63	9	27	82	—	28	21	35	35	30
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	14	—	—	—	—	—	15	21	28	21
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	78	24	50	95	33	53	20	92	47	51
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	—	28	7	25	34	13	26	21	14	7
Transportation and material moving occupations	18	9	7	27	12	7	—	44	31	19
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	—	—	27	11	—	51	24	48	3	19
INCOME IN 1989										
Households	195	151	275	619	162	154	160	305	166	235
Less than \$5,000	13	7	30	56	—	31	38	22	17	31
\$5,000 to \$9,999	16	—	49	61	—	7	11	77	58	17
\$10,000 to \$14,999	31	—	30	53	—	34	36	13	24	29
\$15,000 to \$24,999	49	9	49	127	15	19	15	66	23	78
\$25,000 to \$34,999	44	49	35	74	18	36	24	47	21	16
\$35,000 to \$49,999	23	8	52	125	56	15	27	38	13	38
\$50,000 to \$74,999	13	60	19	91	55	12	—	37	5	20
\$75,000 to \$99,999	6	—	11	21	8	—	—	5	—	6
\$100,000 or more	—	18	—	—	10	—	9	—	—	—
Median (dollars)	19 792	50 335	21 382	29 063	44 833	16 042	12 500	21 458	11 000	21 023
Mean (dollars)	25 087	65 928	25 549	32 061	50 691	21 704	23 123	25 350	18 100	24 725
Families	195	151	230	544	152	114	130	285	142	214
Median income (dollars)	18 958	50 335	22 237	28 750	44 417	23 214	15 357	22 292	12 500	21 818
Per capita income (dollars)	6 416	14 648	6 988	9 333	14 843	7 547	7 050	6 029	5 347	6 246
INCOME TYPE IN 1989										
Households	195	151	275	619	162	154	160	305	166	235
With earnings	171	144	231	593	162	124	130	268	138	189
Mean earnings (dollars)	24 632	64 261	27 598	30 213	50 467	21 490	24 346	24 207	18 057	27 375
With Social Security income	55	28	43	64	—	25	47	79	52	31
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	5 408	4 959	4 670	7 301	—	4 031	5 196	6 625	5 089	6 481
With public assistance income	20	20	56	89	—	36	22	62	16	34
Mean public assistance income (dollars)	5 231	7 620	1 903	2 312	—	3 065	604	2 737	4 423	5 222
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE										
Families (dollars)	24 370	65 928	27 245	31 391	46 132	23 128	20 441	26 478	20 112	25 701
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	21 724	86 532	26 566	32 602	47 271	29 046	21 987	25 339	14 657	24 892
Married-couple families (dollars)	25 082	74 763	28 997	37 358	47 108	26 399	20 729	27 301	20 112	27 666
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	23 857	92 482	32 725	39 877	49 280	36 934	21 987	26 807	14 657	26 956
Female householder, no husband present (dollars)	21 826	23 175	23 830	15 993	37 210	12 057	18 646	13 380	—	11 255
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	—	26 293	15 156	11 253	18 000	12 481	—	17 220	—	11 255
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989										
All Income Levels In 1989										
Families	195	151	230	544	152	114	130	285	142	214
Householder worked in 1989	143	144	182	482	152	79	99	239	98	175
With related children under 18 years	112	104	191	405	109	79	92	234	80	195
With related children under 5 years	51	38	108	235	22	25	45	81	28	107
Married-couple families	167	124	152	404	137	88	112	250	142	177
Householder worked in 1989	124	117	122	379	137	59	99	217	98	147
With related children under 18 years	98	96	113	306	102	59	92	209	80	158
With related children under 5 years	41	38	80	163	22	25	45	74	28	78
Female householder, no husband present	23	17	78	120	15	26	18	15	—	28
Householder worked in 1989	14	17	60	93	15	20	—	7	—	19
With related children under 18 years	9	8	78	89	7	20	—	15	—	28
With related children under 5 years	5	—	28	62	—	—	—	7	—	20
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	10	—	64	126	22	61	35	27	31	43
Nonfamily householder	—	—	45	75	10	40	30	20	24	21
65 years and over	—	—	8	7	—	—	13	20	14	6
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	753	693	953	2 166	520	459	531	1 249	580	857
Persons under 18 years	272	259	381	906	200	129	210	501	178	359
Related children under 18 years	272	259	377	895	200	129	210	501	178	352
Related children 5 to 17 years	203	233	245	618	173	103	175	394	147	253
Persons 65 years and over	35	38	18	76	—	29	52	62	62	21
Income In 1989 Below Poverty Level										
Families	39	7	69	120	—	26	39	73	68	37
Percent below poverty level	20.0	4.6	30.0	22.1	—	22.8	30.0	25.6	47.9	17.3
Householder worked in 1989	14	—	27	74	—	13	32	42	38	11
With related children under 18 years	31	7	53	93	—	18	32	63	52	37
With related children under 5 years	19	—	33	75	—	—	15	13	10	33
Married-couple families	34	7	43	35	—	13	32	55	68	28
Householder worked in 1989	14	—	13	26	—	—	32	32	38	11
With related children under 18 years	26	7	27	18	—	5	32	45	52	28
With related children under 5 years	14	—	27	11	—	—	15	13	10	24
Female householder, no husband present	5	—	26	65	—	13	7	8	—	9
Householder worked in 1989	—	—	14	38	—	13	—	—	—	—
With related children under 18 years	5	—	26	65	—	13	—	8	—	9
With related children under 5 years	5	—	6	54	—	—	—	—	—	9
Unrelated individuals	5	—	20	7	—	30	26	13	17	15
Nonfamily householder	—	—	8	7	—	17	21	6	10	15
65 years and over	—	—	8	7	—	—	4	6	—	6
Persons	197	37	281	442	—	111	241	357	305	150
Percent below poverty level	26.2	5.3	29.5	20.4	—	24.2	45.4	28.6	52.6	17.5
Persons under 18 years	111	22	133	250	—	38	132	174	123	61
Related children under 18 years	111	22	129	239	—	38	132	174	123	61
Related children 5 to 17 years	85	22	88	144	—	38	118	156	110	37
Persons 65 years and over	8	—	18	17	—	23	4	11	19	10
Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:										
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level	40	37	161	231	—	45	214	264	157	78
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level	260	95	305	470	—	146	273	424	355	259

Table 30. Social and Labor Force Characteristics of White, Not of Hispanic Origin Persons: 1990

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Victoria County			Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Victoria County				
	Victoria, TX MSA	Total	Victoria city	Tract 7	Tract 13	Tract 14	Tract 15.02	Tract 16.03
PLACE OF BIRTH								
All persons	43 766	43 766	29 475	1 779	1 549	4 765	6 115	3 770
Native	43 414	43 414	29 199	1 774	1 535	4 727	6 060	3 761
Foreign born	352	352	276	5	14	38	55	9
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH								
Linguistically isolated households	91	91	52	11	10	—	9	6
Persons 5 years and over	40 799	40 799	27 612	1 664	1 435	4 414	5 741	3 430
Speak a language other than English	1 886	1 886	1 311	85	95	205	252	103
Do not speak English "very well"	458	458	254	25	23	56	56	19
In linguistically isolated households	151	151	74	11	16	—	18	6
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL								
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	11 002	11 002	7 485	421	379	1 148	1 717	1 145
Preprimary school	1 010	1 010	701	51	22	119	91	105
Public school	603	603	403	37	6	96	85	62
Elementary or high school	7 716	7 716	4 959	293	334	826	1 298	833
Public school	6 779	6 779	4 221	265	312	791	1 123	731
College	2 276	2 276	1 825	77	23	203	328	207
Public college	2 019	2 019	1 632	57	23	170	289	189
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT								
Persons 25 years and over	29 089	29 089	19 912	1 196	932	3 179	3 969	2 284
Less than 9th grade	1 936	1 936	1 196	135	53	189	113	68
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	3 492	3 492	2 048	240	206	489	225	85
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	8 498	8 498	5 205	360	337	1 165	1 022	621
Some college, no degree	7 510	7 510	5 372	335	155	803	1 027	615
Associate degree	2 171	2 171	1 615	59	59	225	306	164
Bachelor's degree	3 888	3 888	3 067	29	97	261	872	562
Graduate or professional degree	1 594	1 594	1 409	38	25	47	404	169
Percent high school graduate or higher	81.3	81.3	83.7	68.6	72.2	78.7	91.5	93.3
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	18.8	18.8	22.5	5.6	13.1	9.7	32.1	32.0
FERTILITY								
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 44 years	1 340	1 340	1 254	1 718	1 699	1 411	1 374	1 375
RESIDENCE IN 1985								
Persons 5 years and over	40 799	40 799	27 612	1 664	1 435	4 414	5 741	3 430
Some house	23 986	23 986	14 752	1 119	973	3 340	3 705	1 411
Different house in United States	16 641	16 641	12 732	534	453	1 056	1 989	2 013
Central city of this MSA/PMSA	7 282	7 282	6 145	189	119	282	982	846
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	2 656	2 656	1 343	179	197	363	243	243
Different MSA/PMSA	3 706	3 706	3 121	63	36	112	544	524
Not in an MSA/PMSA	2 997	2 997	2 123	103	101	299	220	400
Abroad	172	172	128	11	9	18	47	6
JOURNEY TO WORK								
Workers 16 years and over	20 927	20 927	14 273	936	676	2 336	3 010	1 960
Car, truck, or van	19 775	19 775	13 527	815	641	2 245	2 916	1 903
Drove alone	16 675	16 675	11 336	676	524	1 885	2 544	1 606
Carpooled	3 100	3 100	2 191	139	117	360	372	297
Public transportation	35	35	23	—	5	—	17	6
Other means	530	530	395	34	19	17	62	15
Worked at home	587	587	328	87	11	74	15	36
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	19.9	19.9	18.0	22.0	25.1	25.5	21.2	20.0
Worked in MSA/PMSA of residence	17 803	17 803	12 310	811	566	1 929	2 623	1 604
Central city	15 085	15 085	10 994	556	349	1 588	2 314	1 381
Outside central city	2 718	2 718	1 316	255	217	341	309	223
Worked outside MSA/PMSA of residence	3 124	3 124	1 963	125	110	407	387	356
LABOR FORCE STATUS								
Persons 16 years and over	33 555	33 555	23 045	1 374	1 114	3 571	4 643	2 656
In labor force	21 992	21 992	15 001	979	733	2 447	3 118	2 016
Employed	21 046	21 046	14 355	942	690	2 343	3 013	1 983
Unemployed	919	919	619	37	43	104	99	13
Percent of civilian labor force	4.2	4.2	4.1	3.8	5.9	4.3	3.2	3.6
Females 16 years and over	17 613	17 613	12 298	667	555	1 800	2 361	1 368
Employed	9 129	9 129	6 346	423	296	953	1 280	866
Unemployed	427	427	294	17	10	54	62	15
With own children under 6 years	2 711	2 711	1 707	108	112	355	251	298
In labor force	1 694	1 694	1 089	46	66	227	133	211
With own children 6 to 17 years only	3 187	3 187	2 145	122	90	297	617	350
In labor force	2 345	2 345	1 590	116	59	245	438	251
Persons 16 to 19 years	2 215	2 215	1 532	60	91	216	385	206
Not enrolled in school	398	398	256	9	26	20	46	16
Unemployed or not in labor force	131	131	76	9	—	9	8	7
Not high school graduate	121	121	84	5	6	—	23	11
Employed	82	82	66	—	6	—	23	4
Unemployed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not in labor force	39	39	18	5	—	—	—	7
WORK STATUS IN 1989								
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	23 616	23 616	15 994	1 036	747	2 693	3 422	2 136
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	18 973	18 973	12 854	842	607	2 162	2 724	1 762
50 to 52 weeks	14 256	14 256	9 627	580	451	1 603	2 165	1 410
DISABILITY								
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	27 544	27 544	18 560	1 144	973	3 059	4 088	2 466
With a mobility or self-care limitation	771	771	445	54	34	90	62	24
With a mobility limitation	461	461	263	30	10	47	19	24
In labor force	126	126	70	16	—	15	7	6
With a self-care limitation	467	467	258	54	34	51	43	11
With a work disability	2 013	2 013	1 341	112	66	220	243	92
In labor force	872	872	630	41	20	102	142	52
Prevented from working	888	888	529	71	46	104	76	40
No work disability	25 531	25 531	17 219	1 032	907	2 839	3 845	2 374
In labor force	20 294	20 294	13 817	843	693	2 263	2 920	1 940
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	5 515	5 515	4 005	230	141	503	455	183
With a mobility or self-care limitation	933	933	671	17	38	112	87	26
With a mobility limitation	750	750	531	17	32	75	87	20
With a self-care limitation	558	558	411	—	16	74	37	20

Table 30. Social and Labor Force Characteristics of White, Not of Hispanic Origin Persons: 1990—Con.

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Victoria city, Victoria County								
	Tract 1	Tract 2.01	Tract 2.02	Tract 4	Tract 5.01	Tract 5.02	Tract 6.01	Tract 6.02	Tract 15.02 (pt.)
PLACE OF BIRTH									
All persons	463	844	1 514	1 320	2 216	2 092	813	2 158	5 387
Native	463	831	1 499	1 305	2 216	2 074	800	2 133	5 332
Foreign born	—	13	15	15	—	18	13	25	55
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH									
Linguistically isolated households	—	5	7	—	9	6	—	5	9
Persons 5 years and over	454	807	1 406	1 259	2 084	1 978	760	2 053	5 091
Speak a language other than English	16	123	120	86	99	94	52	118	225
Do not speak English "very well"	—	29	19	7	30	12	10	18	29
In linguistically isolated households	—	13	7	—	9	6	5	5	18
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL									
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	42	202	341	284	526	467	130	439	1 530
Preprimary school	27	38	42	22	56	34	13	38	84
Public school	18	38	42	7	29	24	10	26	78
Elementary or high school	—	121	229	186	332	241	101	258	1 138
Public school	—	109	207	128	318	225	78	183	971
College	15	43	70	76	138	192	16	143	308
Public college	15	43	52	54	138	170	16	136	269
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT									
Persons 25 years and over	404	541	1 016	987	1 476	1 493	601	1 578	3 540
Less than 9th grade	49	125	86	84	121	60	50	82	113
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	55	115	138	123	168	193	80	274	197
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	63	116	430	192	414	466	234	467	867
Some college, no degree	120	88	268	285	423	443	108	373	860
Associate degree	17	54	42	75	159	133	31	99	300
Bachelor's degree	71	33	31	153	130	136	66	187	799
Graduate or professional degree	29	10	21	75	61	62	32	96	404
Percent high school graduate or higher	74.3	55.6	78.0	79.0	80.4	83.1	78.4	77.4	91.2
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	24.8	7.9	5.1	23.1	12.9	13.3	16.3	17.9	34.0
FERTILITY									
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 44 years	1 105	1 039	1 401	1 215	1 152	1 108	1 139	1 133	1 359
RESIDENCE IN 1985									
Persons 5 years and over	454	807	1 406	1 259	2 084	1 978	760	2 053	5 091
Some house	206	535	957	819	1 045	1 003	455	1 206	3 201
Offrent house in United States	248	272	449	440	1 039	975	295	843	1 843
Central city of this MSA/PMSA	84	168	236	268	542	443	159	359	905
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	22	40	39	33	113	158	36	109	213
Offrent MSA/PMSA	109	39	90	139	151	173	79	233	519
Not in an MSA/PMSA	33	25	84	—	233	201	21	142	206
Abroad	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	4	47
JOURNEY TO WORK									
Workers 16 years and over	193	315	638	557	1 108	1 013	347	1 056	2 670
Car, truck, or van	123	292	638	501	1 003	956	328	972	2 592
Drove alone	105	227	558	423	859	824	257	877	2 252
Carpooled	18	65	80	78	144	132	71	95	340
Public transportation	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	17
Other means	43	9	—	21	65	43	19	59	55
Worked at home	27	14	—	35	40	14	—	25	6
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	16.4	15.7	15.6	17.2	17.1	15.3	20.0	14.3	21.2
Worked in MSA/PMSA of residence	183	291	553	487	943	919	303	974	2 308
Central city	172	265	468	450	837	793	296	891	2 046
Outside central city	11	26	85	37	106	126	7	83	262
Worked outside MSA/PMSA of residence	10	24	85	70	165	94	44	82	362
LABOR FORCE STATUS									
Persons 16 years and over	436	705	1 150	1 078	1 804	1 740	651	1 821	4 134
In labor force	213	375	678	592	1 179	1 089	367	1 105	2 756
Employed	193	333	638	557	1 145	1 013	337	1 072	2 673
Unemployed	20	42	40	35	34	76	20	33	77
Percent of civilian labor force	9.4	11.2	5.9	5.9	2.9	7.0	5.6	3.0	2.8
Females 16 years and over	228	361	628	569	975	943	333	1 014	2 109
Employed	83	153	286	252	511	440	124	484	1 117
Unemployed	18	9	18	15	25	42	19	15	62
With own children under 6 years	20	32	103	64	133	111	55	89	202
In labor force	13	22	67	50	96	71	37	125	566
With own children 6 to 17 years only	—	26	76	94	121	117	37	47	98
In labor force	—	16	54	54	85	101	22	86	396
Persons 16 to 19 years	12	83	46	54	138	87	18	111	329
Not enrolled in school	12	26	13	15	15	22	11	37	21
Unemployed or not in labor force	—	13	—	6	—	—	—	15	—
Not high school graduate	—	—	13	9	—	—	—	20	13
Employed	—	—	13	9	—	—	—	9	13
Unemployed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not in labor force	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11	—
WORK STATUS IN 1989									
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	238	396	737	655	1 270	1 125	397	1 169	3 022
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	178	298	600	478	966	901	307	961	2 416
50 to 52 weeks	104	214	423	354	708	669	194	682	1 902
DISABILITY									
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	234	469	920	752	1 405	1 356	405	1 304	3 622
With a mobility or self-care limitation	5	46	52	32	41	20	26	45	56
With a mobility limitation	5	29	26	20	27	13	—	31	13
In labor force	—	—	—	9	—	—	—	13	7
With a self-care limitation	—	25	26	12	30	20	26	20	43
With a work disability	14	48	119	54	140	106	43	131	215
In labor force	4	5	26	13	81	31	19	56	142
Prevented from working	10	31	74	26	42	69	8	66	48
No work disability	220	421	801	698	1 265	1 250	362	1 173	3 407
In labor force	191	347	641	542	1 045	1 010	317	960	2 558
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	162	219	230	326	342	384	236	517	412
With a mobility or self-care limitation	24	60	42	59	24	70	53	64	87
With a mobility limitation	24	42	32	49	24	42	32	64	87
With a self-care limitation	13	35	22	36	13	51	43	28	37

Table 30. Social and Labor Force Characteristics of White, Not of Hispanic Origin Persons: 1990—Con.

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Victoria city, Victoria County—Con.			Remainder of Victoria County				
	Tract 16.01	Tract 16.02	Tract 16.03 (pt.)	Tract 7 (pt.)	Tract 8	Tract 9	Tract 13 (pt.)	Tract 14 (pt.)
PLACE OF BIRTH								
All persons	4 045	5 400	2 682	1 640	1 001	943	1 544	4 648
Native	4 011	5 322	2 677	1 635	1 001	928	1 530	4 610
Foreign born	34	78	5	5	—	15	14	38
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH								
Linguistically isolated households	5	—	6	11	8	—	10	—
Persons 5 years and over	3 786	4 972	2 434	1 531	864	899	1 430	4 297
Speak a language other than English	99	166	59	85	39	17	95	182
Do not speak English "very well"	22	62	6	25	25	6	23	56
In linguistically isolated households	5	—	6	11	15	25	16	—
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL								
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	1 170	1 368	861	418	154	250	379	1 097
Preprimary school	90	158	82	48	31	7	22	119
Public school	24	54	39	37	12	7	6	96
Elementary or high school	809	876	605	293	109	211	334	787
Public school	646	779	522	265	109	211	312	752
College	271	334	174	77	14	32	23	191
Public college	238	309	156	57	14	27	23	158
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT								
Persons 25 years and over	2 660	3 551	1 641	1 069	680	616	927	3 105
Less than 9th grade	181	118	21	111	153	41	53	167
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	226	361	24	201	108	111	206	459
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	722	832	320	328	192	218	334	1 151
Same college, no degree	705	1 134	502	303	90	132	155	795
Associate degree	194	348	154	59	34	59	57	225
Bachelor's degree	416	531	475	29	80	46	97	261
Graduate or professional degree	216	227	145	38	23	9	25	47
Percent high school graduate or higher	84.7	86.5	97.3	70.8	61.6	75.3	72.1	79.8
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	23.8	21.3	37.8	6.3	15.1	8.9	13.2	9.9
FERTILITY								
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 44 years	1 292	1 267	1 242	1 681	1 259	1 565	1 697	1 393
RESIDENCE IN 1985								
Persons 5 years and over	3 786	4 972	2 434	1 531	864	899	1 430	4 297
Same house	1 992	2 223	730	1 011	592	523	973	3 253
Different house in United States	1 758	2 723	1 704	509	272	376	448	1 026
Central city of this MSA/PMSA	888	1 232	786	180	57	35	119	266
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	152	319	109	179	90	137	197	363
Different MSA/PMSA	430	653	458	52	64	52	31	98
Not in on MSA/PMSA	288	519	351	98	61	152	101	299
Abroad	36	26	—	11	—	—	9	18
JOURNEY TO WORK								
Workers 16 years and over	1 928	2 731	1 447	856	434	378	674	2 270
Car, truck, or van	1 895	2 595	1 405	744	397	333	639	2 203
Drive alone	1 561	2 053	1 161	619	362	290	522	1 850
Carpooled	334	542	244	125	35	43	117	353
Public transportation	—	—	6	—	—	—	5	—
Other means	3	53	15	34	12	39	19	17
Worked at home	30	83	21	78	25	6	11	50
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	19.1	18.0	17.5	22.5	26.3	19.8	25.1	25.6
Worked in MSA/PMSA of residence	1 607	2 277	1 237	746	330	292	564	1 870
Central city	1 417	2 080	1 094	514	202	198	347	1 533
Outside central city	190	197	143	232	128	94	217	337
Worked outside MSA/PMSA of residence	321	454	210	110	104	86	110	400
LABOR FORCE STATUS								
Persons 16 years and over	3 047	4 119	1 879	1 241	744	712	1 109	3 478
In labor force	1 997	2 875	1 494	899	453	404	728	2 381
Employed	1 923	2 731	1 470	862	444	378	688	2 277
Unemployed	63	144	24	37	9	26	40	104
Percent of civilian labor force	3.2	5.0	1.6	4.1	2.0	6.4	5.5	4.4
Females 16 years and over	1 671	2 218	968	594	401	365	553	1 765
Employed	847	1 272	655	385	179	114	294	937
Unemployed	10	52	10	17	—	18	10	54
With own children under 6 years	239	436	211	102	102	51	112	355
In labor force	155	262	153	46	74	29	66	227
With own children 6 to 17 years only	346	356	266	122	32	83	90	282
In labor force	242	315	211	116	23	25	59	237
Persons 16 to 19 years	226	253	152	60	43	48	91	201
Not enrolled in school	30	43	11	9	27	6	26	20
Unemployed or not in labor force	—	35	7	9	9	6	—	9
Not high school graduate	18	—	11	5	—	6	—	—
Employed	18	—	4	—	—	—	—	—
Unemployed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not in labor force	—	—	7	5	—	6	—	—
WORK STATUS IN 1989								
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	2 087	3 050	1 572	957	502	459	742	2 620
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	1 616	2 612	1 300	780	430	345	602	2 107
50 to 52 weeks	1 252	1 914	1 061	551	339	271	446	1 579
DISABILITY								
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	2 452	3 534	1 761	1 043	545	636	968	2 978
With a mobility or self-care limitation	43	61	5	41	20	39	34	90
With a mobility limitation	29	52	—	24	20	23	10	47
In labor force	16	18	—	9	—	11	—	15
With a self-care limitation	19	19	5	41	20	22	34	51
With a work disability	141	240	56	92	20	67	66	212
In labor force	74	111	46	27	—	35	20	94
Prevented from working	39	94	10	65	5	20	46	104
No work disability	2 311	3 294	1 705	951	525	569	902	2 766
In labor force	1 822	2 699	1 431	777	438	359	688	2 205
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	439	485	118	198	199	76	141	491
With a mobility or self-care limitation	50	78	6	9	43	10	38	100
With a mobility limitation	39	48	6	9	43	10	32	75
With a self-care limitation	31	72	—	—	14	—	16	62

Table 31. **Occupation, Income in 1989, and Poverty Status in 1989 of White, Not of Hispanic Origin Persons: 1990**

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Victoria County			Totals for split tracts/8NA's in Victoria County				
	Victoria, TX MSA	Total	Victoria city	Tract 7	Tract 13	Tract 14	Tract 15.02	Tract 16.03
OCCUPATION								
Employed persons 16 years and over	21 046	21 046	14 355	942	690	2 343	3 013	1 983
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	2 326	2 326	1 840	37	29	122	399	329
Professional specialty occupations	3 066	3 066	2 442	67	92	241	661	415
Technicians and related support occupations	905	905	679	30	20	72	95	98
Sales occupations	3 096	3 096	2 265	106	113	289	489	244
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	3 370	3 370	2 347	175	55	440	530	333
Private household occupations	55	55	31	—	11	—	—	—
Protective service occupations	303	303	164	7	4	71	8	39
Service occupations, except protective and household	1 729	1 729	1 192	104	59	174	216	81
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	538	538	205	82	71	55	24	38
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	3 276	3 276	1 772	202	117	519	353	281
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	866	866	572	75	24	106	114	54
Transportation and material moving occupations	861	861	432	50	40	198	55	46
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	655	655	414	7	55	56	69	25
INCOME IN 1989								
Households	17 106	17 106	12 002	687	533	1 735	2 192	1 270
Less than \$5,000	858	858	614	25	40	92	49	17
\$5,000 to \$9,999	1 366	1 366	947	78	45	146	80	49
\$10,000 to \$14,999	1 495	1 495	1 081	47	42	100	92	55
\$15,000 to \$24,999	2 756	2 756	2 053	98	95	212	207	94
\$25,000 to \$34,999	2 708	2 708	1 844	99	71	326	354	140
\$35,000 to \$49,999	3 534	3 534	2 334	177	105	385	444	362
\$50,000 to \$74,999	2 926	2 926	1 961	136	74	411	512	396
\$75,000 to \$99,999	743	743	593	19	33	40	199	85
\$100,000 or more	720	720	575	8	28	23	255	72
Median (dollars)	32 621	32 621	32 051	34 727	32 930	34 787	44 906	45 938
Mean (dollars)	40 536	40 536	41 455	35 777	43 244	36 826	61 429	52 135
Families	12 585	12 585	8 304	555	437	1 483	1 815	1 069
Median income (dollars)	38 750	38 750	39 799	37 652	35 662	37 196	51 280	49 591
Per capita income (dollars)	15 883	15 883	16 989	13 488	14 893	13 477	22 026	17 381
INCOME TYPE IN 1989								
Households	17 106	17 106	12 002	687	533	1 735	2 192	1 270
With earnings	14 052	14 052	9 653	610	451	1 499	1 952	1 155
Mean earnings (dollars)	38 844	38 844	39 842	35 406	39 587	36 059	59 209	48 725
With Social Security income	4 614	4 614	3 321	195	135	429	322	169
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	7 811	7 811	8 072	6 775	7 903	6 841	9 209	7 200
With public assistance income	628	628	458	21	25	75	39	—
Mean public assistance income (dollars)	2 688	2 688	2 488	4 520	3 265	2 827	873	—
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE								
Families (dollars)	46 650	46 650	48 966	40 351	45 677	39 825	68 978	55 986
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	48 714	48 714	51 878	45 826	43 012	40 375	83 566	52 351
Married-couple families (dollars)	49 823	49 823	53 122	41 878	47 616	41 629	73 272	57 260
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	53 757	53 757	59 071	47 641	46 019	41 974	90 073	53 328
Female householder, no husband present (dollars)	21 375	21 375	21 311	14 160	31 282	12 949	25 818	45 847
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	17 105	17 105	16 573	5 230	15 476	15 371	20 549	39 923
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989								
All Income Levels in 1989								
Families	12 107	12 108	8 068	506	381	1 416	1 798	1 023
Householder worked in 1989	10 112	10 097	6 660	440	288	1 235	1 562	939
With related children under 18 years	6 065	6 062	4 019	241	193	694	885	622
With related children under 5 years	2 305	2 299	1 454	64	91	325	243	218
Married-couple families	10 535	10 536	6 812	474	340	1 319	1 632	936
Householder worked in 1989	8 913	8 898	5 676	421	260	1 171	1 420	885
With related children under 18 years	5 029	5 026	3 173	223	174	630	785	582
With related children under 5 years	2 011	2 005	1 225	64	84	287	212	218
Female householder, no husband present	1 305	1 305	1 055	32	35	65	125	55
Householder worked in 1989	1 000	1 000	829	19	22	41	101	36
With related children under 18 years	881	881	718	18	19	41	67	34
With related children under 5 years	279	279	220	—	7	32	31	—
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	4 960	4 967	4 075	178	130	272	378	223
Nonfamily householder	4 190	4 197	3 438	141	104	229	351	193
65 years and over	1 799	1 799	1 440	75	53	126	67	69
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	42 294	42 302	28 361	1 734	1 501	4 647	5 992	3 694
Persons under 18 years	11 299	11 299	7 128	450	489	1 331	1 747	1 229
Related children under 18 years	11 268	11 268	7 112	446	489	1 320	1 747	1 229
Related children 5 to 17 years	8 299	8 299	5 247	331	375	969	1 358	889
Persons 65 years and over	5 219	5 230	3 802	235	151	478	434	176
Income in 1989 Below Poverty Level								
Families	802	813	581	33	43	46	40	20
Percent below poverty level	6.4	6.5	7.0	5.9	9.8	3.1	2.2	1.9
Householder worked in 1989	482	482	357	19	17	31	15	14
With related children under 18 years	575	586	440	12	30	31	15	14
With related children under 5 years	267	267	205	—	20	19	—	8
Married-couple families	392	403	224	14	32	39	25	14
Householder worked in 1989	236	236	144	—	13	31	8	8
With related children under 18 years	226	237	124	—	19	31	8	8
With related children under 5 years	144	144	89	—	13	19	—	8
Female householder, no husband present	378	378	331	19	11	7	8	—
Householder worked in 1989	225	225	192	19	4	—	—	—
With related children under 18 years	332	332	299	12	11	—	—	—
With related children under 5 years	123	123	116	—	7	—	—	—
Unrelated individuals	1 148	1 158	864	39	54	122	46	44
Nonfamily householder	863	873	638	24	43	87	41	28
65 years and over	533	533	401	18	33	53	34	—
Persons	3 467	3 488	2 476	118	219	275	216	120
Percent below poverty level	8.2	8.7	8.7	2.8	14.6	5.9	3.6	3.2
Persons under 18 years	955	955	677	64	91	50	82	21
Related children under 18 years	935	935	661	20	91	50	82	21
Related children 5 to 17 years	632	632	433	14	68	16	82	14
Persons 65 years and over	672	672	491	25	40	61	60	20
Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:								
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level	1 378	1 399	982	29	157	128	91	18
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level	4 630	4 659	3 293	142	297	377	246	148

Table 31. Occupation, Income in 1989, and Poverty Status in 1989 of White, Not of Hispanic Origin Persons: 1990

—Con.

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Victoria city, Victoria County								
	Tract 1	Tract 2.01	Tract 2.02	Tract 4	Tract 5.01	Tract 5.02	Tract 6.01	Tract 6.02	Tract 15.02 (pt.)
OCCUPATION									
Employed persons 16 years and over	193	333	638	557	1 145	1 013	337	1 072	2 673
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	23	35	43	83	88	83	59	135	365
Professional specialty occupations	20	15	82	58	121	152	48	148	633
Technicians and related support occupations	10	9	28	13	79	43	14	45	88
Sales occupations	51	88	61	111	193	132	31	165	449
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	27	44	107	59	207	184	44	153	440
Private household occupations	—	9	—	—	6	6	—	4	—
Protective service occupations	—	—	10	5	20	24	—	4	8
Service occupations, except protective and household	3	44	79	26	142	117	59	104	199
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	—	16	—	18	14	12	9	27	15
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	29	35	96	106	172	156	40	153	275
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	—	23	43	27	31	41	11	23	95
Transportation and material moving occupations	8	15	29	25	23	28	13	56	55
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	22	—	60	26	49	35	9	55	51
INCOME IN 1989									
Households	239	348	612	568	972	1 028	423	1 068	1 968
Less than \$5,000	58	34	21	32	33	58	41	70	49
\$5,000 to \$9,999	46	61	76	44	91	124	52	137	64
\$10,000 to \$14,999	31	53	41	87	125	108	55	123	92
\$15,000 to \$24,999	31	90	168	100	279	267	84	263	166
\$25,000 to \$34,999	5	54	172	63	125	141	77	177	285
\$35,000 to \$49,999	43	31	101	97	136	170	40	166	400
\$50,000 to \$74,999	—	21	12	61	134	135	41	77	492
\$75,000 to \$99,999	5	4	11	25	23	19	13	14	190
\$100,000 or more	20	—	10	59	26	6	20	41	230
Median (dollars)	11 761	16 182	25 000	28 182	23 521	23 266	22 250	21 759	46 413
Mean (dollars)	27 560	20 642	27 171	56 278	34 193	28 307	44 635	30 726	63 265
Families	101	186	454	355	546	603	206	583	1 597
Median income (dollars)	23 750	25 132	28 810	45 163	33 036	30 945	25 750	29 087	53 966
Per capita income (dollars)	15 671	9 073	10 913	24 552	15 478	13 650	23 214	15 324	23 130
INCOME TYPE IN 1989									
Households	239	348	612	568	972	1 028	423	1 068	1 968
With earnings	151	242	445	390	791	761	263	782	1 743
Mean earnings (dollars)	27 135	19 191	27 260	44 859	29 781	27 125	35 339	28 746	61 292
With Social Security income	97	155	235	252	337	370	193	402	276
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	7 839	7 754	7 550	7 581	7 947	7 361	7 625	9 113	8 753
With public assistance income	21	13	42	17	38	43	27	46	39
Mean public assistance income (dollars)	1 278	1 415	2 039	5 857	4 258	1 947	2 837	2 916	873
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE									
Families (dollars)	46 071	27 470	31 270	63 359	44 674	34 262	38 685	40 409	72 153
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	12 184	25 886	27 195	88 837	43 145	28 798	37 569	35 015	87 803
Married-couple families (dollars)	47 586	28 390	33 170	67 635	50 206	36 468	45 782	42 970	76 824
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	12 184	25 886	28 082	104 833	56 029	35 241	50 830	40 023	93 910
Female householder, no husband present (dollars)	16 988	16 506	22 084	28 717	23 589	22 667	3 974	13 297	26 218
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	—	—	21 480	24 285	15 387	14 205	3 974	11 239	19 305
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989									
All Income Levels In 1989									
Families	108	219	449	327	526	578	170	572	1 584
Householder worked in 1989	70	161	375	240	426	422	120	419	1 385
With related children under 18 years	23	82	211	139	252	249	73	277	788
With related children under 5 years	23	59	77	40	121	101	49	102	192
Married-couple families	95	175	312	288	391	468	136	475	1 436
Householder worked in 1989	70	122	247	210	325	332	95	347	1 261
With related children under 18 years	20	82	120	111	165	163	49	204	706
With related children under 5 years	20	59	61	40	97	71	44	76	169
Female householder, no husband present	13	35	132	35	101	94	24	77	107
Householder worked in 1989	—	35	123	26	83	74	15	56	83
With related children under 18 years	3	—	86	28	75	70	24	53	49
With related children under 5 years	3	—	11	—	24	30	5	22	23
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	113	148	150	220	451	423	269	567	381
Nonfamily householder	92	125	134	194	356	396	215	493	354
65 years and over	33	61	89	99	173	136	158	159	67
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	399	784	1 454	1 261	2 047	2 040	756	2 139	5 277
Persons under 18 years	31	129	368	263	458	377	150	384	1 510
Related children under 18 years	31	129	368	263	458	377	145	373	1 510
Related children 5 to 17 years	22	92	260	202	326	270	92	268	1 199
Persons 65 years and over	129	180	203	295	340	355	241	473	400
Income In 1989 Below Poverty Level									
Families	27	30	66	13	46	43	24	54	31
Percent below poverty level	26.7	16.1	14.5	3.7	8.4	7.1	11.7	9.3	1.9
Householder worked in 1989	16	16	57	5	14	23	15	24	15
With related children under 18 years	16	9	59	—	30	38	24	40	—
With related children under 5 years	16	9	18	—	12	21	—	33	—
Married-couple families	24	21	20	13	23	21	5	23	16
Householder worked in 1989	16	12	20	5	9	6	5	17	8
With related children under 18 years	13	9	13	—	7	6	5	17	—
With related children under 5 years	13	9	13	—	—	6	—	31	8
Female householder, no husband present	3	—	46	—	23	32	19	15	—
Householder worked in 1989	—	—	37	—	5	17	10	23	—
With related children under 18 years	3	—	46	—	23	32	19	16	—
With related children under 5 years	3	—	5	—	12	15	—	—	—
Unrelated individuals	54	70	48	13	72	92	91	125	46
Nonfamily householder	41	52	38	13	33	92	76	85	41
65 years and over	8	29	24	13	26	41	62	24	34
Persons	105	201	187	47	194	223	194	249	197
Percent below poverty level	26.3	25.6	12.9	3.7	9.5	10.9	25.7	11.6	3.7
Persons under 18 years	—	37	51	—	50	56	67	47	82
Related children under 18 years	—	37	51	—	50	56	62	36	82
Related children 5 to 17 years	—	12	31	—	45	40	42	5	82
Persons 65 years and over	8	44	24	29	33	41	62	34	51
Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:									
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level	32	87	19	31	47	85	54	145	91
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level	125	245	301	87	363	326	225	361	214

Table 31. Occupation, Income in 1989, and Poverty Status in 1989 of White, Not of Hispanic Origin Persons: 1990

—Con.

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Victoria city, Victoria County—Con.			Remainder of Victoria County				
	Tract 16.01	Tract 16.02	Tract 16.03 (pt.)	Tract 7 (pt.)	Tract 8	Tract 9	Tract 13 (pt.)	Tract 14 (pt.)
OCCUPATION								
Employed persons 16 years and over	1 923	2 731	1 470	862	444	378	688	2 277
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	334	305	273	37	46	63	29	122
Professional specialty occupations	401	409	336	59	44	—	92	241
Technicians and related support occupations	87	161	90	30	25	10	20	72
Sales occupations	300	443	204	106	25	36	113	281
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	273	504	262	156	42	40	53	428
Private household occupations	6	—	—	—	—	5	11	—
Protective service occupations	24	48	21	7	27	5	4	71
Service occupations, except protective and household	137	208	58	104	31	28	59	167
Forming, forestry, and fishing occupations	22	45	17	72	59	17	71	55
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	175	323	123	166	89	108	117	498
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	86	131	36	68	25	11	24	88
Transportation and material moving occupations	41	104	30	50	25	30	40	198
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	37	50	20	7	6	25	55	56
INCOME IN 1989								
Households	1 456	2 206	919	622	381	363	530	1 698
Less than \$5,000	80	113	7	25	32	33	40	80
\$5,000 to \$9,999	53	147	24	62	25	28	45	146
\$10,000 to \$14,999	91	199	37	35	61	78	39	100
\$15,000 to \$24,999	157	358	69	91	70	23	95	212
\$25,000 to \$34,999	219	381	108	85	62	68	71	309
\$35,000 to \$49,999	346	531	249	177	45	91	105	377
\$50,000 to \$74,999	276	399	285	120	64	30	74	411
\$75,000 to \$99,999	146	68	75	19	—	6	33	40
\$100,000 or more	88	10	65	8	22	6	28	23
Median (dollars)	41 086	32 328	46 553	35 812	25 272	29 241	33 047	35 065
Mean (dollars)	46 183	34 166	53 352	36 695	38 964	31 140	43 414	37 118
Families	1 180	1 595	761	506	292	1 400	434	1 458
Median income (dollars)	44 338	36 592	51 120	38 171	31 397	32 250	35 882	37 643
Per capita income (dollars)	16 894	13 860	18 163	13 469	14 726	11 961	14 921	13 635
INCOME TYPE IN 1989								
Households	1 456	2 206	919	622	381	363	530	1 698
With earnings	1 238	1 891	834	575	298	304	448	1 474
Mean earnings (dollars)	44 697	32 491	51 604	35 583	41 841	28 385	39 764	36 121
With Social Security income	336	486	97	158	149	87	135	417
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	8 459	8 180	7 540	6 475	4 930	6 139	7 903	6 944
With public assistance income	54	101	—	21	14	17	25	63
Mean public assistance income (dollars)	2 144	2 404	—	4 520	5 758	285	3 265	3 098
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE								
Families (dollars)	51 866	37 355	56 920	41 030	48 098	35 398	45 901	40 081
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	50 578	36 608	54 409	46 575	59 132	29 908	43 012	40 975
Married-couple families (dollars)	56 462	40 950	57 929	42 442	49 669	37 676	47 883	41 710
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	58 107	41 620	55 410	48 472	61 286	30 591	46 019	42 166
Female householder, no husband present (dollars)	18 766	19 790	46 437	11 811	14 378	14 244	31 282	12 949
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	12 769	17 940	45 171	5 230	20 000	17 801	15 476	15 371
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989								
All Income Levels In 1989								
Families	1 163	1 446	737	450	259	287	385	1 407
Householder worked in 1989	972	1 228	692	405	222	255	294	1 218
With related children under 18 years	603	804	469	236	115	147	193	685
With related children under 5 years	212	349	161	64	72	37	89	332
Married-couple families	1 018	1 192	685	430	246	267	344	1 320
Householder worked in 1989	863	1 042	651	391	216	248	266	1 164
With related children under 18 years	496	603	436	223	109	133	174	631
With related children under 5 years	179	280	161	64	66	37	82	294
Female householder, no husband present	136	237	33	20	13	14	35	65
Householder worked in 1989	100	176	29	14	6	7	22	41
With related children under 18 years	98	191	27	13	6	14	19	41
With related children under 5 years	33	69	—	—	6	—	7	32
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	300	656	170	169	97	68	130	230
Nonfamily householder	271	533	146	132	97	61	104	209
65 years and over	112	163	62	65	58	20	53	106
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	3 858	5 064	2 631	1 604	969	928	1 503	4 538
Persons under 18 years	1 114	1 387	878	444	270	264	489	1 292
Related children under 18 years	1 114	1 387	878	440	270	264	489	1 281
Related children 5 to 17 years	861	959	530	331	133	220	375	930
Persons 65 years and over	420	439	118	197	184	53	151	458
Income In 1989 Below Poverty Level								
Families	83	136	6	21	—	35	37	54
Percent below poverty level	7.0	8.5	.8	4.2	—	12.0	8.5	3.7
Householder worked in 1989	41	103	6	14	—	23	17	31
With related children under 18 years	70	120	6	7	—	23	24	31
With related children under 5 years	25	63	—	—	—	15	20	19
Married-couple families	13	47	—	7	—	29	26	47
Householder worked in 1989	7	39	—	—	—	23	13	31
With related children under 18 years	7	31	—	—	—	23	13	31
With related children under 5 years	—	23	—	—	—	15	13	19
Female householder, no husband present	66	89	—	14	—	—	11	7
Householder worked in 1989	30	64	—	14	—	—	4	—
With related children under 18 years	59	89	—	7	—	—	11	—
With related children under 5 years	25	40	—	—	—	—	7	—
Unrelated individuals	39	74	23	39	46	21	54	86
Nonfamily householder	39	63	13	24	46	21	43	65
65 years and over	28	36	—	18	31	10	33	31
Persons	183	471	48	94	46	125	213	247
Percent below poverty level	4.7	9.3	1.8	5.9	4.7	13.5	14.2	5.4
Persons under 18 years	41	200	14	18	—	36	91	50
Related children under 18 years	41	200	14	14	—	36	91	50
Related children 5 to 17 years	30	113	14	14	—	25	68	16
Persons 65 years and over	41	42	6	25	31	10	40	39
Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:								
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level	122	165	12	17	15	77	151	128
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level	256	555	54	118	84	176	291	360

Table 32. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Victoria, TX MSA	Victoria County		Totals for split tracts/8NA's in Victoria County					
		Total	Victoria city	Tract 3.01	Tract 3.02	Tract 7	Tract 13	Tract 14	Tract 15.01
All housing units.....	29 162	29 162	21 793	876	800	1 192	896	2 293	829
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT									
1989 to March 1990.....	242	242	169	7	-	7	8	28	5
1985 to 1988.....	1 776	1 776	1 207	43	13	47	16	173	94
1980 to 1984.....	4 754	4 754	3 547	112	49	230	138	408	197
1970 to 1979.....	8 084	8 084	5 580	133	181	390	289	978	338
1960 to 1969.....	4 917	4 917	3 810	116	137	205	122	334	55
1950 to 1959.....	5 144	5 144	4 223	235	283	170	100	201	71
1940 to 1949.....	2 219	2 219	1 807	135	113	64	116	84	30
1939 or earlier.....	2 026	2 026	1 450	95	24	79	107	87	39
BEDROOMS									
No bedroom.....	492	492	421	22	10	16	-	38	8
1 bedroom.....	3 771	3 771	3 282	151	104	83	106	98	44
2 bedrooms.....	8 651	8 651	6 669	413	329	313	285	629	129
3 bedrooms.....	13 593	13 593	9 443	224	337	659	436	1 327	578
4 bedrooms.....	2 416	2 416	1 799	59	20	87	49	193	70
5 or more bedrooms.....	239	239	179	7	-	34	20	8	-
CONDOMINIUM HOUSING UNITS									
Owner-occupied condominium housing units.....	35	35	35	-	-	-	-	-	-
Renter-occupied condominium housing units.....	69	69	69	-	-	-	-	-	-
Vacant condominium housing units.....	4	4	4	-	-	-	-	-	-
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS									
Complete kitchen facilities.....	28 845	28 845	21 660	866	786	1 147	878	2 226	815
Source of water, public system or private company.....	23 174	23 174	21 577	817	789	416	127	463	11
Sewage disposal, public sewer.....	22 851	22 851	21 550	802	784	416	29	467	-
Lacking complete plumbing facilities.....	320	320	125	23	24	30	34	66	14
Owner-occupied housing units.....	131	131	41	11	7	14	19	24	6
Renter-occupied housing units.....	66	66	56	-	7	-	10	-	-
Occupied housing units.....	26 228	26 228	19 770	745	733	1 046	771	2 063	764
HOUSE HEATING FUEL									
Utility gas.....	11 260	11 260	10 207	613	546	245	219	180	-
Battled, tank, or LP gas.....	2 131	2 131	272	25	46	323	279	508	191
Electricity.....	12 442	12 442	9 126	92	116	446	249	1 300	548
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.....	73	73	28	15	7	7	5	8	-
All other fuels.....	264	264	79	-	5	25	19	67	25
No fuel used.....	58	58	58	-	13	-	-	-	-
VEHICLES AVAILABLE									
None.....	2 017	2 017	1 773	219	91	73	50	39	25
1.....	8 729	8 729	7 219	208	222	223	213	522	160
2.....	11 242	11 242	7 994	248	296	546	385	1 052	399
3 or more.....	4 240	4 240	2 784	70	124	204	123	450	180
Vehicles per household.....	1.7	1.7	1.6	1.2	1.7	1.9	1.8	2.0	2.1
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT									
Owner-occupied housing units.....	16 943	16 943	11 488	475	551	831	564	1 843	647
1989 to March 1990.....	1 459	1 459	993	34	23	59	41	191	57
1985 to 1988.....	3 413	3 413	2 373	65	75	124	110	309	143
1980 to 1984.....	3 296	3 296	2 032	53	96	131	135	492	152
1970 to 1979.....	4 276	4 276	2 749	67	116	266	149	527	200
1969 or earlier.....	4 499	4 499	3 341	256	241	251	129	324	95
Renter-occupied housing units.....	9 285	9 285	8 282	270	182	215	207	220	117
1989 to March 1990.....	5 000	5 000	4 592	82	61	114	71	114	59
1985 to 1988.....	2 813	2 813	2 502	56	50	40	64	78	23
1980 to 1984.....	772	772	650	79	24	29	27	19	28
1970 to 1979.....	472	472	375	38	32	20	31	5	7
1969 or earlier.....	228	228	163	15	15	12	14	4	-
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS									
No telephone in unit.....	2 592	2 592	2 064	200	174	58	83	168	77
Householder 65 years and over.....	5 172	5 172	3 949	239	198	221	144	360	118
Owner-occupied housing units.....	4 062	4 062	2 994	208	175	183	124	331	111
Lacking complete plumbing facilities.....	58	58	13	-	7	-	15	22	-
No telephone in unit.....	259	259	184	25	7	6	15	27	6
No vehicle available.....	815	815	666	103	51	58	21	27	-
Complete plumbing facilities.....	26 031	26 031	19 673	734	719	1 032	742	2 039	758
1.00 or less persons per room.....	24 313	24 313	18 331	616	610	976	672	1 920	737
1.01 or more persons per room.....	1 718	1 718	1 342	118	109	56	70	119	21
Lacking complete plumbing facilities.....	197	197	97	11	14	14	29	24	6
1.00 or less persons per room.....	155	155	73	11	14	14	29	13	6
1.01 or more persons per room.....	42	42	24	-	-	-	-	11	-
Mean household income in 1989:									
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars).....	40 837	40 837	42 368	18 068	19 176	33 682	41 633	36 384	39 130
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars).....	20 826	20 826	21 018	11 423	15 139	21 292	19 066	17 586	17 878
Household income in 1989 below poverty level.....	4 519	4 519	3 553	354	209	152	163	245	111
Owner-occupied housing units.....	1 686	1 686	1 039	165	134	108	85	178	45
Renter-occupied housing units.....	2 833	2 833	2 514	189	75	44	78	67	66

Table 32. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Victoria County—Con.		Victoria city, Victoria County					
	Tract 15.02	Tract 16.03	Tract 1	Tract 2.01	Tract 2.02	Tract 3.01 (pt.)	Tract 3.02 (pt.)	Tract 4
All housing units	2 492	1 751	921	1 057	1 685	833	800	934
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT								
1989 to March 1990	41	11	14	—	4	—	—	6
1985 to 1988	318	369	66	33	39	43	13	32
1980 to 1984	689	694	21	37	112	105	49	4
1970 to 1979	695	518	128	81	328	120	181	147
1960 to 1969	582	70	101	116	293	104	137	104
1950 to 1959	158	36	93	247	614	235	283	133
1940 to 1949	9	13	58	272	251	131	113	205
1939 or earlier	—	40	440	271	44	95	24	303
BEDROOMS								
No bedroom	26	12	—	—	—	—	—	—
1 bedroom	275	193	175	189	103	151	104	177
2 bedrooms	303	275	388	469	451	396	329	435
3 bedrooms	1 287	929	237	341	995	209	337	269
4 bedrooms	561	322	37	27	115	55	20	31
5 or more bedrooms	40	20	—	7	10	—	—	22
CONDOMINIUM HOUSING UNITS								
Owner-occupied condominium housing units	—	—	—	—	7	—	—	—
Renter-occupied condominium housing units	—	—	—	—	7	—	—	—
Vacant condominium housing units	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS								
Complete kitchen facilities	2 482	1 739	886	1 051	1 685	823	786	934
Source of water, public system or private company	2 209	1 323	912	1 057	1 685	817	789	915
Sewage disposal, public sewer	2 204	1 323	912	1 051	1 679	794	784	923
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	—	12	9	17	10	23	24	16
Owner-occupied housing units	—	—	—	—	—	11	7	11
Renter-occupied housing units	—	—	9	11	10	—	7	5
Occupied housing units	2 374	1 523	723	897	1 572	706	733	771
HOUSE HEATING FUEL								
Utility gas	485	255	628	732	1 080	613	546	591
Bottled, tank, or LP gas	33	87	14	18	11	25	46	4
Electricity	1 806	1 143	67	147	468	68	116	176
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.	6	11	—	—	8	—	7	—
All other fuels	36	27	—	—	—	—	5	—
No fuel used	8	—	14	—	5	—	13	—
VEHICLES AVAILABLE								
None	27	22	203	91	116	219	91	53
1	557	285	300	439	585	203	222	347
2	1 079	892	170	235	628	225	296	280
3 or more	711	324	50	132	243	59	124	91
Vehicles per household	2.1	2.0	1.1	1.5	1.7	1.2	1.7	1.6
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT								
Owner-occupied housing units	1 882	1 192	282	544	1 006	436	551	443
1989 to March 1990	175	151	18	58	69	27	23	27
1985 to 1988	474	494	33	86	148	65	75	50
1980 to 1984	385	322	22	92	177	38	96	52
1970 to 1979	505	186	55	90	295	50	116	140
1969 or earlier	343	39	154	218	317	256	241	174
Renter-occupied housing units	492	331	441	353	566	270	182	328
1989 to March 1990	309	177	236	183	294	82	61	132
1985 to 1988	169	141	114	101	186	56	50	95
1980 to 1984	6	13	32	17	69	79	24	47
1970 to 1979	8	—	24	31	12	38	32	40
1969 or earlier	—	—	35	21	5	15	15	14
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS								
No telephone in unit	25	—	182	183	86	200	174	54
Householder 65 years and over	243	132	241	250	311	234	198	259
Owner-occupied housing units	215	77	173	192	249	203	175	206
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	—	—	—	6	—	—	7	—
No telephone in unit	—	—	40	23	—	25	7	14
No vehicle available	10	10	72	35	24	103	51	36
Complete plumbing facilities	2 374	1 523	714	886	1 562	695	719	755
1.00 or less persons per room	2 335	1 510	594	761	1 427	585	610	734
1.01 or more persons per room	39	13	120	125	135	110	109	21
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	—	—	—	11	10	11	14	16
1.00 or less persons per room	—	—	9	6	—	11	14	11
1.01 or more persons per room	—	—	—	5	10	—	—	5
Mean household income in 1989:								
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars)	68 658	54 293	25 347	24 582	26 356	17 463	19 176	48 214
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars)	30 600	38 490	13 642	12 368	21 334	11 423	15 139	23 937
Household income in 1989 below poverty level	129	71	293	243	356	334	209	95
Owner-occupied housing units	76	37	74	92	125	145	134	39
Renter-occupied housing units	53	34	219	151	231	189	75	56

Table 32. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Victoria city, Victoria County—Con.							
	Tract 5.01	Tract 5.02	Tract 6.01	Tract 6.02	Tract 7 (pt.)	Tract 13 (pt.)	Tract 14 (pt.)	Tract 15.01 (pt.)
All housing units	1 674	1 617	1 229	1 879	329	3	184	5
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT								
1989 to March 1990	4	43	8	12	—	—	—	—
1985 to 1988	50	9	—	18	12	—	—	—
1980 to 1984	203	232	38	55	73	—	25	—
1970 to 1979	437	263	268	340	99	—	24	5
1960 to 1969	286	344	203	665	37	—	29	—
1950 to 1959	652	651	213	528	79	—	20	—
1940 to 1949	36	69	317	249	29	—	54	—
1939 or earlier	6	6	182	12	—	3	32	—
BEDROOMS								
No bedroom	57	37	88	35	7	—	11	—
1 bedroom	447	382	351	397	32	—	28	—
2 bedrooms	467	388	469	756	119	3	115	—
3 bedrooms	623	737	280	606	131	—	30	5
4 bedrooms	75	69	31	73	11	—	—	—
5 or more bedrooms	5	4	10	12	29	—	—	—
CONDOMINIUM HOUSING UNITS								
Owner-occupied condominium housing units	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Renter-occupied condominium housing units	—	—	—	16	—	—	—	—
Vacant condominium housing units	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS								
Complete kitchen facilities	1 674	1 604	1 214	1 865	308	3	184	5
Source of water, public system or private company	1 668	1 617	1 229	1 870	271	3	161	5
Sewage disposal, public sewer	1 668	1 612	1 229	1 879	281	3	167	—
Locking complete plumbing facilities	—	—	18	—	8	—	—	—
Owner-occupied housing units	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—
Renter-occupied housing units	—	—	14	—	—	—	—	—
Occupied housing units	1 510	1 521	1 013	1 675	299	3	154	5
HOUSE HEATING FUEL								
Utility gas	796	953	712	889	62	3	154	—
Bottled, tank, or LP gas	9	7	17	24	75	—	—	5
Electricity	691	561	275	762	155	—	—	—
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.	—	—	—	—	7	—	—	—
All other fuels	14	—	9	—	—	—	—	—
No fuel used	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
VEHICLES AVAILABLE								
None	110	166	220	169	6	—	11	—
1	790	633	404	695	88	3	52	—
2	450	610	284	595	155	—	67	—
3 or more	160	112	105	216	50	—	24	5
Vehicles per household	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.9	1.0	1.8	3.0
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT								
Owner-occupied housing units	686	691	494	800	242	—	77	—
1989 to March 1990	78	29	28	57	23	—	—	—
1985 to 1988	96	99	88	87	38	—	—	—
1980 to 1984	70	70	17	128	30	—	27	—
1970 to 1979	141	147	108	209	64	—	16	—
1969 or earlier	301	346	253	319	87	—	34	—
Renter-occupied housing units	824	830	519	875	57	3	77	5
1989 to March 1990	533	521	333	480	39	3	49	5
1985 to 1988	230	214	107	250	11	—	15	—
1980 to 1984	42	40	28	98	7	—	13	—
1970 to 1979	12	41	37	39	—	—	—	—
1969 or earlier	7	14	14	8	—	—	—	—
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS								
No telephone in unit	211	192	255	172	32	—	38	—
Householder 65 years and over	321	317	307	397	51	—	26	—
Owner-occupied housing units	257	239	224	276	51	—	26	—
Locking complete plumbing facilities	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
No telephone in unit	—	16	33	13	6	—	—	—
No vehicle available	33	66	86	37	6	—	11	—
Complete plumbing facilities	1 510	1 521	995	1 675	291	3	154	5
1.00 or less persons per room	1 399	1 428	856	1 574	256	3	104	5
1.01 or more persons per room	111	93	139	101	35	—	50	—
Locking complete plumbing facilities	—	—	18	—	8	—	—	—
1.00 or less persons per room	—	—	14	—	8	—	—	—
1.01 or more persons per room	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—
Mean household income in 1989:								
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars)	41 234	33 681	38 981	37 421	30 524	—	28 115	—
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars)	16 868	18 377	15 424	18 540	12 848	13 213	15 690	70 829
Household income in 1989 below poverty level	231	325	386	259	51	—	37	—
Owner-occupied housing units	20	59	115	72	23	—	11	—
Renter-occupied housing units	211	266	271	187	28	—	26	—

Table 32. **Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.**

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Victoria city, Victoria County—Con.				Remainder of Victoria County			
	Tract 15.02 (pt.)	Tract 16.01	Tract 16.02	Tract 16.03 (pt.)	Tract 3.01 (pt.)	Tract 3.02 (pt.)	Tract 7 (pt.)	Tract 8
All housing units	2 244	1 895	3 285	1 219	43	—	863	599
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT								
1989 to March 1990	41	—	26	11	7	—	7	12
1985 to 1988	269	59	267	297	—	—	35	35
1980 to 1984	655	395	982	561	7	—	157	69
1970 to 1979	602	975	1 241	341	13	—	291	80
1960 to 1969	530	403	458	—	12	—	168	108
1950 to 1959	138	41	287	9	—	—	91	139
1940 to 1949	9	6	8	—	4	—	35	42
1939 or earlier	—	16	16	—	—	—	79	114
BEDROOMS								
No bedroom	26	—	9	—	—	—	9	—
1 bedroom	259	142	245	100	—	—	51	23
2 bedrooms	258	371	1 102	153	17	—	194	221
3 bedrooms	1 142	1 039	1 756	706	15	—	528	319
4 bedrooms	519	310	166	260	4	—	76	36
5 or more bedrooms	40	33	7	—	7	—	5	—
CONDOMINIUM HOUSING UNITS								
Owner-occupied condominium housing units	—	—	28	—	—	—	—	—
Renter-occupied condominium housing units	—	—	46	—	—	—	—	—
Vacant condominium housing units	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS								
Complete kitchen facilities	2 244	1 895	3 280	1 219	43	—	839	576
Source of water, public system or private company	2 193	1 886	3 285	1 214	—	—	145	165
Sewage disposal, public sewer	2 188	1 886	3 280	1 214	8	—	135	14
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	—	—	—	—	—	—	22	28
Owner-occupied housing units	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	21
Renter-occupied housing units	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Occupied housing units	2 141	1 822	3 077	1 148	39	—	747	524
HOUSE HEATING FUEL								
Utility gas	475	885	841	247	—	—	183	111
Bottled, tank, or LP gas	8	14	—	—	—	—	248	242
Electricity	1 608	908	2 218	901	24	—	291	167
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.	6	—	—	—	15	—	—	—
All other fuels	36	6	9	—	—	—	25	4
No fuel used	8	9	9	—	—	—	—	—
VEHICLES AVAILABLE								
None	27	81	188	22	—	—	67	28
1	506	627	1 080	245	5	—	135	165
2	993	836	1 491	679	23	—	391	201
3 or more	615	278	318	202	11	—	154	130
Vehicles per household	2.1	1.8	1.7	1.9	2.2	—	1.9	1.9
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT								
Owner-occupied housing units	1 684	1 140	1 574	838	39	—	589	419
1989 to March 1990	175	97	170	114	7	—	36	47
1985 to 1988	424	252	435	397	—	—	86	62
1980 to 1984	320	221	457	215	15	—	101	50
1970 to 1979	460	451	295	112	17	—	202	75
1969 or earlier	305	119	217	—	—	—	164	185
Renter-occupied housing units	457	682	1 503	310	—	—	158	105
1989 to March 1990	291	336	837	177	—	—	75	31
1985 to 1988	152	224	564	133	—	—	29	24
1980 to 1984	6	102	46	—	—	—	22	17
1970 to 1979	8	20	41	—	—	—	20	20
1969 or earlier	—	—	15	—	—	—	12	13
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS								
No telephone in unit	7	93	185	—	—	—	26	53
Householder 65 years and over	211	309	424	93	5	—	170	175
Owner-occupied housing units	183	222	280	38	5	—	132	143
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	17
No telephone in unit	—	—	7	—	—	—	—	18
No vehicle available	10	34	52	10	—	—	52	28
Complete plumbing facilities	2 141	1 822	3 077	1 148	39	—	741	503
1.00 or less persons per room	2 110	1 762	2 980	1 143	31	—	720	454
1.01 or more persons per room	31	60	97	5	8	—	21	49
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	21
1.00 or less persons per room	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	21
1.01 or more persons per room	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mean household income in 1989:								
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars)	71 021	52 911	38 904	58 099	24 836	—	34 980	41 603
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars)	31 284	20 668	27 492	40 310	—	—	24 339	18 799
Household income in 1989 below poverty level	112	223	381	18	20	—	101	100
Owner-occupied housing units	69	15	46	—	20	—	85	69
Renter-occupied housing units	43	208	335	18	—	—	16	31

Table 32. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

[Data based on a sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Victoria County—Con.						
	Tract 9	Tract 10	Tract 13 (pt.)	Tract 14 (pt.)	Tract 15.01 (pt.)	Tract 15.02 (pt.)	Tract 16.03 (pt.)
All housing units	884	374	893	2 109	824	248	532
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT							
1989 to March 1990	6	—	8	28	5	—	—
1985 to 1988	75	20	16	173	94	49	72
1980 to 1984	48	41	138	383	197	34	133
1970 to 1979	174	100	289	954	333	93	177
1960 to 1969	134	81	122	305	55	52	70
1950 to 1959	221	71	100	181	71	20	27
1940 to 1949	113	29	116	30	30	—	13
1939 or earlier	113	32	104	55	39	—	40
BEDROOMS							
No bedroom	15	—	—	27	8	—	12
1 bedroom	79	7	106	70	44	16	93
2 bedrooms	342	116	282	514	129	45	122
3 bedrooms	403	211	436	1 297	573	145	223
4 bedrooms	45	40	49	193	70	42	62
5 or more bedrooms	—	—	20	8	—	—	20
CONDOMINIUM HOUSING UNITS							
Owner-occupied condominium housing units	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Renter-occupied condominium housing units	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Vacant condominium housing units	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS							
Complete kitchen facilities	868	374	875	2 042	810	238	520
Source of water, public system or private company	722	8	124	302	6	16	109
Sewage disposal, public sewer	685	8	26	300	—	16	109
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	7	12	34	66	14	—	12
Owner-occupied housing units	7	7	19	24	6	—	—
Renter-occupied housing units	—	—	10	—	—	—	—
Occupied housing units	764	340	768	1 909	759	233	375
HOUSE HEATING FUEL							
Utility gas	491	8	216	26	—	10	8
Bottled, tank, or LP gas	120	159	279	508	191	25	87
Electricity	142	160	249	1 300	543	198	242
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.	6	—	5	8	—	—	11
All other fuels	5	13	19	67	25	—	27
No fuel used	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
VEHICLES AVAILABLE							
None	33	13	50	28	25	—	—
1	219	55	210	470	160	51	40
2	385	180	385	985	399	86	213
3 or more	127	92	123	426	175	96	122
Vehicles per household	1.8	2.1	1.8	2.0	2.1	2.4	2.3
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT							
Owner-occupied housing units	603	276	564	1 766	647	198	354
1989 to March 1990	26	24	41	191	57	—	37
1985 to 1988	157	26	110	309	143	50	97
1980 to 1984	105	69	135	465	152	65	107
1970 to 1979	144	110	149	511	200	45	74
1969 or earlier	171	47	129	290	95	38	39
Renter-occupied housing units	161	64	204	143	112	35	21
1989 to March 1990	84	13	68	65	54	18	—
1985 to 1988	48	35	64	63	23	17	8
1980 to 1984	9	—	27	6	28	—	13
1970 to 1979	8	6	31	5	7	—	—
1969 or earlier	12	10	14	4	—	—	—
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS							
No telephone in unit	138	3	83	130	77	18	—
Householder 65 years and over	137	69	144	334	118	32	39
Owner-occupied housing units	118	59	124	305	111	32	39
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	—	7	21	—	—	—	—
No telephone in unit	20	—	15	22	—	—	—
No vehicle available	19	7	21	16	6	—	—
Complete plumbing facilities	757	333	739	1 885	753	233	375
1.00 or less persons per room	638	330	669	1 816	732	225	367
1.01 or more persons per room	119	3	70	69	21	8	8
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	7	7	29	24	6	—	—
1.00 or less persons per room	—	7	29	13	6	—	—
1.01 or more persons per room	7	—	—	11	—	—	—
Mean household income in 1989:							
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars)	30 300	31 038	41 633	36 744	39 130	48 561	45 282
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars)	15 981	24 919	19 152	18 607	15 514	21 670	11 632
Household income in 1989 below poverty level	156	37	163	208	111	17	53
Owner-occupied housing units	98	34	85	167	45	7	37
Renter-occupied housing units	58	3	78	41	66	10	16

Table 33. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990

(Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.)

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Victoria, TX MSA	Victoria County		Totals for split tracts/8NA's in Victoria County					
		Total	Victoria city	Tract 3.01	Tract 3.02	Tract 7	Tract 13	Tract 14	Tract 15.01
Specified owner-occupied housing units	13 473	13 473	10 266	409	451	506	308	1 033	401
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS									
With a mortgage	7 874	7 874	5 972	74	146	268	161	699	297
Less than \$300	487	487	391	32	42	4	—	32	—
\$300 to \$399	696	696	523	20	38	28	20	53	22
\$400 to \$499	951	951	700	4	37	69	30	66	34
\$500 to \$599	1 270	1 270	962	9	22	36	17	107	67
\$600 to \$799	2 074	2 074	1 446	9	7	56	39	304	110
\$800 to \$999	1 231	1 231	938	—	—	56	39	82	36
\$1,000 to \$1,499	878	878	741	—	—	19	5	55	28
\$1,500 to \$1,999	169	169	164	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$2,000 or more	118	118	107	—	—	—	11	—	—
Median (dollars)	650	650	655	313	361	592	692	652	670
Not mortgaged	5 599	5 599	4 294	335	305	238	147	334	104
Less than \$100	448	448	272	68	45	34	37	29	—
\$100 to \$199	2 211	2 211	1 671	175	196	117	26	99	63
\$200 to \$299	1 918	1 918	1 458	78	57	68	62	158	21
\$300 to \$399	699	699	593	14	—	19	17	48	9
\$400 to \$499	136	136	130	—	—	—	—	—	6
\$500 or more	187	187	170	—	7	—	5	—	5
Median (dollars)	206	206	212	144	169	149	210	224	187
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989									
Less than \$20,000	3 550	3 550	2 725	327	277	138	109	228	64
Less than 20 percent	1 183	1 183	911	135	122	70	30	40	34
20 to 24 percent	490	490	377	83	48	—	29	37	20
25 to 29 percent	287	287	238	15	20	14	—	23	—
30 to 34 percent	253	253	193	35	8	9	6	27	—
35 percent or more	1 159	1 159	897	59	74	45	39	73	10
Not computed	178	178	109	—	5	—	5	28	—
Median	25.2	25.2	25.4	21.7	21.5	19.9	23.8	30.0	19.1
\$20,000 to \$34,999	3 077	3 077	2 378	54	114	128	40	212	75
Less than 20 percent	1 902	1 902	1 497	54	101	96	11	120	23
20 to 24 percent	389	389	331	—	—	5	5	33	20
25 to 29 percent	382	382	269	—	13	21	17	27	18
30 to 34 percent	244	244	145	—	—	—	7	26	14
35 percent or more	160	160	136	—	—	6	—	6	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	16.1	16.1	15.9	10.0	10.0	11.7	26.2	18.2	23.6
\$35,000 to \$49,999	2 918	2 918	2 130	23	53	128	49	276	166
Less than 20 percent	1 854	1 854	1 320	23	53	76	32	175	100
20 to 24 percent	574	574	427	—	—	26	17	46	48
25 to 29 percent	274	274	202	—	—	7	—	38	18
30 to 34 percent	161	161	126	—	—	13	—	8	—
35 percent or more	55	55	55	—	—	6	—	9	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	16.8	16.8	16.7	10.0	11.0	14.5	13.0	18.1	18.5
\$50,000 or more	3 928	3 928	3 033	5	7	112	110	317	96
Less than 20 percent	3 315	3 315	2 518	5	7	97	104	294	70
20 to 24 percent	439	439	359	—	—	15	—	23	26
25 to 29 percent	118	118	100	—	—	—	6	—	—
30 to 34 percent	40	40	40	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	16	16	16	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	12.6	12.6	12.8	10.0	17.5	11.5	10.0	14.0	14.4
Specified renter-occupied housing units	9 096	9 096	8 248	264	182	196	164	204	84
GROSS RENT									
Less than \$100	250	250	231	10	—	4	—	7	8
\$100 to \$199	648	648	578	56	—	6	26	12	—
\$200 to \$299	2 016	2 016	1 794	110	89	47	39	54	40
\$300 to \$399	2 400	2 400	2 232	60	30	48	35	45	13
\$400 to \$499	1 653	1 653	1 547	—	21	19	27	35	7
\$500 to \$599	757	757	717	10	8	37	7	11	—
\$600 to \$749	603	603	538	—	—	5	8	25	11
\$750 to \$999	144	144	144	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$1,000 or more	89	89	86	—	—	3	—	—	5
No cash rent	536	536	381	18	34	27	22	15	—
Median (dollars)	351	351	353	244	274	352	307	323	260
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989									
Less than \$10,000	2 834	2 834	2 566	160	75	62	71	47	44
Less than 20 percent	123	123	108	4	—	4	11	—	—
20 to 24 percent	54	54	36	—	—	—	10	—	8
25 to 29 percent	148	148	141	—	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	233	233	192	26	—	21	17	—	10
35 percent or more	1 832	1 832	1 704	103	71	19	15	47	26
Not computed	444	444	385	20	4	18	18	—	—
Median	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	34.3	31.6	50.0+	43.1
\$10,000 to \$19,999	2 486	2 486	2 242	62	54	43	27	95	24
Less than 20 percent	379	379	340	23	6	13	—	26	17
20 to 24 percent	453	453	405	25	—	—	13	—	—
25 to 29 percent	568	568	530	—	13	11	3	25	—
30 to 34 percent	344	344	335	14	7	—	—	11	—
35 percent or more	593	593	549	—	8	19	7	18	7
Not computed	149	149	83	—	20	—	4	15	—
Median	28.0	28.0	28.2	21.6	29.2	28.9	24.4	27.8	18.5
\$20,000 to \$34,999	2 187	2 187	1 945	26	42	65	38	52	5
Less than 20 percent	1 289	1 289	1 139	13	33	36	23	12	—
20 to 24 percent	507	507	436	5	—	13	15	40	—
25 to 29 percent	195	195	190	—	4	11	—	—	5
30 to 34 percent	82	82	82	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	43	43	43	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed	71	71	55	8	5	5	—	—	—
Median	18.5	18.5	18.6	13.5	14.6	19.0	16.7	21.7	27.5
\$35,000 or more	1 589	1 589	1 495	16	11	26	28	10	11
Less than 20 percent	1 346	1 346	1 294	10	6	14	6	10	11
20 to 24 percent	148	148	140	—	—	—	8	—	—
25 to 29 percent	19	19	16	—	—	3	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	8	8	8	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed	68	68	37	6	5	9	14	—	—
Median	13.8	13.8	13.7	10.0	12.5	13.9	20.6	17.5	10.0

Table 33. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

(Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.)

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Totals for split tracts/8NA's in Victoria County—Con.		Victoria city, Victoria County					
	Tract 15.02	Tract 16.03	Tract 1	Tract 2.01	Tract 2.02	Tract 3.01 (pt.)	Tract 3.02 (pt.)	Tract 4
Specified owner-occupied housing units	1 670	1 004	245	465	886	385	451	367
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS								
With a mortgage.....	1 196	838	36	229	546	65	146	123
Less than \$300.....	11	—	—	27	56	27	42	—
\$300 to \$399.....	23	—	16	43	109	20	38	26
\$400 to \$499.....	54	13	2	80	168	—	37	21
\$500 to \$599.....	146	44	4	49	128	9	22	18
\$600 to \$799.....	259	276	—	30	77	9	7	26
\$800 to \$999.....	270	254	—	—	8	—	—	—
\$1,000 to \$1,499.....	223	230	14	—	—	—	—	24
\$1,500 to \$1,999.....	111	21	—	—	—	—	—	8
\$2,000 or more.....	99	—	—	—	—	—	—	556
Median (dollars).....	877	838	500	453	467	314	361	244
Not mortgaged.....	474	166	209	236	340	320	305	244
Less than \$100.....	—	—	56	16	27	53	45	11
\$100 to \$199.....	46	24	122	151	167	175	196	108
\$200 to \$299.....	153	86	27	55	139	78	57	84
\$300 to \$399.....	143	30	—	10	—	14	—	25
\$400 to \$499.....	42	17	—	—	—	—	—	6
\$500 or more.....	90	9	4	4	7	—	7	10
Median (dollars).....	322	261	148	169	190	147	169	203
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989								
Less than \$20,000.....	124	56	131	190	337	307	277	156
Less than 20 percent.....	9	11	63	65	97	120	122	69
20 to 24 percent.....	12	—	7	28	40	83	48	11
25 to 29 percent.....	—	8	25	13	20	15	20	6
30 to 34 percent.....	—	4	6	18	13	35	8	11
35 percent or more.....	94	33	16	37	152	54	74	59
Not computed.....	—	—	14	29	15	—	5	—
Median.....	50.0+	47.1	18.0	22.8	31.5	22.0	21.5	24.1
\$20,000 to \$34,999.....	280	115	63	158	324	50	114	44
Less than 20 percent.....	118	25	52	95	228	50	101	34
20 to 24 percent.....	26	13	7	25	66	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent.....	29	29	4	21	25	—	13	10
30 to 34 percent.....	26	38	—	17	5	—	—	—
35 percent or more.....	81	10	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median.....	24.2	28.4	10.0	17.3	16.5	10.0	10.0	13.0
\$35,000 to \$49,999.....	331	278	26	88	167	23	53	58
Less than 20 percent.....	195	60	26	65	155	23	53	52
20 to 24 percent.....	54	121	—	16	8	—	—	6
25 to 29 percent.....	37	46	—	7	4	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent.....	26	51	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more.....	19	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median.....	17.8	23.3	10.0	11.9	13.1	10.0	11.0	10.0
\$50,000 or more.....	935	555	25	29	58	5	7	109
Less than 20 percent.....	707	402	21	29	58	5	7	89
20 to 24 percent.....	141	100	4	—	—	—	—	4
25 to 29 percent.....	68	31	—	—	—	—	—	5
30 to 34 percent.....	12	22	—	—	—	—	—	2
35 percent or more.....	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	9
Not computed.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median.....	14.1	16.0	10.7	10.0	10.0	10.0	17.5	10.4
Specified renter-occupied housing units	492	331	438	353	566	264	182	328
GROSS RENT								
Less than \$100.....	—	—	6	—	46	10	—	—
\$100 to \$199.....	—	—	78	27	34	56	—	28
\$200 to \$299.....	26	14	149	131	94	110	89	56
\$300 to \$399.....	159	32	85	109	124	60	30	50
\$400 to \$499.....	157	77	52	39	111	—	21	65
\$500 to \$599.....	59	11	14	18	107	10	8	90
\$600 to \$749.....	45	75	9	—	35	—	—	—
\$750 to \$999.....	17	55	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$1,000 or more.....	11	46	—	—	—	—	—	—
No cash rent.....	18	21	45	29	15	18	34	39
Median (dollars).....	420	650	271	303	384	244	274	438
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989								
Less than \$10,000.....	62	23	201	157	211	160	75	52
Less than 20 percent.....	—	—	—	—	25	4	—	—
20 to 24 percent.....	—	—	—	—	8	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent.....	—	—	5	—	14	7	—	—
30 to 34 percent.....	—	—	21	13	6	26	—	9
35 percent or more.....	21	17	130	122	147	103	71	28
Not computed.....	41	6	45	22	11	20	4	15
Median.....	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	49.9	46.9	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+
\$10,000 to \$19,999.....	113	63	130	139	132	62	54	73
Less than 20 percent.....	8	8	18	37	10	23	6	29
20 to 24 percent.....	23	7	21	26	20	25	—	25
25 to 29 percent.....	20	3	24	15	21	—	13	—
30 to 34 percent.....	30	3	7	24	9	14	7	7
35 percent or more.....	32	21	54	30	68	—	8	—
Not computed.....	—	21	6	7	—	—	20	12
Median.....	30.9	35.0	29.8	26.0	36.1	21.6	29.2	20.3
\$20,000 to \$34,999.....	137	90	77	47	110	26	42	150
Less than 20 percent.....	109	20	63	14	59	13	33	55
20 to 24 percent.....	18	36	—	15	19	5	—	69
25 to 29 percent.....	10	5	—	18	22	—	4	21
30 to 34 percent.....	—	16	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more.....	—	13	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median.....	17.4	23.5	12.8	23.2	19.2	13.5	14.6	21.3
\$35,000 or more.....	180	155	30	10	115	16	11	53
Less than 20 percent.....	164	102	30	10	115	10	6	46
20 to 24 percent.....	10	40	—	—	—	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent.....	6	5	—	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more.....	—	8	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median.....	13.3	16.8	12.2	12.5	15.2	10.0	12.5	13.4

Table 33. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Victoria city, Victoria County—Con.							
	Tract 5.01	Tract 5.02	Tract 6.01	Tract 6.02	Tract 7 (pt.)	Tract 13 (pt.)	Tract 14 (pt.)	Tract 15.01 (pt.)
Specified owner-occupied housing units -----	632	673	434	678	182	—	62	—
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS								
With a mortgage -----	317	273	142	365	80	—	51	—
Less than \$300 -----	60	48	23	70	4	—	15	—
\$300 to \$399 -----	34	37	29	87	—	—	13	—
\$400 to \$499 -----	46	64	34	39	21	—	14	—
\$500 to \$599 -----	98	54	34	35	8	—	—	—
\$600 to \$799 -----	51	43	4	51	13	—	—	—
\$800 to \$999 -----	19	27	5	44	28	—	—	—
\$1,000 to \$1,499 -----	9	—	4	39	6	—	9	—
\$1,500 to \$1,999 -----	—	—	9	—	—	—	—	—
\$2,000 or more -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median (dollars) -----	520	489	447	473	707	—	390	—
Not mortgaged -----	315	400	292	313	102	—	11	—
Less than \$100 -----	—	5	32	7	9	—	11	—
\$100 to \$199 -----	120	179	142	82	72	—	—	—
\$200 to \$299 -----	152	159	57	141	13	—	—	—
\$300 to \$399 -----	37	57	34	51	8	—	—	—
\$400 to \$499 -----	6	—	—	25	—	—	—	—
\$500 or more -----	—	—	27	7	—	—	—	—
Median (dollars) -----	218	207	176	242	140	—	100—	—
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989								
Less than \$20,000 -----	148	195	207	236	53	—	39	—
Less than 20 percent -----	62	68	79	70	34	—	15	—
20 to 24 percent -----	26	22	26	32	—	—	11	—
25 to 29 percent -----	12	32	11	33	—	—	13	—
30 to 34 percent -----	3	32	24	18	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more -----	40	41	61	60	19	—	—	—
Not computed -----	5	—	6	23	—	—	—	—
Median -----	21.8	26.2	24.1	25.7	16.6	—	22.0	—
\$20,000 to \$34,999 -----	193	190	121	155	64	—	—	—
Less than 20 percent -----	137	138	90	123	44	—	—	—
20 to 24 percent -----	45	15	4	11	5	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent -----	11	21	13	16	15	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent -----	—	16	5	5	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more -----	—	—	9	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median -----	14.4	12.7	12.5	15.3	11.5	—	—	—
\$35,000 to \$49,999 -----	112	156	42	147	38	—	9	—
Less than 20 percent -----	97	142	38	106	17	—	—	—
20 to 24 percent -----	15	8	4	—	15	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent -----	—	6	—	29	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent -----	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more -----	—	—	—	7	6	—	9	—
Not computed -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median -----	14.4	10.0—	12.3	11.7	20.7	—	37.5	—
\$50,000 or more -----	179	132	64	140	27	—	14	—
Less than 20 percent -----	161	132	60	132	17	—	14	—
20 to 24 percent -----	18	—	—	8	10	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent -----	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median -----	10.0—	10.0—	10.0—	10.0—	14.6	—	10.0—	—
Specified renter-occupied housing units -----	824	822	519	875	57	3	77	5
GROSS RENT								
Less than \$100 -----	24	68	12	—	—	—	—	—
\$100 to \$199 -----	20	86	114	22	—	—	—	—
\$200 to \$299 -----	268	167	164	281	17	—	54	—
\$300 to \$399 -----	258	275	131	402	13	3	11	—
\$400 to \$499 -----	126	136	36	119	12	—	12	—
\$500 to \$599 -----	56	45	47	27	15	—	—	—
\$600 to \$749 -----	32	13	4	19	—	—	—	—
\$750 to \$999 -----	4	11	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$1,000 or more -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5
No cash rent -----	36	21	11	5	—	—	—	—
Median (dollars) -----	333	324	274	334	322	313	266	1 500
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989								
Less than \$10,000 -----	260	293	227	266	23	—	15	—
Less than 20 percent -----	13	26	—	6	—	—	—	—
20 to 24 percent -----	4	10	—	—	—	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent -----	5	40	25	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent -----	20	34	7	13	7	—	—	—
35 percent or more -----	179	169	185	206	11	—	15	—
Not computed -----	39	14	10	41	5	—	—	—
Median -----	49.0	45.9	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	—	50.0+	—
\$10,000 to \$19,999 -----	280	240	141	265	18	3	50	—
Less than 20 percent -----	11	21	53	51	—	—	26	—
20 to 24 percent -----	82	42	32	20	—	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent -----	108	86	29	69	11	3	13	—
30 to 34 percent -----	14	42	10	47	—	—	11	—
35 percent or more -----	46	39	17	73	7	—	—	—
Not computed -----	19	10	—	5	—	—	—	—
Median -----	26.7	28.0	22.7	29.3	29.1	27.5	19.8	—
\$20,000 to \$34,999 -----	205	171	115	250	16	—	12	—
Less than 20 percent -----	119	127	95	227	—	—	12	—
20 to 24 percent -----	57	36	12	6	5	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent -----	5	8	4	6	11	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent -----	16	—	4	11	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more -----	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median -----	19.0	17.7	15.7	15.1	26.4	—	17.5	—
\$35,000 or more -----	79	118	36	94	—	—	—	5
Less than 20 percent -----	74	111	31	94	—	—	—	5
20 to 24 percent -----	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more -----	—	7	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed -----	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	—
Median -----	13.4	12.0	10.0—	10.0—	—	—	—	17.5

Table 33. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Victoria city, Victoria County—Con.				Remainder of Victoria County			
	Tract 15.02 (pt.)	Tract 16.01	Tract 16.02	Tract 16.03 (pt.)	Tract 3.01 (pt.)	Tract 3.02 (pt.)	Tract 7 (pt.)	Tract 8
Specified owner-occupied housing units	1 529	1 046	1 403	828	24	—	324	170
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS								
With a mortgage	1 083	745	1 020	751	9	—	188	72
Less than \$300	11	—	8	—	5	—	—	16
\$300 to \$399	23	22	26	—	—	—	28	12
\$400 to \$499	43	51	80	—	4	—	48	—
\$500 to \$599	130	143	186	44	—	—	28	8
\$600 to \$799	207	227	435	266	—	—	43	13
\$800 to \$999	251	154	181	221	—	—	28	19
\$1,000 to \$1,499	208	144	104	204	—	—	13	4
\$1,500 to \$1,999	111	4	—	16	—	—	—	—
\$2,000 or more	99	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median (dollars)	894	719	699	839	295	—	555	625
Not mortgaged	446	301	383	77	15	—	136	98
Less than \$100	—	—	—	—	15	—	25	16
\$100 to \$199	25	30	96	6	—	—	45	69
\$200 to \$299	153	121	192	30	—	—	55	13
\$300 to \$399	143	127	72	15	—	—	11	—
\$400 to \$499	42	11	23	17	—	—	—	—
\$500 or more	83	12	—	9	—	—	—	—
Median (dollars)	326	300	232	318	100	—	191	138
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989								
Less than \$20,000	84	103	218	44	20	—	85	72
Less than 20 percent	—	—	41	6	15	—	36	32
20 to 24 percent	12	8	23	—	—	—	—	12
25 to 29 percent	9	12	9	8	—	—	14	—
30 to 34 percent	—	10	11	4	—	—	9	12
35 percent or more	63	68	127	26	5	—	26	—
Not computed	—	5	7	—	—	—	—	16
Median	50.0+	43.3	41.2	50.0+	11.9	—	27.3	18.8
\$20,000 to \$34,999	247	187	384	84	4	—	64	42
Less than 20 percent	118	99	188	—	4	—	52	29
20 to 24 percent	26	25	89	13	—	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent	20	26	45	29	—	—	6	7
30 to 34 percent	8	13	44	32	—	—	—	6
35 percent or more	75	24	18	10	—	—	6	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	21.1	18.6	20.2	30.0	17.5	—	11.9	10.6
\$35,000 to \$49,999	303	279	393	236	—	—	90	23
Less than 20 percent	177	162	169	38	—	—	59	20
20 to 24 percent	50	52	138	115	—	—	11	—
25 to 29 percent	31	43	36	46	—	—	7	3
30 to 34 percent	26	16	42	37	—	—	13	—
35 percent or more	19	6	8	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	17.6	18.2	21.0	23.5	—	—	14.2	10.0
\$50,000 or more	895	477	408	464	—	—	85	33
Less than 20 percent	667	432	358	336	—	—	80	20
20 to 24 percent	141	37	50	87	—	—	5	13
25 to 29 percent	68	8	—	19	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	12	—	—	22	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	14.2	11.5	15.7	16.4	—	—	10.7	17.5
Specified renter-occupied housing units	457	678	1 490	310	—	—	139	77
GROSS RENT								
Less than \$100	—	38	27	—	—	—	4	—
\$100 to \$199	—	53	60	—	—	—	6	4
\$200 to \$299	26	76	98	14	—	—	30	30
\$300 to \$399	152	215	282	32	—	—	35	13
\$400 to \$499	139	91	511	77	—	—	7	3
\$500 to \$599	59	8	202	11	—	—	22	—
\$600 to \$749	45	86	220	75	—	—	5	10
\$750 to \$999	17	37	20	55	—	—	—	—
\$1,000 or more	11	17	7	46	—	—	3	—
No cash rent	8	57	63	—	—	—	27	17
Median (dollars)	418	359	438	650	—	—	353	289
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989								
Less than \$10,000	52	230	321	23	—	—	39	16
Less than 20 percent	—	19	15	—	—	—	4	—
20 to 24 percent	—	7	7	—	—	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent	—	30	15	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	13	23	—	—	—	14	—
35 percent or more	21	111	189	17	—	—	8	13
Not computed	31	50	72	6	—	—	13	3
Median	50.0+	40.8	50.0+	50.0+	—	—	33.2	50.0+
\$10,000 to \$19,999	113	150	352	42	—	—	25	35
Less than 20 percent	8	12	25	8	—	—	13	—
20 to 24 percent	23	20	62	7	—	—	—	17
25 to 29 percent	20	58	57	3	—	—	—	9
30 to 34 percent	30	17	93	3	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	32	43	111	21	—	—	12	—
Not computed	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	9
Median	30.9	28.7	31.6	35.0	—	—	19.6	23.8
\$20,000 to \$34,999	112	169	353	90	—	—	49	11
Less than 20 percent	84	70	148	20	—	—	36	11
20 to 24 percent	18	63	95	36	—	—	8	—
25 to 29 percent	10	6	70	5	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	8	27	16	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	—	22	—	13	—	—	—	—
Not computed	—	—	13	—	—	—	5	—
Median	17.4	21.2	21.2	23.5	—	—	17.7	16.1
\$35,000 or more	180	129	464	155	—	—	26	15
Less than 20 percent	164	80	416	102	—	—	14	10
20 to 24 percent	10	37	48	40	—	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent	6	5	—	5	—	—	3	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—	8	—	—	—	—
Not computed	—	7	—	—	—	—	9	5
Median	13.3	17.1	14.2	16.8	—	—	13.9	17.5

Table 33. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Victoria County—Con.						
	Tract 9	Tract 10	Tract 13 (pt.)	Tract 14 (pt.)	Tract 15.01 (pt.)	Tract 15.02 (pt.)	Tract 16.03 (pt.)
Specified owner-occupied housing units.....	468	224	308	971	401	141	176
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS							
With a mortgage.....	204	123	161	648	297	113	87
Less than \$300.....	51	7	—	17	—	—	—
\$300 to \$399.....	42	9	20	40	22	—	—
\$400 to \$499.....	40	19	30	52	34	11	13
\$500 to \$599.....	31	34	17	107	67	16	—
\$600 to \$799.....	25	32	39	304	110	52	10
\$800 to \$999.....	15	22	39	82	36	19	33
\$1,000 to \$1,499.....	—	—	5	46	28	15	26
\$1,500 to \$1,999.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	5
\$2,000 or more.....	—	—	11	—	—	—	—
Median (dollars).....	420	573	692	667	670	753	838
Not mortgaged.....	264	101	147	323	104	28	89
Less than \$100.....	51	14	37	18	—	—	—
\$100 to \$199.....	124	75	26	99	63	21	18
\$200 to \$299.....	83	12	62	158	21	—	56
\$300 to \$399.....	6	—	17	48	9	—	15
\$400 to \$499.....	—	—	—	—	6	—	—
\$500 or more.....	—	—	5	—	5	7	—
Median (dollars).....	170	152	210	227	187	178	236
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989							
Less than \$20,000.....	173	61	109	189	64	40	12
Less than 20 percent.....	66	20	30	25	34	9	5
20 to 24 percent.....	18	8	29	26	20	—	—
25 to 29 percent.....	14	11	—	10	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent.....	6	—	6	27	—	—	—
35 percent or more.....	49	22	39	73	10	31	7
Not computed.....	20	—	5	28	—	—	—
Median.....	22.9	26.1	23.8	33.6	19.1	44.8	41.4
\$20,000 to \$34,999.....	124	74	40	212	75	33	31
Less than 20 percent.....	97	44	11	120	23	—	25
20 to 24 percent.....	—	—	5	33	20	—	—
25 to 29 percent.....	20	9	17	27	18	—	—
30 to 34 percent.....	7	15	7	26	14	18	6
35 percent or more.....	—	6	—	6	—	6	—
Not computed.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median.....	15.6	12.1	26.2	18.2	23.6	32.1	12.5
\$35,000 to \$49,999.....	78	45	49	267	166	28	42
Less than 20 percent.....	71	37	32	175	100	18	22
20 to 24 percent.....	7	8	17	46	48	4	6
25 to 29 percent.....	—	—	—	38	18	—	—
30 to 34 percent.....	—	—	—	8	—	—	14
35 percent or more.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median.....	10.0	17.0	13.0	17.9	18.5	18.5	14.5
\$50,000 or more.....	93	44	110	303	96	40	91
Less than 20 percent.....	93	44	104	280	70	40	66
20 to 24 percent.....	—	—	—	23	26	—	13
25 to 29 percent.....	—	—	6	—	—	—	12
30 to 34 percent.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median.....	10.0	10.0	10.0	14.5	14.4	11.3	10.9
Specified renter-occupied housing units.....	149	60	161	127	79	35	21
GROSS RENT							
Less than \$100.....	—	—	—	7	8	—	—
\$100 to \$199.....	13	9	26	12	—	—	—
\$200 to \$299.....	83	—	39	—	40	—	—
\$300 to \$399.....	16	18	32	34	13	7	—
\$400 to \$499.....	13	8	27	23	7	18	—
\$500 to \$599.....	—	—	7	11	—	—	—
\$600 to \$749.....	—	6	8	25	11	—	—
\$750 to \$999.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$1,000 or more.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
No cash rent.....	24	19	22	15	—	10	21
Median (dollars).....	262	341	307	409	254	439	—
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989							
Less than \$10,000.....	56	—	71	32	44	10	—
Less than 20 percent.....	—	—	11	—	—	—	—
20 to 24 percent.....	—	—	10	—	8	—	—
25 to 29 percent.....	7	—	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent.....	—	—	17	—	10	—	—
35 percent or more.....	34	—	15	32	26	—	—
Not computed.....	15	—	18	—	—	—	—
Median.....	50.0+	—	31.6	47.5	43.1	10	—
\$10,000 to \$19,999.....	39	31	24	45	24	—	21
Less than 20 percent.....	—	9	—	—	17	—	—
20 to 24 percent.....	18	—	13	—	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent.....	17	9	—	12	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more.....	—	—	7	18	7	—	—
Not computed.....	4	13	4	15	—	—	21
Median.....	24.9	20.0	23.8	41.7	18.5	—	—
\$20,000 to \$34,999.....	51	23	38	40	5	25	—
Less than 20 percent.....	46	9	23	—	—	25	—
20 to 24 percent.....	—	8	15	40	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent.....	—	—	—	—	5	—	—
30 to 34 percent.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed.....	5	6	—	—	—	—	—
Median.....	14.4	14.7	16.7	22.5	27.5	17.5	—
\$35,000 or more.....	3	6	28	10	6	—	—
Less than 20 percent.....	—	6	8	10	6	—	—
20 to 24 percent.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed.....	3	—	14	—	—	—	—
Median.....	—	17.5	20.6	17.5	10.0	—	—

Table 34. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units With a White Householder: 1990

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Victoria, TX MSA	Victoria County		Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Victoria County				
		Total	Victoria city	Tract 3.01	Tract 3.02	Tract 7	Tract 14	Tract 15.02
Occupied housing units -----	21 575	21 575	15 754	295	412	828	1 864	2 273
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT								
1989 to March 1990 -----	148	148	93	7	—	7	15	33
1985 to 1988 -----	1 334	1 334	941	13	8	35	110	258
1980 to 1984 -----	3 761	3 761	2 760	43	18	142	329	652
1970 to 1979 -----	6 183	6 183	4 091	45	130	245	865	635
1960 to 1969 -----	3 691	3 691	2 812	31	81	177	257	534
1950 to 1959 -----	3 849	3 849	3 140	88	130	116	186	152
1940 to 1949 -----	1 449	1 449	1 185	50	45	55	56	9
1939 or earlier -----	1 160	1 160	732	18	—	51	46	—
BEDROOMS								
No bedroom -----	230	230	193	—	—	12	30	26
1 bedroom -----	2 069	2 069	1 837	33	48	51	61	220
2 bedrooms -----	5 893	5 893	4 461	149	154	211	438	266
3 bedrooms -----	11 124	11 124	7 571	61	210	462	1 170	1 218
4 bedrooms -----	2 050	2 050	1 537	45	—	69	157	512
5 or more bedrooms -----	209	209	155	7	—	23	8	31
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS								
Complete kitchen facilities -----	21 452	21 452	15 706	295	412	820	1 839	2 263
Source of water, public system or private company -----	16 742	16 742	15 617	267	408	237	371	2 015
Sewage disposal, public sewer -----	16 531	16 531	15 600	250	412	232	369	2 015
Lacking complete plumbing facilities -----	130	130	42	—	—	6	24	—
Owner-occupied housing units -----	93	93	15	—	—	6	24	—
Renter-occupied housing units -----	37	37	27	—	—	—	—	—
HOUSE HEATING FUEL								
Utility gas -----	8 811	8 811	7 890	256	281	196	139	462
Bottled, tank, or LP gas -----	1 798	1 798	157	14	34	250	464	33
Electricity -----	10 625	10 625	7 575	17	79	366	1 186	1 728
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc. -----	54	54	21	8	7	—	8	6
All other fuels -----	255	255	79	—	5	16	67	36
No fuel used -----	32	32	32	—	6	—	—	8
VEHICLES AVAILABLE								
None -----	1 279	1 279	1 055	65	45	64	39	27
1 -----	6 857	6 857	5 589	47	109	180	404	536
2 -----	9 696	9 696	6 716	131	173	435	983	1 044
3 or more -----	3 743	3 743	2 394	52	85	149	438	666
Vehicles per household -----	1.8	1.8	1.7	1.6	1.8	1.9	2.0	2.1
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT								
Owner-occupied housing units -----	14 650	14 650	9 685	217	301	657	1 718	1 816
1989 to March 1990 -----	1 222	1 222	788	19	14	43	191	154
1985 to 1988 -----	2 944	2 944	1 996	33	52	98	264	453
1980 to 1984 -----	2 800	2 800	1 702	25	39	105	423	382
1970 to 1979 -----	3 795	3 795	2 379	24	75	193	527	484
1969 or earlier -----	3 889	3 889	2 820	116	121	218	313	343
Renter-occupied housing units -----	6 925	6 925	6 069	78	111	171	146	457
1989 to March 1990 -----	3 726	3 726	3 406	27	28	78	70	294
1985 to 1988 -----	2 131	2 131	1 838	19	32	32	48	149
1980 to 1984 -----	557	557	444	28	18	29	19	6
1970 to 1979 -----	359	359	283	—	25	20	5	8
1969 or earlier -----	152	152	98	4	8	12	4	—
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS								
No telephone in unit -----	1 484	1 484	1 101	70	96	34	95	25
Householder 65 years and over -----	4 421	4 421	3 301	86	73	191	342	243
Owner-occupied housing units -----	3 547	3 547	2 557	68	68	153	320	215
Lacking complete plumbing facilities -----	46	46	6	—	—	—	—	—
No telephone in unit -----	162	162	100	18	—	—	22	—
No vehicle available -----	556	556	427	30	18	49	27	10
Complete plumbing facilities -----	21 445	21 445	15 712	295	412	822	1 840	2 273
1.00 or less persons per room -----	20 459	20 459	15 000	240	348	782	1 755	2 234
1.01 or more persons per room -----	986	986	712	55	64	40	85	39
Lacking complete plumbing facilities -----	130	130	42	—	—	6	24	—
1.00 or less persons per room -----	105	105	28	—	—	6	13	—
1.01 or more persons per room -----	25	25	14	—	—	—	11	—
Mean household income in 1989:								
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars) -----	42 879	42 879	45 047	23 085	21 538	34 563	36 829	67 845
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars) -----	22 707	22 707	23 172	10 864	14 311	22 644	18 344	29 791
Household income in 1989 below poverty level -----	2 931	2 931	2 158	95	113	114	200	129
Owner-occupied housing units -----	1 160	1 160	657	31	55	85	155	76
Renter-occupied housing units -----	1 771	1 771	1 501	64	58	29	45	53

Table 34. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units With a White Householder: 1990—Con.

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Victoria city, Victoria County							
	Tract 1	Tract 2.01	Tract 2.02	Tract 3.01 (pt.)	Tract 3.02 (pt.)	Tract 5.01	Tract 5.02	Tract 6.01
Occupied housing units	401	632	1 041	276	412	1 205	1 321	624
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT								
1989 to March 1990	—	—	—	—	—	—	43	—
1985 to 1988	15	26	20	13	8	43	9	—
1980 to 1984	6	14	58	43	18	132	177	14
1970 to 1979	41	53	147	45	130	256	183	115
1960 to 1969	61	65	168	23	81	205	279	99
1950 to 1959	62	139	446	88	130	539	573	141
1940 to 1949	19	195	178	46	45	30	51	175
1939 or earlier	197	140	24	18	—	—	6	80
BEDROOMS								
No bedroom	32	12	11	—	—	30	30	5
1 bedroom	31	63	46	33	48	235	301	122
2 bedrooms	197	325	276	141	154	315	304	287
3 bedrooms	116	212	638	61	210	549	620	183
4 bedrooms	25	13	60	41	—	71	66	17
5 or more bedrooms	—	7	10	—	—	5	—	10
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS								
Complete kitchen facilities	386	632	1 041	276	412	1 205	1 315	609
Source of water, public system or private company	401	632	1 041	267	408	1 199	1 321	624
Sewage disposal, public sewer	401	626	1 035	250	412	1 199	1 316	624
Locking complete plumbing facilities	—	11	5	—	—	—	—	15
Owner-occupied housing units	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4
Renter-occupied housing units	—	11	5	—	—	—	—	11
HOUSE HEATING FUEL								
Utility gas	366	540	761	256	281	687	829	423
Bottled, tank, or LP gas	8	—	11	14	34	9	7	12
Electricity	27	92	261	6	79	495	485	180
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.	—	—	8	—	7	—	—	—
All other fuels	—	—	—	—	5	14	—	9
No fuel used	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	—
VEHICLES AVAILABLE								
None	86	67	44	65	45	86	120	127
1	179	317	387	47	109	567	557	241
2	101	153	452	123	173	392	536	192
3 or more	35	95	158	41	85	160	108	64
Vehicles per household	1.2	1.5	1.7	1.5	1.8	1.5	1.5	1.3
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT								
Owner-occupied housing units	198	418	716	198	301	626	641	347
1989 to March 1990	5	36	45	12	14	52	26	6
1985 to 1988	20	62	62	33	52	96	95	73
1980 to 1984	11	65	131	17	39	66	61	7
1970 to 1979	33	69	204	20	75	134	121	76
1969 or earlier	129	186	274	116	121	278	338	188
Renter-occupied housing units	203	214	325	78	111	579	680	277
1989 to March 1990	88	104	175	27	28	388	462	158
1985 to 1988	58	58	105	19	32	161	147	72
1980 to 1984	26	—	40	28	18	18	23	3
1970 to 1979	17	31	—	—	25	12	34	37
1969 or earlier	14	21	5	4	8	—	14	7
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS								
No telephone in unit	48	117	38	70	96	121	140	120
Householder 65 years and over	180	225	267	86	73	286	307	214
Owner-occupied housing units	147	173	223	68	68	240	235	174
Locking complete plumbing facilities	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—
No telephone in unit	19	23	—	18	—	—	12	13
No vehicle available	40	30	13	30	18	33	62	47
Complete plumbing facilities	401	621	1 036	276	412	1 205	1 321	609
1.00 or less persons per room	367	559	974	221	348	1 150	1 256	553
1.01 or more persons per room	34	62	62	55	64	55	65	56
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	—	11	5	—	—	—	—	15
1.00 or less persons per room	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	11
1.01 or more persons per room	—	5	5	—	—	—	—	4
Mean household income in 1989:								
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars)	31 091	23 805	25 388	21 342	21 538	43 449	34 297	48 311
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars)	13 633	11 981	23 703	10 864	14 311	17 668	19 565	16 443
Household income in 1989 below poverty level	137	165	205	95	113	126	242	223
Owner-occupied housing units	38	70	82	31	55	9	59	72
Renter-occupied housing units	99	95	123	64	58	117	183	151

Table 34. **Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units With a White Householder: 1990—Con.**

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Victoria city, Victoria County—Con.					Remainder of Victoria County	
	Tract 6.02	Tract 7 (pt.)	Tract 15.02 (pt.)	Tract 16.01	Tract 16.02	Tract 9	Tract 14 (pt.)
Occupied housing units -----	1 420	170	2 043	1 646	2 688	634	1 751
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT							
1989 to March 1990 -----	—	—	33	—	—	6	15
1985 to 1988 -----	9	12	216	59	234	56	110
1980 to 1984 -----	44	28	618	310	797	32	304
1970 to 1979 -----	194	34	545	849	1 046	124	854
1960 to 1969 -----	546	20	490	371	347	101	248
1950 to 1959 -----	425	53	132	41	246	164	166
1940 to 1949 -----	196	23	9	6	8	77	8
1939 or earlier -----	6	—	—	10	10	74	46
BEDROOMS							
No bedroom -----	20	7	26	—	9	8	19
1 bedroom -----	286	14	204	109	162	35	46
2 bedrooms -----	539	75	228	269	828	245	375
3 bedrooms -----	507	45	1 076	945	1 536	322	1 146
4 bedrooms -----	56	11	478	290	146	24	157
5 or more bedrooms -----	12	18	31	33	7	—	8
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS							
Complete kitchen facilities -----	1 413	170	2 043	1 646	2 683	634	1 726
Source of water, public system or private company -----	1 411	131	1 999	1 646	2 688	522	269
Sewage disposal, public sewer -----	1 420	141	1 999	1 646	2 683	512	267
Lacking complete plumbing facilities -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	24
Owner-occupied housing units -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	24
Renter-occupied housing units -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
HOUSE HEATING FUEL							
Utility gas -----	777	27	452	856	780	433	26
Bottled, tank, or LP gas -----	15	30	8	5	—	55	464
Electricity -----	628	113	1 533	770	1 890	135	1 186
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc. -----	—	—	6	—	—	6	8
All other fuels -----	—	—	36	6	9	5	67
No fuel used -----	—	—	8	9	9	—	—
VEHICLES AVAILABLE							
None -----	126	6	27	56	126	27	28
1 -----	607	60	485	534	921	173	380
2 -----	493	80	958	790	1 353	327	929
3 or more -----	194	24	573	266	288	107	414
Vehicles per household -----	1.6	1.8	2.1	1.8	1.7	1.9	2.0
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT							
Owner-occupied housing units -----	717	136	1 621	1 088	1 437	499	1 654
1989 to March 1990 -----	47	7	154	97	160	19	191
1985 to 1988 -----	68	21	403	222	381	138	264
1980 to 1984 -----	103	23	320	208	403	65	409
1970 to 1979 -----	190	22	439	442	286	117	511
1969 or earlier -----	309	63	305	119	207	160	279
Renter-occupied housing units -----	703	34	422	558	1 251	135	97
1989 to March 1990 -----	386	21	276	277	683	64	34
1985 to 1988 -----	183	6	132	184	480	48	48
1980 to 1984 -----	92	7	6	85	46	9	6
1970 to 1979 -----	34	—	8	12	33	8	5
1969 or earlier -----	8	—	—	—	9	6	4
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS							
No telephone in unit -----	125	11	7	53	98	103	72
Householder 65 years and over -----	376	35	211	291	394	110	316
Owner-occupied housing units -----	267	35	183	222	270	104	294
Lacking complete plumbing facilities -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
No telephone in unit -----	7	—	—	—	—	12	22
No vehicle available -----	31	6	10	25	37	13	16
Complete plumbing facilities -----	1 420	170	2 043	1 646	2 688	634	1 727
1.00 or less persons per room -----	1 362	147	2 012	1 609	2 630	536	1 679
1.01 or more persons per room -----	58	23	31	37	58	98	48
Lacking complete plumbing facilities -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	24
1.00 or less persons per room -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	13
1.01 or more persons per room -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	11
Mean household income in 1989:							
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars) -----	37 567	30 631	70 207	53 299	38 181	30 737	37 078
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars) -----	18 635	13 356	30 464	22 800	30 019	16 860	17 614
Household income in 1989 below poverty level -----	209	26	112	129	264	116	178
Owner-occupied housing units -----	72	9	69	5	46	67	144
Renter-occupied housing units -----	137	17	43	124	218	49	34

Table 35. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With a White Householder: 1990

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Victoria, TX MSA	Victoria County		Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Victoria County				
		Total	Victoria city	Tract 3.01	Tract 3.02	Tract 7	Tract 14	Tract 15.02
Specified owner-occupied housing units	11 543	11 543	8 668	174	251	373	953	1 607
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS								
With a mortgage	6 693	6 693	4 979	34	73	198	630	1 142
Less than \$300	322	322	257	17	14	4	32	11
\$300 to \$399	547	547	385	13	22	28	40	23
\$400 to \$499	761	761	536	4	20	57	66	54
\$500 to \$599	1 043	1 043	776	—	10	23	85	134
\$600 to \$799	1 839	1 839	1 269	—	7	45	280	259
\$800 to \$999	1 105	1 105	818	—	—	28	82	249
\$1,000 to \$1,499	804	804	682	—	—	13	45	217
\$1,500 to \$1,999	169	169	164	—	—	—	—	111
\$2,000 or more	103	103	92	—	—	—	—	84
Median (dollars)	672	672	684	300	401	529	653	871
Not mortgaged	4 850	4 850	3 689	140	178	175	323	465
Less than \$100	263	263	155	18	14	20	29	—
\$100 to \$199	1 789	1 789	1 314	73	109	68	88	46
\$200 to \$299	1 788	1 788	1 339	35	48	68	158	144
\$300 to \$399	699	699	593	14	—	19	48	143
\$400 to \$499	131	131	125	—	—	—	—	42
\$500 or more	180	180	163	—	7	—	—	90
Median (dollars)	218	218	225	166	181	199	227	324
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989								
Less than \$20,000	2 696	2 696	2 022	119	143	101	194	124
Less than 20 percent	926	926	686	55	65	56	40	9
20 to 24 percent	357	357	262	37	27	—	26	12
25 to 29 percent	230	230	181	8	8	14	10	9
30 to 34 percent	168	168	129	13	—	—	27	—
35 percent or more	909	909	681	6	38	31	73	94
Not computed	106	106	83	—	5	—	18	—
Median	25.3	25.3	25.6	20.6	20.7	19.3	32.2	50.0+
\$20,000 to \$34,999	2 620	2 620	1 976	37	67	100	212	268
Less than 20 percent	1 636	1 636	1 276	37	60	76	120	118
20 to 24 percent	311	311	253	—	—	5	33	26
25 to 29 percent	302	302	189	—	7	13	27	17
30 to 34 percent	211	211	122	—	—	—	26	26
35 percent or more	160	160	136	—	—	6	6	81
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	15.7	15.7	15.1	10.0—	10.0—	12.3	18.2	23.1
\$35,000 to \$49,999	2 566	2 566	1 851	18	34	84	240	323
Less than 20 percent	1 614	1 614	1 153	18	34	53	139	195
20 to 24 percent	528	528	381	—	—	11	46	54
25 to 29 percent	229	229	157	—	—	—	38	29
30 to 34 percent	146	146	111	—	—	13	8	26
35 percent or more	49	49	49	—	—	—	9	19
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	16.7	16.7	16.6	10.0—	12.3	14.5	18.5	17.5
\$50,000 or more	3 661	3 661	2 819	—	7	88	307	892
Less than 20 percent	3 082	3 082	2 338	—	7	83	270	670
20 to 24 percent	405	405	325	—	—	5	23	135
25 to 29 percent	118	118	100	—	—	—	—	68
30 to 34 percent	40	40	40	—	—	—	—	12
35 percent or more	16	16	16	—	—	—	—	7
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	12.4	12.4	12.6	—	17.5	10.0—	13.7	13.9
Specified renter-occupied housing units	6 764	6 764	6 057	78	111	152	130	457
GROSS RENT								
Less than \$100	116	116	108	—	—	—	—	—
\$100 to \$199	366	366	327	—	—	—	12	—
\$200 to \$299	1 417	1 417	1 208	44	59	40	26	26
\$300 to \$399	1 853	1 853	1 710	27	30	48	36	150
\$400 to \$499	1 249	1 249	1 158	—	—	7	20	157
\$500 to \$599	608	608	576	—	8	25	11	48
\$600 to \$749	552	552	512	—	—	5	10	30
\$750 to \$999	116	116	116	—	—	—	—	17
\$1,000 or more	89	89	86	—	—	3	—	11
No cash rent	398	398	256	7	14	24	15	18
Median (dollars)	361	361	365	282	274	323	321	416
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989								
Less than \$10,000	1 868	1 868	1 644	56	51	47	25	62
Less than 20 percent	23	23	23	—	—	—	—	—
20 to 24 percent	39	39	21	—	—	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent	121	121	114	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	156	156	115	12	—	14	—	—
35 percent or more	1 234	1 234	1 124	40	47	15	25	21
Not computed	295	295	247	4	4	18	—	41
Median	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+
\$10,000 to \$19,999	1 791	1 791	1 591	8	22	30	75	113
Less than 20 percent	272	272	248	—	—	7	26	8
20 to 24 percent	319	319	271	8	—	—	—	23
25 to 29 percent	427	427	398	—	7	11	12	20
30 to 34 percent	266	266	266	—	7	—	11	30
35 percent or more	407	407	370	—	8	12	11	32
Not computed	100	100	38	—	—	—	15	—
Median	28.0	28.0	28.2	22.5	32.9	28.6	26.7	30.9
\$20,000 to \$34,999	1 744	1 744	1 545	9	33	49	20	128
Less than 20 percent	1 071	1 071	921	6	28	36	12	109
20 to 24 percent	341	341	310	—	—	—	8	9
25 to 29 percent	159	159	154	—	—	11	—	10
30 to 34 percent	67	67	67	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	43	43	43	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed	63	63	50	—	—	—	—	—
Median	18.3	18.3	18.5	12.5	13.5	17.9	19.2	17.1
\$35,000 or more	1 361	1 361	1 277	5	5	26	10	154
Less than 20 percent	1 137	1 137	1 095	5	—	14	10	138
20 to 24 percent	135	135	127	—	—	—	—	10
25 to 29 percent	19	19	16	—	—	3	—	6
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	8	8	8	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed	62	62	31	—	5	9	—	—
Median	13.9	13.9	13.8	12.5	—	13.9	17.5	13.0

Table 35. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With a White Householder: 1990—Con.

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Victoria city, Victoria County							
	Tract 1	Tract 2.01	Tract 2.02	Tract 3.01 (pt.)	Tract 3.02 (pt.)	Tract 5.01	Tract 5.02	Tract 6.01
Specified owner-occupied housing units	176	352	623	170	251	577	626	304
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS								
With a mortgage	16	145	315	30	73	277	230	84
Less than \$300	—	14	25	17	14	35	41	12
\$300 to \$399	—	29	97	13	22	34	25	20
\$400 to \$499	2	51	107	—	20	42	44	18
\$500 to \$599	—	35	48	—	10	87	50	17
\$600 to \$799	—	16	38	—	7	51	43	4
\$800 to \$999	—	—	—	—	—	19	27	—
\$1,000 to \$1,499	14	—	—	—	—	9	—	4
\$1,500 to \$1,999	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9
\$2,000 or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median (dollars)	1 278	464	433	289	401	533	550	471
Not mortgaged	160	207	308	140	178	300	396	220
Less than \$100	35	16	20	18	14	—	5	18
\$100 to \$199	94	128	155	73	109	109	179	100
\$200 to \$299	27	49	126	35	48	148	155	41
\$300 to \$399	—	10	—	14	—	37	57	34
\$400 to \$499	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	—
\$500 or more	4	4	7	—	7	—	—	27
Median (dollars)	154	168	191	166	181	221	207	192
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989								
Less than \$20,000	82	162	241	119	143	119	182	136
Less than 20 percent	41	58	79	55	65	56	68	60
20 to 24 percent	—	21	29	37	27	19	18	14
25 to 29 percent	17	13	20	8	8	7	32	5
30 to 34 percent	—	10	13	13	—	3	27	9
35 percent or more	16	31	100	6	38	34	37	42
Not computed	8	29	—	—	5	—	—	6
Median	13.6	22.0	28.1	20.6	20.7	20.9	25.8	21.8
\$20,000 to \$34,999	43	113	240	33	67	171	165	78
Less than 20 percent	43	72	199	33	60	126	116	69
20 to 24 percent	—	18	26	—	—	34	12	—
25 to 29 percent	—	13	15	—	7	11	21	—
30 to 34 percent	—	10	—	—	—	—	16	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	10.0	17.4	14.1	10.0	10.0	13.7	12.2	10.6
\$35,000 to \$49,999	26	55	120	18	34	108	147	26
Less than 20 percent	26	46	116	18	34	93	133	22
20 to 24 percent	—	9	4	—	—	15	8	4
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	10.0	11.3	11.8	10.0	12.3	14.1	10.0	15.0
\$50,000 or more	25	22	22	—	7	179	132	64
Less than 20 percent	21	22	22	—	7	161	132	60
20 to 24 percent	4	—	—	—	—	18	—	—
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	10.7	10.0	10.0	—	17.5	10.0	10.0	10.0
Specified renter-occupied housing units	203	214	325	78	111	579	672	277
GROSS RENT								
Less than \$100	—	—	21	—	—	16	40	—
\$100 to \$199	32	14	23	—	—	—	70	58
\$200 to \$299	60	84	70	44	59	198	143	87
\$300 to \$399	52	82	79	27	30	190	236	66
\$400 to \$499	6	4	43	—	—	71	109	14
\$500 to \$599	14	7	55	—	8	56	45	37
\$600 to \$749	9	—	24	—	—	32	13	4
\$750 to \$999	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$1,000 or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
No cash rent	30	23	10	7	14	16	16	11
Median (dollars)	280	291	365	282	274	343	329	289
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989								
Less than \$10,000	106	83	123	56	51	170	207	123
Less than 20 percent	—	—	8	—	—	—	15	—
20 to 24 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	—
25 to 29 percent	5	—	14	—	—	5	34	18
30 to 34 percent	21	7	—	—	—	—	23	—
35 percent or more	50	60	95	40	47	132	121	99
Not computed	30	16	6	4	4	29	4	6
Median	50.0	50.0+	48.9	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	46.0	50.0+
\$10,000 to \$19,999	44	113	58	8	22	180	206	69
Less than 20 percent	6	30	7	—	—	11	15	20
20 to 24 percent	7	15	20	8	—	55	42	17
25 to 29 percent	—	15	11	—	7	72	74	23
30 to 34 percent	—	24	—	—	7	6	42	—
35 percent or more	31	22	20	—	8	27	28	9
Not computed	—	7	—	—	—	9	5	—
Median	41.3	27.7	25.9	22.5	32.9	26.4	27.9	24.3
\$20,000 to \$34,999	31	18	71	9	33	175	162	58
Less than 20 percent	17	14	47	6	28	98	127	45
20 to 24 percent	—	4	6	—	—	48	27	9
25 to 29 percent	—	—	8	—	—	5	8	4
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	—	—	16	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—	—	—	8	—	—
Not computed	14	—	10	3	5	—	—	—
Median	12.5	16.4	18.0	12.5	13.5	19.2	17.4	14.8
\$35,000 or more	22	—	73	5	5	54	97	27
Less than 20 percent	22	—	73	5	—	49	90	22
20 to 24 percent	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	—
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	5	—	7	5
Median	12.0	—	15.8	12.5	—	14.5	12.4	10.0

Table 35. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With a White Householder: 1990—Con.

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Victoria city, Victoria County—Con.					Remainder of Victoria County	
	Tract 6.02	Tract 7 (pt.)	Tract 15.02 (pt.)	Tract 16.01	Tract 16.02	Tract 9	Tract 14 (pt.)
Specified owner-occupied housing units	624	89	1 466	999	1 266	387	904
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS							
With a mortgage	318	31	1 029	698	897	161	592
Less than \$300	61	4	11	—	8	25	17
\$300 to \$399	59	—	23	17	26	42	40
\$400 to \$499	39	14	43	51	70	34	52
\$500 to \$599	35	—	118	143	171	26	85
\$600 to \$799	51	13	207	198	373	25	280
\$800 to \$999	44	—	230	141	157	9	82
\$1,000 to \$1,499	29	—	202	144	92	—	36
\$1,500 to \$1,999	—	—	111	4	—	—	—
\$2,000 or more	—	—	84	—	—	—	—
Median (dollars)	500	488	892	718	688	442	665
Not mortgaged	306	58	437	301	369	226	312
Less than \$100	7	—	—	—	—	24	18
\$100 to \$199	82	37	25	30	91	118	88
\$200 to \$299	141	13	144	121	188	78	158
\$300 to \$399	51	8	143	127	72	6	48
\$400 to \$499	25	—	42	11	18	—	—
\$500 or more	—	—	83	12	—	—	—
Median (dollars)	240	179	328	300	232	180	230
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989							
Less than \$20,000	227	30	84	98	202	137	168
Less than 20 percent	61	25	—	—	41	59	25
20 to 24 percent	32	—	12	8	23	11	15
25 to 29 percent	33	—	9	12	9	14	10
30 to 34 percent	18	—	—	10	11	6	27
35 percent or more	60	5	63	63	111	42	73
Not computed	23	—	—	5	7	5	18
Median	26.4	15.5	50.0+	42.1	39.2	23.2	34.6
\$20,000 to \$34,999	137	41	235	187	343	112	212
Less than 20 percent	105	29	118	99	173	85	120
20 to 24 percent	11	5	26	25	83	—	33
25 to 29 percent	16	7	8	26	31	20	27
30 to 34 percent	5	—	8	13	38	7	26
35 percent or more	—	—	75	24	18	—	6
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	14.0	12.5	19.9	18.6	19.8	15.7	18.2
\$35,000 to \$49,999	127	4	295	254	368	63	231
Less than 20 percent	96	—	177	150	148	56	139
20 to 24 percent	—	—	50	46	138	7	46
25 to 29 percent	19	—	23	36	36	—	38
30 to 34 percent	5	—	26	16	38	—	8
35 percent or more	7	—	19	6	8	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	11.7	10.0	17.3	17.8	21.3	10.0	18.2
\$50,000 or more	133	14	852	460	353	75	293
Less than 20 percent	125	14	630	415	312	75	270
20 to 24 percent	8	—	135	37	41	—	23
25 to 29 percent	—	—	68	8	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	12	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—	7	—	—	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	10.0	10.0	14.0	11.4	15.4	10.0	14.1
Specified renter-occupied housing units	703	34	422	554	1 251	123	81
GROSS RENT							
Less than \$100	—	—	—	19	12	—	—
\$100 to \$199	9	—	—	53	40	13	12
\$200 to \$299	238	10	26	61	53	83	—
\$300 to \$399	312	13	143	176	234	—	25
\$400 to \$499	98	—	139	73	452	13	8
\$500 to \$599	22	11	48	8	169	—	11
\$600 to \$749	19	—	30	86	220	—	10
\$750 to \$999	—	—	17	29	15	—	—
\$1,000 or more	—	—	11	17	7	—	—
No cash rent	5	—	8	32	49	14	15
Median (dollars)	337	313	414	363	451	256	342
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989							
Less than \$10,000	226	12	52	157	203	43	25
Less than 20 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
20 to 24 percent	—	—	—	7	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—	30	8	7	—
30 to 34 percent	13	—	—	13	17	—	—
35 percent or more	197	7	21	82	128	27	25
Not computed	16	5	31	25	50	9	—
Median	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	39.2	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+
\$10,000 to \$19,999	216	11	113	123	301	26	38
Less than 20 percent	51	—	8	12	25	—	—
20 to 24 percent	11	—	23	20	38	18	—
25 to 29 percent	55	11	20	52	52	8	12
30 to 34 percent	41	—	30	17	85	—	—
35 percent or more	53	—	32	22	97	—	11
Not computed	5	—	—	—	4	—	15
Median	29.0	27.5	30.9	27.8	32.0	23.6	29.8
\$20,000 to \$34,999	180	11	103	153	309	51	8
Less than 20 percent	168	—	84	70	138	46	—
20 to 24 percent	—	—	9	47	67	—	8
25 to 29 percent	6	11	10	6	70	—	—
30 to 34 percent	6	—	—	8	21	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—	22	—	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	13	5	—
Median	15.3	27.5	16.9	20.7	20.7	14.4	22.5
\$35,000 or more	81	—	154	121	438	3	10
Less than 20 percent	81	—	138	80	395	—	10
20 to 24 percent	—	—	10	29	43	—	—
25 to 29 percent	—	—	6	5	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	3	—
Median	10.0	—	13.0	16.5	14.2	—	17.5

Table 36. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units With a Black Householder: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Victoria, TX MSA	Victoria County		Totals for split tracts/ BNA's in Victoria County	Victoria city, Victoria County			
		Total	Victoria city	Tract 3.01	Tract 2.02	Tract 3.01 (pt.)	Tract 16.02	
Occupied housing units	1 818	1 818	1 630	268	241	260	208	
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT								
1989 to March 1990	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10
1985 to 1988	72	72	65	6	13	6	—	68
1980 to 1984	222	222	201	8	20	8	—	104
1970 to 1979	479	479	410	55	68	47	—	21
1960 to 1969	290	290	267	41	44	41	—	5
1950 to 1959	378	378	358	64	69	64	—	—
1940 to 1949	218	218	183	54	15	54	—	—
1939 or earlier	159	159	146	40	12	40	—	—
BEDROOMS								
No bedroom	16	16	16	—	—	—	—	—
1 bedroom	304	304	299	49	9	49	—	35
2 bedrooms	683	683	623	156	57	156	—	106
3 bedrooms	734	734	621	53	157	45	—	58
4 bedrooms	81	81	71	10	18	10	—	9
5 or more bedrooms	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS								
Complete kitchen facilities	1 805	1 805	1 617	262	241	254	—	208
Source of water, public system or private company	1 704	1 704	1 619	255	241	255	—	208
Sewage disposal, public sewer	1 690	1 690	1 613	263	241	255	—	208
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	21	21	21	11	—	11	—	—
Owner-occupied housing units	11	11	11	11	—	11	—	—
Renter-occupied housing units	10	10	10	—	—	—	—	—
HOUSE HEATING FUEL								
Utility gas	973	973	922	221	171	221	—	9
Bottled, tank, or LP gas	113	113	43	11	—	11	—	—
Electricity	715	715	653	36	70	28	—	199
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.	5	5	—	—	—	—	—	—
All other fuels	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
No fuel used	12	12	12	—	—	—	—	—
VEHICLES AVAILABLE								
None	390	390	376	115	56	115	—	29
1	685	685	643	96	92	96	—	119
2	547	547	461	39	65	31	—	47
3 or more	196	196	150	18	28	18	—	13
Vehicles per household	1.3	1.3	1.2	.9	1.3	.8	—	1.2
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT								
Owner-occupied housing units	910	910	748	173	135	165	50	
1989 to March 1990	46	46	31	7	9	7	—	10
1985 to 1988	98	98	98	—	21	6	—	22
1980 to 1984	197	197	139	16	14	16	—	9
1970 to 1979	222	222	181	38	68	30	—	9
1969 or earlier	347	347	299	106	23	106	—	—
Renter-occupied housing units	908	908	882	95	106	95	158	
1989 to March 1990	369	369	351	15	31	15	—	95
1985 to 1988	296	296	293	18	34	18	—	55
1980 to 1984	141	141	141	39	29	39	—	—
1970 to 1979	58	58	58	18	12	18	—	8
1969 or earlier	44	44	39	5	—	5	—	—
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS								
No telephone in unit	377	377	362	85	35	85	—	53
Householder 65 years and over	442	442	366	102	31	102	—	5
Owner-occupied housing units	360	360	303	102	19	102	—	—
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	7	7	7	—	—	7	—	—
No telephone in unit	39	39	31	7	—	—	—	—
No vehicle available	138	138	124	59	5	59	—	—
Complete plumbing facilities	1 797	1 797	1 609	257	241	249	—	208
1.00 or less persons per room	1 699	1 699	1 528	237	228	237	—	201
1.01 or more persons per room	98	98	81	20	13	12	—	7
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	21	21	21	11	—	11	—	—
1.00 or less persons per room	21	21	21	11	—	11	—	—
1.01 or more persons per room	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mean household income in 1989:								
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars)	24 903	24 903	24 329	11 790	26 667	11 925	—	45 871
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars)	14 919	14 919	14 973	14 656	19 236	14 656	—	13 992
Household income in 1989 below poverty level	606	606	548	146	73	138	—	68
Owner-occupied housing units	256	256	203	94	28	86	—	—
Renter-occupied housing units	350	350	345	52	45	52	—	68

Table 37. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With a Black Householder: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Victoria, TX MSA	Victoria County		Totals for split tracts/ BNA's in Victoria County	Victoria city, Victoria County			
		Total	Victoria city	Tract 3.01	Tract 2.02	Tract 3.01 (pt.)	Tract 16.02	
Specified owner-occupied housing units	807	807	687	167	124	159	50	
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS								
With a mortgage	397	397	333	21	110	21	40	
Less than \$300	74	74	68	5	31	5	—	
\$300 to \$399	47	47	47	7	9	7	—	
\$400 to \$499	57	57	42	—	25	—	—	
\$500 to \$599	66	66	39	—	19	—	6	
\$600 to \$799	88	88	78	9	18	9	30	
\$800 to \$999	43	43	37	—	8	—	—	
\$1,000 to \$1,499	22	22	22	—	—	—	4	
\$1,500 to \$1,999	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
\$2,000 or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Median (dollars)	535	535	520	339	469	339	720	
Not mortgaged	410	410	354	146	14	138	10	
Less than \$100	119	119	91	37	—	29	—	
\$100 to \$199	222	222	194	79	9	79	5	
\$200 to \$299	57	57	57	30	5	30	—	
\$300 to \$399	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
\$400 to \$499	5	5	5	—	—	—	5	
\$500 or more	7	7	7	—	—	—	—	
Median (dollars)	135	135	141	138	139	142	300	
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989								
Less than \$20,000	420	420	369	146	60	138	—	
Less than 20 percent	143	143	128	45	18	37	—	
20 to 24 percent	89	89	78	46	4	46	—	
25 to 29 percent	26	26	26	7	—	7	—	
30 to 34 percent	49	49	32	22	—	22	—	
35 percent or more	92	92	92	26	31	26	—	
Not computed	21	21	13	—	7	—	—	
Median	23.2	23.2	23.2	23.0	36.4	23.5	—	
\$20,000 to \$34,999	137	137	116	11	20	11	17	
Less than 20 percent	89	89	72	11	5	11	5	
20 to 24 percent	22	22	22	—	5	—	6	
25 to 29 percent	17	17	17	—	5	—	6	
30 to 34 percent	9	9	5	—	5	—	—	
35 percent or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Median	17.0	17.0	17.0	10.0—	25.0	10.0—	22.9	
\$35,000 to \$49,999	144	144	117	5	27	5	21	
Less than 20 percent	104	104	77	5	19	5	17	
20 to 24 percent	18	18	18	—	4	—	—	
25 to 29 percent	11	11	11	—	4	—	—	
30 to 34 percent	11	11	11	—	—	—	4	
35 percent or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Median	16.7	16.7	16.4	10.0—	17.2	10.0—	17.0	
\$50,000 or more	106	106	85	5	17	5	12	
Less than 20 percent	100	100	79	5	17	5	12	
20 to 24 percent	6	6	6	—	—	—	—	
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
35 percent or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Median	12.4	12.4	12.9	10.0—	10.0—	10.0—	15.7	
Specified renter-occupied housing units	892	892	866	95	106	95	145	
GROSS RENT								
Less than \$100	25	25	25	—	17	—	—	
\$100 to \$199	86	86	81	21	—	21	7	
\$200 to \$299	227	227	227	52	9	52	38	
\$300 to \$399	179	179	172	7	24	7	22	
\$400 to \$499	171	171	171	—	34	—	42	
\$500 to \$599	83	83	83	10	22	10	22	
\$600 to \$749	22	22	15	—	—	—	—	
\$750 to \$999	11	11	11	—	—	—	—	
\$1,000 or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
No cash rent	88	88	81	5	—	5	14	
Median (dollars)	335	335	334	249	404	249	395	
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989								
Less than \$10,000	374	374	362	44	38	44	69	
Less than 20 percent	23	23	23	—	17	—	—	
20 to 24 percent	7	7	7	—	—	—	7	
25 to 29 percent	7	7	7	—	—	7	—	
30 to 34 percent	36	36	36	8	—	8	—	
35 percent or more	193	193	186	23	21	23	40	
Not computed	108	108	103	6	—	6	22	
Median	45.7	45.7	45.8	45.0	36.1	45.0	50.0+	
\$10,000 to \$19,999	264	264	253	29	22	29	33	
Less than 20 percent	31	31	31	11	—	11	—	
20 to 24 percent	47	47	47	4	—	4	17	
25 to 29 percent	38	38	38	—	—	—	—	
30 to 34 percent	40	40	40	14	—	14	8	
35 percent or more	83	83	76	—	22	—	8	
Not computed	25	25	21	—	—	—	—	
Median	30.4	30.4	30.0	24.4	45.0	24.4	24.9	
\$20,000 to \$34,999	168	168	165	17	25	17	28	
Less than 20 percent	49	49	49	7	—	7	5	
20 to 24 percent	75	75	75	5	13	5	23	
25 to 29 percent	27	27	27	—	12	—	—	
30 to 34 percent	9	9	9	—	—	—	—	
35 percent or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Not computed	8	8	5	5	—	5	—	
Median	22.1	22.1	22.1	14.3	24.8	14.3	22.0	
\$35,000 or more	86	86	86	5	21	5	15	
Less than 20 percent	86	86	86	5	21	5	15	
20 to 24 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
35 percent or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Median	13.6	13.6	13.6	10.0—	13.8	10.0—	14.7	

Table 38. **Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units With an American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut Householder: 1990**

[The above table was omitted because there were no qualifying areas]

Table 39. **Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut Householder: 1990**

[The above table was omitted because there were no qualifying areas]

Table 40. **Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units With an Asian or Pacific Islander Householder: 1990**

[The above table was omitted because there were no qualifying areas]

Table 41. **Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With an Asian or Pacific Islander Householder: 1990**

[The above table was omitted because there were no qualifying areas]

Table 42. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units With an Hispanic Origin Householder: 1990

[Householders of Hispanic origin may be of any race. Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Victoria, TX MSA	Victoria County		Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Victoria County						
		Total	Victoria city	Tract 3.01	Tract 3.02	Tract 7	Tract 13	Tract 14	Tract 15.02	Tract 16.03
Occupied housing units	7 225	7 225	6 010	455	505	325	167	356	156	198
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT										
1989 to March 1990	30	30	30	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1985 to 1988	356	356	233	14	13	6	—	54	44	21
1980 to 1984	1 062	1 062	866	94	21	68	23	86	38	88
1970 to 1979	1 902	1 902	1 624	61	141	115	30	70	74	81
1960 to 1969	1 270	1 270	1 033	68	105	58	43	52	—	—
1950 to 1959	1 388	1 388	1 215	143	168	59	16	28	—	8
1940 to 1949	682	682	597	46	48	19	41	36	—	—
1939 or earlier	535	535	412	29	9	—	14	30	—	—
BEDROOMS										
No bedroom	139	139	117	6	—	4	—	11	—	—
1 bedroom	1 244	1 244	1 119	49	44	26	34	51	28	5
2 bedrooms	2 663	2 663	2 233	204	224	100	41	166	11	68
3 bedrooms	2 649	2 649	2 137	155	217	147	67	100	96	94
4 bedrooms	461	461	344	41	20	29	16	28	14	31
5 or more bedrooms	69	69	60	—	—	19	9	—	7	—
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS										
Complete kitchen facilities	7 123	7 123	5 958	455	498	302	154	345	146	198
Source of water, public system or private company	6 468	6 468	5 965	426	498	214	28	156	146	174
Sewage disposal, public sewer	6 322	6 322	5 937	408	505	212	14	156	146	174
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	101	101	60	—	7	8	23	11	—	—
Owner-occupied housing units	50	50	19	—	7	8	13	11	—	—
Renter-occupied housing units	51	51	41	—	—	—	10	—	—	—
HOUSE HEATING FUEL										
Utility gas	3 791	3 791	3 490	386	376	52	24	119	15	55
Bottled, tank, or LP gas	585	585	151	9	39	113	87	72	10	13
Electricity	2 743	2 743	2 321	45	72	144	48	150	131	119
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.	40	40	14	15	7	7	—	—	—	11
All other fuels	37	37	5	—	5	9	8	15	—	—
No fuel used	29	29	29	—	6	—	—	—	—	—
VEHICLES AVAILABLE										
None	893	893	833	107	57	2	18	—	—	12
1	2 622	2 622	2 227	103	156	75	57	182	33	33
2	2 748	2 748	2 200	204	204	172	84	123	67	122
3 or more	962	962	750	41	88	76	8	51	56	31
Vehicles per household	1.6	1.6	1.5	1.4	1.7	2.1	1.5	1.6	2.2	1.9
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT										
Owner-occupied housing units	3 779	3 779	2 918	271	378	259	96	224	106	153
1989 to March 1990	384	384	329	20	23	23	7	14	29	34
1985 to 1988	853	853	628	54	60	60	16	71	15	47
1980 to 1984	717	717	521	28	64	33	19	84	23	35
1970 to 1979	910	910	719	25	104	84	18	31	39	37
1969 or earlier	915	915	721	144	127	59	36	24	—	—
Renter-occupied housing units	3 446	3 446	3 092	184	127	66	71	132	50	45
1989 to March 1990	1 973	1 973	1 814	67	43	47	11	85	20	5
1985 to 1988	1 000	1 000	912	47	38	13	29	30	30	32
1980 to 1984	252	252	214	40	18	—	—	13	—	8
1970 to 1979	125	125	81	20	20	2	26	—	—	—
1969 or earlier	96	96	71	10	8	4	5	4	—	—
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS										
No telephone in unit	1 565	1 565	1 268	119	141	28	51	119	10	—
Householder 65 years and over	906	906	717	131	61	42	39	40	—	5
Owner-occupied housing units	610	610	475	100	61	38	24	24	—	5
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	21	21	6	—	—	—	15	—	—	—
No telephone in unit	144	144	102	18	—	—	15	12	—	—
No vehicle available	287	287	245	38	25	—	10	—	—	—
Complete plumbing facilities	7 124	7 124	5 950	455	498	317	144	345	156	198
1.00 or less persons per room	5 830	5 830	4 892	357	401	276	110	261	143	185
1.01 or more persons per room	1 294	1 294	1 058	98	97	41	34	84	13	13
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	101	101	60	—	7	8	23	11	—	—
1.00 or less persons per room	64	64	41	—	7	—	23	—	—	—
1.01 or more persons per room	37	37	19	—	—	—	—	11	—	—
Mean household income in 1989:										
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars)	28 633	28 633	29 174	20 615	20 102	26 245	19 281	27 648	73 257	47 602
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars)	16 954	16 954	17 000	9 438	12 984	18 822	18 102	16 246	24 045	33 606
Household income in 1989 below poverty level	2 191	2 191	1 827	217	163	78	74	83	19	16
Owner-occupied housing units	669	669	457	71	95	58	42	34	—	—
Renter-occupied housing units	1 522	1 522	1 370	146	68	20	32	49	19	16

Table 42. **Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units With an Hispanic Origin Householder: 1990—Con.**

[Householders of Hispanic origin may be of any race. Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Victoria city, Victoria County									
	Tract 1	Tract 2.01	Tract 2.02	Tract 3.01 (pt.)	Tract 3.02 (pt.)	Tract 4	Tract 5.01	Tract 5.02	Tract 6.01	Tract 6.02
Occupied housing units	387	431	722	435	505	161	407	456	503	463
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT										
1989 to March 1990	14	—	—	—	—	—	4	12	—	—
1985 to 1988	34	19	12	14	13	—	16	—	—	9
1980 to 1984	21	24	67	87	21	—	37	97	22	6
1970 to 1979	71	25	169	56	141	22	141	98	149	103
1960 to 1969	44	71	164	60	105	53	79	88	83	167
1950 to 1959	52	61	208	143	168	28	118	134	89	136
1940 to 1949	25	136	93	46	48	25	12	27	97	42
1939 or earlier	126	95	9	29	9	33	—	—	63	—
BEDROOMS										
No bedroom	44	5	6	6	—	—	—	16	14	15
1 bedroom	95	76	53	49	44	54	163	111	198	104
2 bedrooms	149	169	183	191	224	84	123	135	186	193
3 bedrooms	79	158	394	148	217	23	106	160	100	151
4 bedrooms	20	16	76	41	20	—	15	30	5	—
5 or more bedrooms	—	7	10	—	—	—	—	4	—	—
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS										
Complete kitchen facilities	378	431	722	435	498	161	407	456	488	463
Source of water, public system or private company	378	431	722	426	498	161	407	456	503	463
Sewage disposal, public sewer	378	425	716	408	505	161	407	451	503	463
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	9	11	5	—	7	5	—	—	15	—
Owner-occupied housing units	—	—	—	—	7	—	—	—	4	—
Renter-occupied housing units	9	11	5	—	—	5	—	—	11	—
HOUSE HEATING FUEL										
Utility gas	327	336	491	386	376	125	213	271	369	215
Bottled, tank, or LP gas	14	18	5	9	39	—	—	—	—	15
Electricity	37	77	221	40	72	36	194	185	134	233
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.	—	—	—	—	7	—	—	—	—	—
All other fuels	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	—
No fuel used	9	—	5	—	6	—	—	—	—	—
VEHICLES AVAILABLE										
None	114	52	48	107	57	25	39	81	127	69
1	151	188	237	98	156	69	240	178	208	217
2	93	125	287	189	204	50	118	179	135	108
3 or more	29	66	150	41	88	17	10	18	33	69
Vehicles per household	1.1	1.5	1.8	1.4	1.7	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.4
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT										
Owner-occupied housing units	93	260	436	251	378	49	138	153	193	180
1989 to March 1990	13	27	38	20	23	—	37	16	28	27
1985 to 1988	13	57	97	54	60	7	21	28	35	44
1980 to 1984	6	59	94	13	64	13	16	14	5	21
1970 to 1979	29	59	119	20	104	7	33	52	63	57
1969 or earlier	32	58	88	144	127	22	31	43	62	31
Renter-occupied housing units	294	171	286	184	127	112	269	303	310	283
1989 to March 1990	161	121	155	67	43	58	156	196	236	190
1985 to 1988	68	44	108	47	38	27	103	77	58	69
1980 to 1984	32	—	18	40	18	8	9	17	5	24
1970 to 1979	17	—	—	20	20	5	1	7	11	—
1969 or earlier	16	6	5	10	8	14	—	6	—	—
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS										
No telephone in unit	138	126	32	119	141	46	101	94	178	104
Householder 65 years and over	73	62	78	126	61	40	34	22	82	50
Owner-occupied housing units	31	50	49	95	61	31	30	4	30	38
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
No telephone in unit	33	—	—	18	—	6	—	12	20	6
No vehicle available	39	26	12	38	25	17	4	12	42	6
Complete plumbing facilities	378	420	717	435	498	156	407	456	488	463
1.00 or less persons per room	266	312	595	337	401	139	324	401	369	381
1.01 or more persons per room	112	108	122	98	97	17	83	55	119	82
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	9	11	5	—	7	5	—	—	15	—
1.00 or less persons per room	9	6	—	—	7	—	—	—	11	—
1.01 or more persons per room	—	5	5	—	—	5	—	—	4	—
Mean household income in 1989:										
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars)	20 641	25 281	28 354	20 836	20 102	16 540	28 498	30 424	19 809	19 476
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars)	13 655	12 502	18 566	9 438	12 984	18 259	15 174	15 292	12 984	20 331
Household income in 1989 below poverty level	158	142	197	205	163	53	132	169	241	106
Owner-occupied housing units	15	45	64	59	95	12	11	15	66	39
Renter-occupied housing units	143	97	133	146	68	41	121	154	175	67

Table 42. **Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units With an Hispanic Origin Householder: 1990—Con.**

[Householders of Hispanic origin may be of any race. Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Victoria city, Victoria County—Con.					Remainder of Victoria County				
	Tract 7 (pt.)	Tract 15.02 (pt.)	Tract 16.01	Tract 16.02	Tract 16.03 (pt.)	Tract 7 (pt.)	Tract 8	Tract 9	Tract 13 (pt.)	Tract 14 (pt.)
Occupied housing units	186	146	279	644	166	139	135	326	167	237
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT										
1989 to March 1990	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1985 to 1988	6	34	5	50	21	—	—	36	—	54
1980 to 1984	50	38	88	200	83	18	5	32	23	61
1970 to 1979	57	74	153	292	62	58	28	47	30	59
1960 to 1969	20	—	27	57	—	38	29	54	43	37
1950 to 1959	36	—	—	29	—	23	39	64	16	15
1940 to 1949	17	—	—	—	—	2	4	22	41	7
1939 or earlier	—	—	6	16	—	—	30	71	14	4
BEDROOMS										
No bedroom	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	15	—	—
1 bedroom	22	18	44	55	5	4	14	23	34	23
2 bedrooms	54	11	135	261	55	46	47	148	41	86
3 bedrooms	80	96	68	282	75	67	53	125	67	100
4 bedrooms	11	14	26	39	31	18	21	15	16	28
5 or more bedrooms	19	7	6	7	—	—	—	—	9	—
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS										
Complete kitchen facilities	165	146	279	644	166	137	126	321	154	226
Source of water, public system or private company	175	146	270	644	166	39	99	292	28	37
Sewage disposal, public sewer	175	146	270	644	166	37	9	280	14	37
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	23	11
Owner-occupied housing units	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	13	11
Renter-occupied housing units	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	—
HOUSE HEATING FUEL										
Utility gas	41	15	38	121	47	11	37	221	24	—
Bottled, tank, or LP gas	42	—	9	—	—	71	78	62	87	72
Electricity	96	131	223	523	119	48	20	43	48	150
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
All other fuels	—	—	—	—	—	9	—	—	8	15
No fuel used	—	—	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
VEHICLES AVAILABLE										
None	—	—	34	68	12	2	13	27	18	—
1	51	23	150	184	25	24	51	84	57	130
2	98	67	54	309	117	74	44	172	84	56
3 or more	37	56	41	83	12	39	27	43	8	51
Vehicles per household	2.1	2.3	1.4	1.6	1.8	2.1	1.9	1.8	1.5	1.7
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT										
Owner-occupied housing units	157	106	77	268	137	102	84	242	96	182
1989 to March 1990	23	29	14	—	34	—	8	8	7	14
1985 to 1988	32	15	17	101	47	28	9	82	16	71
1980 to 1984	19	23	20	97	30	14	—	30	19	57
1970 to 1979	43	39	26	42	26	41	14	62	18	31
1969 or earlier	40	—	—	28	—	19	53	60	36	9
Renter-occupied housing units	29	40	202	376	29	37	51	84	71	55
1989 to March 1990	23	10	88	256	5	24	22	37	11	36
1985 to 1988	6	30	84	114	24	7	8	18	29	15
1980 to 1984	—	—	30	—	—	—	13	9	—	—
1970 to 1979	—	—	—	—	—	2	8	8	26	—
1969 or earlier	—	—	—	6	—	4	—	12	5	4
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS										
No telephone in unit	21	—	48	82	—	7	38	86	51	81
Householder 65 years and over	22	—	18	34	—	20	40	49	39	25
Owner-occupied housing units	22	—	—	19	—	16	33	37	24	9
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	15	—
No telephone in unit	—	—	7	—	—	—	3	12	15	12
No vehicle available	—	—	9	15	—	—	13	19	10	—
Complete plumbing facilities	178	146	279	644	166	139	135	319	144	226
1.00 or less persons per room	153	133	267	584	161	123	98	218	110	192
1.01 or more persons per room	25	13	12	60	5	16	37	101	34	34
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	23	11
1.00 or less persons per room	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	23	—
1.01 or more persons per room	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	—	11
Mean household income in 1989:										
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars)	30 040	73 257	44 943	40 861	47 436	20 402	33 686	27 461	19 281	26 734
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars)	15 115	30 057	15 441	26 265	46 000	21 727	16 003	17 277	18 102	17 023
Household income in 1989 below poverty level	35	9	86	105	—	43	46	79	74	57
Owner-occupied housing units	23	—	5	8	—	35	21	52	42	34
Renter-occupied housing units	12	9	81	97	—	8	25	27	32	23

Table 43. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With an Hispanic Origin Householder: 1990

[Householders of Hispanic origin may be of any race. Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Victoria, TX MSA	Victoria County		Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Victoria County						
		Total	Victoria city	Tract 3.01	Tract 3.02	Tract 7	Tract 13	Tract 14	Tract 15.02	Tract 16.03
Specified owner-occupied housing units	3 190	3 190	2 581	223	322	200	64	138	94	148
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS										
With a mortgage	1 943	1 943	1 635	40	115	87	31	112	94	137
Less than \$300	251	251	185	18	23	4	—	15	—	—
\$300 to \$399	287	287	240	13	32	—	11	13	—	—
\$400 to \$499	351	351	317	—	37	26	8	21	—	—
\$500 to \$599	307	307	267	9	16	22	—	13	20	12
\$600 to \$799	460	460	362	—	7	11	7	40	11	92
\$800 to \$999	152	152	144	—	—	18	—	—	29	12
\$1,000 to \$1,499	120	120	105	—	—	6	5	10	19	21
\$1,500 to \$1,999	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$2,000 or more	15	15	15	—	—	—	—	—	15	—
Median (dollars)	531	531	532	308	406	567	478	550	909	752
Not mortgaged	1 247	1 247	946	183	207	113	33	26	—	11
Less than \$100	179	179	88	31	15	16	25	11	—	—
\$100 to \$199	687	687	545	96	137	73	5	15	—	—
\$200 to \$299	274	274	206	42	48	16	3	—	—	11
\$300 to \$399	87	87	87	14	—	8	—	—	—	—
\$400 to \$499	13	13	13	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$500 or more	7	7	7	—	7	—	—	—	—	—
Median (dollars)	169	169	174	147	174	141	100	157	—	225
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989										
Less than \$20,000	1 269	1 269	1 002	166	185	79	48	73	—	12
Less than 20 percent	438	438	331	90	78	41	18	26	—	—
20 to 24 percent	161	161	138	28	27	—	7	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent	85	85	78	8	15	—	—	13	—	—
30 to 34 percent	79	79	69	7	8	—	—	—	—	12
35 percent or more	435	435	352	33	57	38	18	24	—	—
Not computed	71	71	34	—	—	—	5	10	—	—
Median	25.0	25.0	26.0	19.1	22.7	19.6	22.5	27.1	—	50.0+
\$20,000 to \$34,999	879	879	737	39	84	51	8	36	—	17
Less than 20 percent	584	584	466	39	77	38	3	4	—	—
20 to 24 percent	98	98	93	—	5	5	—	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent	118	118	118	—	7	8	—	12	—	17
30 to 34 percent	39	39	26	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	40	40	34	—	—	—	—	6	24	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	16.3	16.3	16.9	10.0	10.0	10.0	21.0	35.8	42.5	27.5
\$35,000 to \$49,999	597	597	476	18	46	41	—	30	6	41
Less than 20 percent	382	382	293	18	46	27	—	19	—	—
20 to 24 percent	140	140	119	—	—	8	—	—	—	36
25 to 29 percent	55	55	44	—	—	—	—	11	6	5
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	20	20	20	—	—	6	—	—	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	17.5	17.5	17.6	10.0	12.3	11.7	—	18.9	27.5	22.8
\$50,000 or more	445	445	366	—	7	29	8	25	52	78
Less than 20 percent	373	373	294	—	7	19	8	25	42	57
20 to 24 percent	60	60	60	—	—	10	—	—	10	9
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	12	12	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	13.1	13.1	14.4	—	17.5	13.0	16.0	10.0	16.9	16.7
Specified renter-occupied housing units	3 407	3 407	3 086	178	127	64	43	132	50	45
GROSS RENT										
Less than \$100	184	184	165	10	—	4	—	7	—	—
\$100 to \$199	359	359	307	35	—	6	21	12	—	—
\$200 to \$299	849	849	757	67	69	5	—	54	—	—
\$300 to \$399	961	961	938	53	30	6	—	20	20	—
\$400 to \$499	550	550	518	—	6	14	7	27	9	24
\$500 to \$599	198	198	177	—	8	25	7	—	11	5
\$600 to \$749	90	90	72	—	—	—	—	8	—	—
\$750 to \$999	12	12	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$1,000 or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
No cash rent	204	204	140	13	14	4	8	4	10	16
Median (dollars)	321	321	326	238	278	482	142	270	437	415
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989										
Less than \$10,000	1 363	1 363	1 249	125	68	11	25	34	19	—
Less than 20 percent	84	84	69	4	—	4	11	—	—	—
20 to 24 percent	35	35	17	—	—	—	10	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent	77	77	70	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	67	67	67	18	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	929	929	889	89	64	7	4	34	19	—
Not computed	171	171	137	14	4	7	—	—	—	—
Median	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	17.5	19.8	48.3	—	16
\$10,000 to \$19,999	926	926	820	33	20	26	11	26	—	—
Less than 20 percent	202	202	177	12	—	6	—	—	—	—
20 to 24 percent	190	190	172	21	—	—	—	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent	173	173	164	—	7	6	—	13	—	—
30 to 34 percent	111	111	102	—	8	—	—	11	—	—
35 percent or more	194	194	180	—	14	7	—	—	—	16
Not computed	56	56	25	—	5	—	—	—	—	—
Median	26.2	26.2	26.5	21.1	40.6	40.7	45.0	19.8	—	—
\$20,000 to \$34,999	777	777	692	9	33	21	7	44	20	11
Less than 20 percent	545	545	509	6	28	—	—	12	20	—
20 to 24 percent	133	133	86	—	—	8	7	32	—	11
25 to 29 percent	56	56	56	—	—	11	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	6	6	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	3	3	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed	34	34	32	3	5	2	—	—	—	—
Median	17.0	17.0	16.8	12.5	13.5	25.7	22.5	21.6	15.0	22.5
\$35,000 or more	341	341	325	11	6	6	—	—	11	18
Less than 20 percent	323	323	307	5	6	6	—	—	—	—
20 to 24 percent	12	12	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed	6	6	6	6	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	13.1	13.1	13.0	12.5	12.5	12.5	—	—	12.5	11.5

Table 43. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With an Hispanic Origin Householder: 1990—Con.

[Householders of Hispanic origin may be of any race. Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Victoria city, Victoria County									
	Tract 1	Tract 2.01	Tract 2.02	Tract 3.01 (pt.)	Tract 3.02 (pt.)	Tract 4	Tract 5.01	Tract 5.02	Tract 6.01	Tract 6.02
Specified owner-occupied housing units -----	78	224	384	211	322	44	133	150	151	138
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS										
With a mortgage -----	26	153	305	35	115	13	97	99	69	107
Less than \$300 -----	—	17	13	13	23	—	27	20	17	36
\$300 to \$399 -----	16	30	58	13	32	13	7	18	14	21
\$400 to \$499 -----	2	55	105	—	37	—	15	30	15	13
\$500 to \$599 -----	4	32	85	9	16	—	38	6	18	—
\$600 to \$799 -----	—	19	44	—	7	—	5	25	—	27
\$800 to \$999 -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	5	—
\$1,000 to \$1,499 -----	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10
\$1,500 to \$1,999 -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$2,000 or more -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median (dollars) -----	379	448	481	317	406	346	497	458	419	392
Not mortgaged -----	52	71	79	176	207	31	36	51	82	31
Less than \$100 -----	10	—	13	24	15	7	—	—	9	7
\$100 to \$199 -----	33	47	36	96	137	13	19	28	63	10
\$200 to \$299 -----	9	14	30	42	48	11	10	14	3	9
\$300 to \$399 -----	—	10	—	14	—	—	7	9	7	—
\$400 to \$499 -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5
\$500 or more -----	—	—	—	—	7	—	—	—	—	—
Median (dollars) -----	165	177	184	149	174	168	196	196	156	142
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989										
Less than \$20,000 -----	31	78	119	154	185	44	42	40	77	82
Less than 20 percent -----	21	6	20	83	78	26	6	7	15	16
20 to 24 percent -----	—	28	16	28	27	—	7	9	5	18
25 to 29 percent -----	4	9	6	8	15	6	12	—	5	—
30 to 34 percent -----	6	13	—	7	8	—	—	20	10	28
35 percent or more -----	—	22	69	28	57	12	12	4	36	5
Not computed -----	—	—	8	—	—	—	5	—	6	15
Median -----	15.4	27.8	44.7	19.3	22.7	16.7	27.3	31.0	35.2	24.9
\$20,000 to \$34,999 -----	43	91	151	39	84	—	38	69	53	26
Less than 20 percent -----	32	52	98	39	77	—	27	36	35	26
20 to 24 percent -----	7	12	41	—	—	—	11	9	—	—
25 to 29 percent -----	4	14	12	—	7	—	—	16	13	—
30 to 34 percent -----	—	13	—	—	—	—	—	8	5	—
35 percent or more -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median -----	15.2	18.4	18.4	10.0	10.0	—	15.6	18.1	15.3	16.2
\$35,000 to \$49,999 -----	—	43	81	18	46	—	36	27	14	24
Less than 20 percent -----	—	31	77	18	46	—	31	27	14	14
20 to 24 percent -----	—	5	4	—	—	—	5	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent -----	—	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10
30 to 34 percent -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median -----	—	13.7	14.2	10.0	12.3	—	17.3	12.0	10.0	19.3
\$50,000 or more -----	4	12	33	—	7	—	17	14	7	6
Less than 20 percent -----	—	12	33	—	7	—	12	14	7	6
20 to 24 percent -----	4	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median -----	22.5	10.0	10.0	—	17.5	—	11.5	10.6	10.0	17.5
Specified renter-occupied housing units -----	294	171	286	178	127	112	269	303	310	283
GROSS RENT										
Less than \$100 -----	6	—	21	10	—	—	16	60	12	—
\$100 to \$199 -----	51	19	17	35	—	11	13	35	73	—
\$200 to \$299 -----	97	61	68	67	69	21	57	52	102	62
\$300 to \$399 -----	53	56	57	53	30	34	114	89	80	174
\$400 to \$499 -----	39	28	50	—	6	17	45	56	15	41
\$500 to \$599 -----	—	7	49	—	8	12	—	6	28	6
\$600 to \$749 -----	9	—	19	—	—	—	9	—	—	—
\$750 to \$999 -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	—
\$1,000 or more -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
No cash rent -----	39	—	5	13	14	17	11	5	—	—
Median (dollars) -----	272	309	351	238	278	345	330	302	260	338
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989										
Less than \$10,000 -----	121	88	117	125	68	28	130	149	151	79
Less than 20 percent -----	—	—	8	4	—	—	13	18	—	—
20 to 24 percent -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	5	—	—
25 to 29 percent -----	—	—	6	—	—	—	5	28	7	—
30 to 34 percent -----	—	7	6	18	—	—	12	11	—	—
35 percent or more -----	85	81	86	89	64	20	82	87	144	74
Not computed -----	36	—	11	14	4	8	14	—	—	5
Median -----	50.0+	48.5	49.7	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	45.9	44.2	50.0+	50.0+
\$10,000 to \$19,999 -----	95	51	75	33	20	39	53	60	98	74
Less than 20 percent -----	18	21	12	12	—	11	—	6	46	7
20 to 24 percent -----	21	8	12	21	—	17	17	6	32	4
25 to 29 percent -----	17	—	10	—	—	—	18	25	6	15
30 to 34 percent -----	7	8	9	—	7	7	—	18	6	16
35 percent or more -----	32	14	32	—	8	—	7	—	8	32
Not computed -----	—	—	—	—	5	4	11	5	—	—
Median -----	27.5	22.8	31.9	21.1	40.6	21.9	26.1	28.1	20.5	33.4
\$20,000 to \$34,999 -----	70	22	37	9	33	25	75	53	56	99
Less than 20 percent -----	56	—	35	6	28	8	66	44	56	93
20 to 24 percent -----	—	15	—	—	—	12	9	—	—	6
25 to 29 percent -----	—	7	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed -----	14	—	—	3	5	5	—	—	—	—
Median -----	12.8	23.7	17.2	12.5	13.5	20.8	16.7	17.1	15.2	14.0
\$35,000 or more -----	8	10	57	11	6	20	11	41	5	31
Less than 20 percent -----	8	10	57	5	6	20	11	41	5	31
20 to 24 percent -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed -----	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median -----	12.5	12.5	16.3	12.5	12.5	15.8	12.5	12.0	10.0	10.0

Table 43. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With an Hispanic Origin Householder: 1990—Con.

[Householders of Hispanic origin may be of any race. Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Victoria city, Victoria County—Con.					Remainder of Victoria County				
	Tract 7 (pt.)	Tract 15.02 (pt.)	Tract 16.01	Tract 16.02	Tract 16.03 (pt.)	Tract 7 (pt.)	Tract 8	Tract 9	Tract 13 (pt.)	Tract 14 (pt.)
Specified owner-occupied housing units.....	138	94	77	258	137	62	57	213	64	96
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS										
With a mortgage.....	63	94	59	221	137	24	30	98	31	70
Less than \$300.....	4	—	5	—	—	—	16	45	—	—
\$300 to \$399.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	27	11	7
\$400 to \$499.....	21	—	—	10	—	5	—	14	8	7
\$500 to \$599.....	8	20	—	19	12	14	8	5	—	13
\$600 to \$799.....	6	11	42	84	92	5	6	7	7	40
\$800 to \$999.....	18	29	6	69	12	—	—	—	—	—
\$1,000 to \$1,499.....	6	19	6	39	21	—	—	—	5	10
\$1,500 to \$1,999.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$2,000 or more.....	—	15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median (dollars).....	591	909	644	798	752	539	243	310	478	703
Not mortgaged.....	75	—	18	37	—	38	27	115	33	26
Less than \$100.....	3	—	—	—	—	13	4	24	25	11
\$100 to \$199.....	58	—	5	—	—	15	23	53	5	15
\$200 to \$299.....	6	—	—	10	—	10	—	38	3	—
\$300 to \$399.....	8	—	13	19	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$400 to \$499.....	—	—	—	8	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$500 or more.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median (dollars).....	144	—	365	322	—	130	128	166	100	157
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989										
Less than \$20,000.....	47	—	12	51	12	32	36	79	48	45
Less than 20 percent.....	28	—	—	10	—	13	22	30	18	11
20 to 24 percent.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	7	—
25 to 29 percent.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	—
30 to 34 percent.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	6	18	24
35 percent or more.....	19	—	12	41	12	19	—	17	5	10
Not computed.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	12	22.5	39.6
Median.....	18.0	—	50.0+	49.1	50.0+	43.3	17.2	22.5	22.5	39.6
\$20,000 to \$34,999.....	36	36	8	46	17	15	13	66	8	10
Less than 20 percent.....	23	—	—	21	—	15	7	59	3	4
20 to 24 percent.....	5	—	8	—	—	—	—	—	5	—
25 to 29 percent.....	8	12	—	15	17	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	7	—	—
35 percent or more.....	—	24	—	10	—	—	—	—	—	6
Not computed.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median.....	12.5	42.5	22.5	25.7	27.5	10.0	10.0	16.2	21.0	35.8
\$35,000 to \$49,999.....	31	6	30	79	41	10	8	24	—	19
Less than 20 percent.....	17	—	18	—	—	10	—	24	—	—
20 to 24 percent.....	8	—	6	55	36	—	—	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent.....	—	6	—	16	5	—	—	—	—	11
30 to 34 percent.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more.....	6	—	6	8	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median.....	10.0	27.5	18.8	23.6	22.8	12.5	17.5	10.0	—	18.9
\$50,000 or more.....	24	52	27	82	67	5	—	44	8	11
Less than 20 percent.....	14	42	27	60	46	5	—	44	8	—
20 to 24 percent.....	10	10	—	22	9	—	—	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent.....	—	—	—	—	12	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median.....	13.3	16.9	10.2	17.0	17.7	12.5	—	10.0	16.0	13.9
Specified renter-occupied housing units.....	29	40	202	376	29	35	51	81	43	55
GROSS RENT										
Less than \$100.....	—	—	25	15	—	4	—	—	—	7
\$100 to \$199.....	—	—	22	31	—	6	4	—	21	12
\$200 to \$299.....	5	—	35	7	—	—	22	60	—	9
\$300 to \$399.....	6	20	81	80	—	—	5	9	—	15
\$400 to \$499.....	7	9	8	161	24	7	3	—	7	—
\$500 to \$599.....	11	11	—	39	—	14	—	—	7	8
\$600 to \$749.....	—	—	10	20	5	—	10	—	—	—
\$750 to \$999.....	—	—	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$1,000 or more.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
No cash rent.....	—	—	13	23	—	4	7	12	8	4
Median (dollars).....	488	437	334	417	415	420	289	266	142	393
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989										
Less than \$10,000.....	5	9	85	79	—	6	16	30	25	19
Less than 20 percent.....	—	—	19	15	—	4	—	—	11	—
20 to 24 percent.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent.....	—	—	17	7	—	—	—	7	—	—
30 to 34 percent.....	—	—	7	6	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more.....	—	—	29	33	—	—	13	8	—	19
Not computed.....	—	9	13	18	—	2	3	15	4	—
Median.....	5	—	30.0	43.6	—	17.5	50.0+	50.0+	19.8	42.1
\$10,000 to \$19,999.....	13	—	50	109	—	13	22	18	11	4
Less than 20 percent.....	—	—	7	27	—	6	—	—	—	—
20 to 24 percent.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	9	—	—
25 to 29 percent.....	6	—	28	26	—	—	—	9	—	—
30 to 34 percent.....	—	—	—	13	—	—	9	—	—	—
35 percent or more.....	7	—	15	25	—	7	—	—	7	—
Not computed.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	4	—
Median.....	40.7	—	28.2	26.8	—	40.7	27.5	25.0	45.0	—
\$20,000 to \$34,999.....	11	20	51	108	11	10	3	33	7	32
Less than 20 percent.....	—	20	29	56	—	—	3	33	—	—
20 to 24 percent.....	—	—	19	5	11	8	—	—	7	—
25 to 29 percent.....	11	—	—	36	—	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent.....	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more.....	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed.....	—	—	—	5	—	2	—	—	—	—
Median.....	27.5	15.0	18.4	19.6	22.5	22.5	17.5	12.3	22.5	22.5
\$35,000 or more.....	—	11	16	80	18	6	10	—	—	—
Less than 20 percent.....	—	11	4	80	18	6	10	—	—	—
20 to 24 percent.....	—	—	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median.....	—	12.5	21.7	13.1	11.5	12.5	17.5	—	—	—

Table 44. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units With a White, Not of Hispanic Origin Householder: 1990

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Victoria County			Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Victoria County				
	Victoria, TX MSA	Total	Victoria city	Tract 7	Tract 13	Tract 14	Tract 15.02	Tract 16.03
Occupied housing units -----	17 059	17 059	12 035	658	585	1 657	2 161	1 279
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT								
1989 to March 1990 -----	136	136	81	7	8	15	33	11
1985 to 1988 -----	1 121	1 121	783	29	16	99	222	271
1980 to 1984 -----	3 098	3 098	2 231	118	98	257	614	541
1970 to 1979 -----	5 000	5 000	3 081	219	220	808	597	378
1960 to 1969 -----	2 888	2 888	2 188	129	59	236	534	53
1950 to 1959 -----	2 944	2 944	2 350	69	62	173	152	10
1940 to 1949 -----	947	947	726	36	47	27	9	7
1939 or earlier -----	925	925	595	51	75	42	-	8
BEDROOMS								
No bedroom -----	174	174	145	12	-	19	26	-
1 bedroom -----	1 406	1 406	1 269	38	45	23	192	83
2 bedrooms -----	4 153	4 153	2 997	133	178	358	266	153
3 bedrooms -----	9 429	9 429	6 223	402	331	1 098	1 147	755
4 bedrooms -----	1 736	1 736	1 291	58	20	151	506	268
5 or more bedrooms -----	161	161	110	15	11	8	24	20
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS								
Complete kitchen facilities -----	16 991	16 991	12 002	652	585	1 643	2 161	1 279
Source of water, public system or private company -----	12 662	12 662	11 911	127	88	264	1 913	940
Sewage disposal, public sewer -----	12 533	12 533	11 923	124	9	262	1 913	940
Lacking complete plumbing facilities -----	75	75	16	6	6	13	-	-
Owner-occupied housing units -----	70	70	11	6	6	13	-	-
Renter-occupied housing units -----	5	5	5	-	-	-	-	-
HOUSE HEATING FUEL								
Utility gas -----	6 460	6 460	5 759	169	190	61	455	190
Battled, tank, or LP gas -----	1 433	1 433	78	189	183	418	23	70
Electricity -----	8 894	8 894	6 093	284	201	1 118	1 633	992
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc. -----	28	28	14	-	-	8	6	-
All other fuels -----	227	227	74	16	11	52	36	27
No fuel used -----	17	17	17	-	-	-	8	-
VEHICLES AVAILABLE								
None -----	749	749	579	62	27	39	27	10
1 -----	5 350	5 350	4 283	130	151	340	515	248
2 -----	7 883	7 883	5 294	341	301	879	988	746
3 or more -----	3 077	3 077	1 879	125	106	399	631	275
Vehicles per household -----	1.8	1.8	1.7	1.8	1.9	2.0	2.1	2.0
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT								
Owner-occupied housing units -----	12 172	12 172	7 771	528	454	1 576	1 743	998
1989 to March 1990 -----	1 007	1 007	621	36	34	177	138	108
1985 to 1988 -----	2 439	2 439	1 624	64	94	238	446	438
1980 to 1984 -----	2 363	2 363	1 368	86	116	376	359	268
1970 to 1979 -----	3 138	3 138	1 849	173	122	496	457	149
1969 or earlier -----	3 225	3 225	2 309	169	88	289	343	35
Renter-occupied housing units -----	4 887	4 887	4 264	130	131	81	418	281
1989 to March 1990 -----	2 618	2 618	2 387	56	60	22	274	167
1985 to 1988 -----	1 513	1 513	1 293	19	35	48	130	109
1980 to 1984 -----	379	379	295	29	27	6	6	5
1970 to 1979 -----	289	289	236	18	5	5	8	-
1969 or earlier -----	88	88	53	8	4	-	-	-
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS								
No telephone in unit -----	644	644	428	21	32	49	15	-
Householder 65 years and over -----	3 805	3 805	2 858	159	95	302	243	123
Owner-occupied housing units -----	3 081	3 081	2 216	125	95	296	215	68
Lacking complete plumbing facilities -----	30	30	-	-	6	-	-	-
No telephone in unit -----	76	76	51	-	-	10	-	-
No vehicle available -----	390	390	297	49	6	27	10	10
Complete plumbing facilities -----	16 984	16 984	12 019	652	579	1 644	2 161	1 279
1.00 or less persons per room -----	16 663	16 663	11 821	642	543	1 609	2 135	1 279
1.01 or more persons per room -----	321	321	198	10	36	35	26	-
Lacking complete plumbing facilities -----	75	75	16	6	6	13	-	-
1.00 or less persons per room -----	70	70	11	6	6	13	-	-
1.01 or more persons per room -----	5	5	5	-	-	-	-	-
Mean household income in 1989:								
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars) -----	45 787	45 787	48 980	37 609	46 405	37 615	68 157	55 230
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars) -----	24 647	24 647	25 177	23 497	20 316	19 641	31 157	39 317
Household income in 1989 below poverty level -----	1 716	1 716	1 178	61	79	162	110	55
Owner-occupied housing units -----	755	755	379	41	38	144	76	37
Renter-occupied housing units -----	961	961	799	20	41	18	34	18

Table 44. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units With a White, Not of Hispanic Origin Householder: 1990—Con.

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Victoria city, Victoria County								
	Tract 1	Tract 2.01	Tract 2.02	Tract 4	Tract 5.01	Tract 5.02	Tract 6.01	Tract 6.02	Tract 15.02 (pt.)
Occupied housing units	261	358	596	605	992	1 001	390	1 070	1 941
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT									
1989 to March 1990	—	—	—	6	—	31	—	—	33
1985 to 1988	7	7	14	22	34	9	—	—	190
1980 to 1984	—	—	25	4	105	113	—	38	580
1970 to 1979	10	45	73	98	186	121	48	136	507
1960 to 1969	38	16	66	16	168	210	73	412	490
1950 to 1959	31	108	298	91	475	480	95	318	132
1940 to 1949	10	79	105	140	24	31	115	160	9
1939 or earlier	165	103	15	228	—	6	59	6	—
BEDROOMS									
No bedroom	22	7	5	—	30	14	5	20	26
1 bedroom	19	34	28	47	161	222	51	206	186
2 bedrooms	122	204	166	294	257	195	185	386	228
3 bedrooms	89	109	382	211	479	531	122	390	1 005
4 bedrooms	9	4	15	31	60	39	17	56	472
5 or more bedrooms	—	—	—	22	5	—	10	12	24
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS									
Complete kitchen facilities	246	358	596	605	992	995	390	1 063	1 941
Source of water, public system or private company	261	358	596	590	986	1 001	390	1 061	1 897
Sewage disposal, public sewer	261	358	596	594	986	1 001	390	1 070	1 897
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	—	—	5	11	—	—	—	—	—
Owner-occupied housing units	—	—	—	11	—	—	—	—	—
Renter-occupied housing units	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—
HOUSE HEATING FUEL									
Utility gas	238	319	411	461	552	657	232	625	445
Bottled, tank, or LP gas	—	—	6	4	9	7	12	—	8
Electricity	23	39	171	140	417	337	137	445	1 438
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.	—	—	8	—	—	—	—	—	6
All other fuels	—	—	—	—	14	—	9	—	36
No fuel used	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8
VEHICLES AVAILABLE									
None	56	20	12	28	61	71	56	77	27
1	120	205	243	273	460	438	152	437	474
2	64	81	276	230	321	398	125	419	902
3 or more	21	52	65	74	150	94	57	137	538
Vehicles per household	1.2	1.5	1.7	1.6	1.6	1.5	1.5	1.6	2.1
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT									
Owner-occupied housing units	152	251	435	389	541	531	231	576	1 548
1989 to March 1990	5	31	22	27	41	13	—	30	138
1985 to 1988	20	22	30	43	75	71	43	34	396
1980 to 1984	5	26	69	39	54	52	4	82	297
1970 to 1979	19	31	108	133	101	92	31	142	412
1969 or earlier	103	141	206	147	270	303	153	288	305
Renter-occupied housing units	109	107	161	216	451	470	159	494	393
1989 to March 1990	57	30	95	74	333	316	74	248	266
1985 to 1988	39	31	44	68	89	97	49	130	113
1980 to 1984	—	—	22	39	15	3	—	74	6
1970 to 1979	7	31	—	35	11	34	26	34	8
1969 or earlier	6	15	—	—	—	8	7	8	—
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS									
No telephone in unit	29	29	19	8	74	69	41	52	7
Householder 65 years and over	136	177	202	219	262	291	181	347	211
Owner-occupied housing units	116	137	181	175	220	231	156	238	183
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
No telephone in unit	7	23	—	8	—	—	6	—	—
No vehicle available	25	4	7	19	29	50	27	31	10
Complete plumbing facilities	261	358	591	594	992	1 001	390	1 070	1 941
1.00 or less persons per room	256	347	591	590	970	973	370	1 051	1 923
1.01 or more persons per room	5	11	—	4	22	28	20	19	18
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	—	—	5	11	—	—	—	—	—
1.00 or less persons per room	—	—	—	11	—	—	—	—	—
1.01 or more persons per room	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mean household income in 1989:									
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars)	32 791	23 669	24 257	52 788	44 748	34 815	62 858	42 547	70 671
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars)	13 458	13 255	28 644	26 881	18 219	21 030	21 108	18 037	31 209
Household income in 1989 below poverty level	96	76	79	37	66	137	100	121	103
Owner-occupied housing units	38	47	33	22	9	44	25	33	69
Renter-occupied housing units	58	29	46	15	57	93	75	88	34

Table 44. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units With a White, Not of Hispanic Origin Householder: 1990—Con.

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Victoria city, Victoria County—Con.			Remainder of Victoria County				
	Tract 16.01	Tract 16.02	Tract 16.03 (pt.)	Tract 7 (pt.)	Tract 8	Tract 9	Tract 13 (pt.)	Tract 14 (pt.)
Occupied housing units	1 468	2 210	940	585	367	373	582	1 622
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT								
1989 to March 1990	—	—	11	7	7	6	8	15
1985 to 1988	54	192	243	23	21	39	16	99
1980 to 1984	262	682	413	114	61	11	98	257
1970 to 1979	743	785	270	196	52	83	220	808
1960 to 1969	352	315	—	119	47	54	59	227
1950 to 1959	41	228	3	45	78	107	62	166
1940 to 1949	6	8	—	30	25	55	47	8
1939 or earlier	10	—	—	51	76	18	72	42
BEDROOMS								
No bedroom	—	9	—	5	—	—	—	19
1 bedroom	83	136	78	33	—	19	45	23
2 bedrooms	190	613	80	99	125	128	175	347
3 bedrooms	904	1 338	572	385	227	212	331	1 074
4 bedrooms	264	114	210	58	15	14	20	151
5 or more bedrooms	27	—	—	5	—	—	11	8
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS								
Complete kitchen facilities	1 468	2 205	940	579	358	373	582	1 608
Source of water, public system or private company	1 468	2 210	940	89	37	276	85	240
Sewage disposal, public sewer	1 468	2 205	940	76	—	266	6	238
Locking complete plumbing facilities	—	—	—	6	21	—	6	13
Owner-occupied housing units	—	—	—	6	21	—	6	13
Renter-occupied housing units	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
HOUSE HEATING FUEL								
Utility gas	824	705	190	163	66	241	187	26
Bottled, tank, or LP gas	5	—	—	174	164	22	183	418
Electricity	633	1 487	750	232	133	99	201	1 118
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	8
All other fuels	6	9	—	16	4	5	11	52
No fuel used	—	9	—	—	—	—	—	—
VEHICLES AVAILABLE								
None	47	91	10	56	15	6	27	28
1	439	777	216	108	106	109	148	340
2	750	1 125	538	306	143	189	301	879
3 or more	232	217	176	115	103	69	106	375
Vehicles per household	1.8	1.7	2.0	1.9	2.0	1.9	1.9	2.0
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT								
Owner-occupied housing units	1 036	1 246	664	467	313	307	454	1 541
1989 to March 1990	83	160	71	36	31	11	34	177
1985 to 1988	217	306	341	58	53	75	94	238
1980 to 1984	201	347	166	82	50	53	116	376
1970 to 1979	416	244	86	155	55	68	122	480
1969 or earlier	119	189	—	136	124	100	88	270
Renter-occupied housing units	432	964	276	118	54	66	128	81
1989 to March 1990	221	486	167	51	9	36	57	22
1985 to 1988	134	390	109	19	16	30	35	48
1980 to 1984	65	46	—	22	4	—	27	6
1970 to 1979	12	33	—	18	12	—	5	5
1969 or earlier	—	9	—	8	13	—	4	—
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS								
No telephone in unit	33	50	—	16	15	40	32	49
Householder 65 years and over	291	385	93	136	121	67	95	291
Owner-occupied housing units	222	261	38	102	96	67	95	285
Locking complete plumbing facilities	—	—	—	—	17	—	6	—
No telephone in unit	—	—	—	—	15	—	—	10
No vehicle available	25	37	10	43	15	—	6	16
Complete plumbing facilities	1 468	2 210	940	579	346	373	576	1 609
1.00 or less persons per room	1 434	2 185	940	574	334	364	540	1 574
1.01 or more persons per room	34	25	—	5	12	9	36	35
Locking complete plumbing facilities	—	—	—	6	21	—	6	13
1.00 or less persons per room	—	—	—	6	21	—	6	13
1.01 or more persons per room	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mean household income in 1989:								
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars)	53 617	38 249	60 179	38 401	45 546	33 302	46 405	37 926
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars)	24 417	30 098	39 790	25 041	21 439	15 181	20 482	19 641
Household income in 1989 below poverty level	102	208	18	49	40	60	79	151
Owner-occupied housing units	5	38	—	41	34	29	38	133
Renter-occupied housing units	97	170	18	8	6	31	41	18

Table 45. **Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With a White, Not of Hispanic Origin Householder: 1990**

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Victoria County			Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Victoria County				
	Victoria, TX MSA	Total	Victoria city	Tract 7	Tract 13	Tract 14	Tract 15.02	Tract 16.03
Specified owner-occupied housing units	9 399	9 399	6 947	267	235	852	1 546	819
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS								
With a mortgage	5 479	5 479	3 969	165	121	555	1 081	664
Less than \$300	162	162	138	—	—	17	11	—
\$300 to \$399	362	362	236	28	9	40	23	—
\$400 to \$499	537	537	341	43	13	45	54	13
\$500 to \$599	893	893	656	14	17	72	126	32
\$600 to \$799	1 504	1 504	994	39	32	254	248	179
\$800 to \$999	1 024	1 024	745	28	39	82	233	226
\$1,000 to \$1,499	732	732	610	13	—	45	198	193
\$1,500 to \$1,999	169	169	164	—	—	—	111	21
\$2,000 or more	96	96	85	—	11	—	77	—
Median (dollars)	699	699	722	579	727	667	863	858
Not mortgaged	3 920	3 920	2 978	102	114	297	465	155
Less than \$100	150	150	93	12	12	18	—	—
\$100 to \$199	1 296	1 296	932	27	21	73	46	24
\$200 to \$299	1 571	1 571	1 179	52	59	158	144	75
\$300 to \$399	612	612	506	11	17	48	143	30
\$400 to \$499	118	118	112	—	—	—	42	17
\$500 or more	173	173	156	—	5	—	90	9
Median (dollars)	228	228	235	215	224	235	324	269
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989								
Less than \$20,000	1 839	1 839	1 342	44	61	144	124	44
Less than 20 percent	602	602	452	23	12	14	9	11
20 to 24 percent	228	228	149	—	22	26	12	—
25 to 29 percent	176	176	134	14	—	10	9	8
30 to 34 percent	125	125	92	—	6	27	—	4
35 percent or more	628	628	453	7	21	49	94	21
Not computed	80	80	62	—	—	18	—	—
Median	26.4	26.4	26.5	19.8	24.2	32.4	50.0+	33.8
\$20,000 to \$34,999	2 055	2 055	1 519	69	32	202	244	98
Less than 20 percent	1 229	1 229	959	50	8	116	118	25
20 to 24 percent	269	269	216	—	—	33	26	13
25 to 29 percent	247	247	134	13	17	27	17	12
30 to 34 percent	190	190	108	—	7	26	26	38
35 percent or more	120	120	102	6	—	—	57	10
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	15.7	15.7	14.9	13.0	27.4	18.1	20.8	29.6
\$35,000 to \$49,999	2 151	2 151	1 517	80	49	224	317	222
Less than 20 percent	1 358	1 358	946	49	32	134	195	60
20 to 24 percent	416	416	290	11	17	46	54	85
25 to 29 percent	196	196	135	7	—	27	23	37
30 to 34 percent	146	146	111	13	—	8	26	40
35 percent or more	35	35	35	—	—	9	19	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	16.5	16.5	16.3	14.8	13.0	18.1	17.3	23.0
\$50,000 or more	3 354	3 354	2 569	74	93	282	455	323
Less than 20 percent	2 819	2 819	2 132	69	87	259	649	323
20 to 24 percent	373	373	293	5	—	23	125	91
25 to 29 percent	118	118	100	—	6	—	68	31
30 to 34 percent	28	28	28	—	—	—	12	10
35 percent or more	16	16	16	—	—	—	7	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	12.5	12.5	12.5	10.0	10.0	14.2	13.7	15.7
Specified renter-occupied housing units	4 753	4 753	4 252	113	116	65	418	281
GROSS RENT								
Less than \$100	41	41	41	—	—	—	—	—
\$100 to \$199	189	189	176	—	—	—	—	14
\$200 to \$299	920	920	790	35	39	—	26	32
\$300 to \$399	1 262	1 262	1 124	42	35	25	130	53
\$400 to \$499	932	932	858	—	20	8	148	6
\$500 to \$599	463	463	444	8	—	11	48	70
\$600 to \$749	491	491	451	5	8	10	30	55
\$750 to \$999	116	116	116	—	—	—	17	46
\$1,000 or more	89	89	86	3	—	—	11	5
No cash rent	250	250	166	20	14	11	8	672
Median (dollars)	381	381	388	314	315	481	419	—
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989								
Less than \$10,000	1 090	1 090	948	40	41	13	43	23
Less than 20 percent	16	16	16	—	—	—	—	—
20 to 24 percent	12	12	12	—	—	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent	57	57	57	—	17	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	130	130	89	14	15	13	21	17
35 percent or more	704	704	623	15	9	—	22	6
Not computed	171	171	151	11	—	—	—	—
Median	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	34.7	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+
\$10,000 to \$19,999	1 278	1 278	1 151	17	16	34	113	47
Less than 20 percent	146	146	132	7	—	—	8	8
20 to 24 percent	216	216	186	—	13	—	23	7
25 to 29 percent	345	345	316	5	3	12	20	3
30 to 34 percent	193	193	193	—	—	—	30	3
35 percent or more	310	310	287	5	—	11	32	21
Not computed	68	68	37	—	—	—	—	5
Median	28.5	28.5	28.8	26.5	23.1	29.8	30.9	35.0
\$20,000 to \$34,999	1 235	1 235	1 081	36	31	8	108	79
Less than 20 percent	688	688	574	36	23	—	89	20
20 to 24 percent	299	299	275	—	8	8	9	25
25 to 29 percent	112	112	107	—	—	—	10	5
30 to 34 percent	67	67	67	—	—	—	—	16
35 percent or more	40	40	40	—	—	—	—	13
Not computed	29	29	18	—	—	—	—	—
Median	19.1	19.1	19.4	17.0	14.6	22.5	17.4	23.9
\$35,000 or more	1 150	1 150	1 072	20	28	10	154	132
Less than 20 percent	930	930	894	8	6	10	138	79
20 to 24 percent	131	131	123	—	8	—	10	40
25 to 29 percent	19	19	—	3	—	—	6	5
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	8	8	8	—	—	—	—	8
Not computed	62	62	31	9	14	—	—	—
Median	14.0	14.0	13.9	15.8	20.6	17.5	13.0	18.0

Table 45. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With a White, Not of Hispanic Origin Householder: 1990—Con.

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Victoria city, Victoria County								
	Tract 1	Tract 2.01	Tract 2.02	Tract 4	Tract 5.01	Tract 5.02	Tract 6.01	Tract 6.02	Tract 15.02 (pt.)
Specified owner-occupied housing units -----	130	213	378	318	492	516	220	515	1 405
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS									
With a mortgage -----	10	55	131	110	213	167	56	240	968
Less than \$300 -----	—	10	12	—	26	28	—	34	11
\$300 to \$399 -----	—	6	42	13	27	19	15	48	23
\$400 to \$499 -----	—	18	38	21	31	31	12	26	43
\$500 to \$599 -----	—	17	24	18	60	44	12	35	110
\$600 to \$799 -----	—	4	15	26	46	18	4	24	196
\$800 to \$999 -----	—	—	—	—	14	27	—	44	214
\$1,000 to \$1,499 -----	10	—	—	—	9	—	4	29	183
\$1,500 to \$1,999 -----	—	—	—	24	—	—	9	—	111
\$2,000 or more -----	—	—	—	8	—	—	—	—	77
Median (dollars) -----	1 250	477	423	610	532	551	513	527	882
Not mortgaged -----	120	158	247	208	279	349	164	275	437
Less than \$100 -----	25	16	14	4	—	5	13	—	—
\$100 to \$199 -----	73	97	122	90	101	151	59	72	25
\$200 to \$299 -----	18	41	104	73	142	145	38	132	144
\$300 to \$399 -----	—	—	—	25	30	48	27	51	143
\$400 to \$499 -----	—	—	—	6	6	—	—	20	42
\$500 or more -----	4	4	7	10	—	—	27	—	83
Median (dollars) -----	154	165	193	214	221	209	219	246	328
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989									
Less than \$20,000 -----	63	105	158	107	106	151	83	154	84
Less than 20 percent -----	26	52	59	43	56	61	54	54	—
20 to 24 percent -----	—	—	20	11	19	13	9	14	12
25 to 29 percent -----	13	4	14	—	—	32	—	33	9
30 to 34 percent -----	—	5	13	11	3	12	4	13	—
35 percent or more -----	16	15	52	42	28	33	16	32	63
Not computed -----	8	29	—	—	—	—	—	8	—
Median -----	25.6	17.3	25.0	24.8	19.4	25.2	16.7	25.8	50.0+
\$20,000 to \$34,999 -----	20	60	153	44	148	118	59	121	211
Less than 20 percent -----	20	43	125	34	103	99	50	89	118
20 to 24 percent -----	—	6	20	—	34	6	—	11	26
25 to 29 percent -----	—	7	8	10	11	5	—	16	8
30 to 34 percent -----	—	4	—	—	—	8	—	5	8
35 percent or more -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	—	51
Not computed -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median -----	10.0	13.5	10.0	13.0	13.8	10.3	10.5	13.9	18.6
\$35,000 to \$49,999 -----	26	31	59	58	76	129	21	113	289
Less than 20 percent -----	26	27	59	52	66	115	17	82	177
20 to 24 percent -----	—	4	—	6	10	8	4	—	50
25 to 29 percent -----	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	19	17
30 to 34 percent -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	26
35 percent or more -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	19
Not computed -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median -----	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	12.0	10.0	13.4	10.0	17.0
\$50,000 or more -----	21	17	8	109	162	118	57	127	821
Less than 20 percent -----	21	17	8	89	149	118	53	119	609
20 to 24 percent -----	—	—	—	4	13	—	—	8	125
25 to 29 percent -----	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	68
30 to 34 percent -----	—	—	—	2	—	—	4	—	12
35 percent or more -----	—	—	—	9	—	—	—	—	7
Not computed -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median -----	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.4	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	13.8
Specified renter-occupied housing units -----	109	107	161	216	451	462	159	494	393
GROSS RENT									
Less than \$100 -----	—	—	8	—	—	8	—	9	—
\$100 to \$199 -----	19	—	17	17	—	41	20	—	26
\$200 to \$299 -----	38	46	17	35	171	100	52	191	123
\$300 to \$399 -----	32	38	43	16	129	165	43	184	130
\$400 to \$499 -----	6	—	27	48	57	80	14	70	48
\$500 to \$599 -----	14	—	23	78	56	39	15	16	30
\$600 to \$749 -----	—	—	16	—	23	13	4	19	17
\$750 to \$999 -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11
\$1,000 or more -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8
No cash rent -----	—	23	10	22	15	16	11	5	—
Median (dollars) -----	271	286	390	482	344	340	302	333	416
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989									
Less than \$10,000 -----	65	31	49	24	97	117	48	156	43
Less than 20 percent -----	—	—	8	—	—	8	—	—	—
20 to 24 percent -----	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent -----	5	—	8	—	—	12	11	—	—
30 to 34 percent -----	21	—	—	9	—	23	—	13	—
35 percent or more -----	30	15	33	8	82	65	31	127	21
Not computed -----	9	16	—	7	15	4	6	16	22
Median -----	42.9	50.0+	39.7	34.7	50.0+	49.0	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+
\$10,000 to \$19,999 -----	22	62	27	34	179	157	32	168	113
Less than 20 percent -----	—	9	—	18	11	15	—	44	8
20 to 24 percent -----	—	7	8	8	55	36	—	11	23
25 to 29 percent -----	—	15	11	—	72	49	23	47	20
30 to 34 percent -----	—	16	—	—	6	24	—	25	30
35 percent or more -----	22	8	8	—	27	28	9	36	32
Not computed -----	—	7	—	8	8	5	—	5	—
Median -----	46.7	28.8	27.5	18.6	26.4	27.6	28.5	27.8	30.9
\$20,000 to \$34,999 -----	—	14	48	125	121	118	52	114	83
Less than 20 percent -----	—	14	24	47	53	83	39	102	64
20 to 24 percent -----	—	—	6	57	39	27	9	—	9
25 to 29 percent -----	—	—	8	21	5	8	4	6	10
30 to 34 percent -----	—	—	—	—	16	—	—	6	—
35 percent or more -----	—	—	—	—	8	—	—	—	—
Not computed -----	—	—	10	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median -----	—	12.5	19.0	21.4	21.0	18.0	15.7	15.7	17.4
\$35,000 or more -----	22	—	37	33	54	70	27	56	154
Less than 20 percent -----	22	—	37	26	49	63	22	56	138
20 to 24 percent -----	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	10
25 to 29 percent -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6
30 to 34 percent -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more -----	—	—	—	7	—	7	5	—	—
Not computed -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median -----	12.0	—	11.5	12.5	14.5	12.4	10.0	10.2	13.0

Table 45. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With a White, Not of Hispanic Origin Householder: 1990—Con.

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. Data based on a sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Victoria city, Victoria County—Con.			Remainder of Victoria County				
	Tract 16.01	Tract 16.02	Tract 16.03 (pt.)	Tract 7 (pt.)	Tract 8	Tract 9	Tract 13 (pt.)	Tract 14 (pt.)
Specified owner-occupied housing units	947	1 085	654	247	99	217	235	832
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS								
With a mortgage	664	753	577	158	42	88	121	546
Less than \$300	—	8	—	—	—	—	—	17
\$300 to \$399	17	26	—	28	12	15	9	40
\$400 to \$499	51	70	—	43	—	20	13	45
\$500 to \$599	143	161	32	14	—	26	17	72
\$600 to \$799	170	315	169	32	7	18	32	254
\$800 to \$999	141	112	193	28	19	9	39	82
\$1,000 to \$1,499	138	61	167	13	4	—	—	36
\$1,500 to \$1,999	4	—	16	—	—	—	11	—
\$2,000 or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median (dollars)	726	656	864	550	906	550	727	662
Not mortgaged	283	332	77	89	57	129	114	286
Less than \$100	—	—	—	12	12	7	12	7
\$100 to \$199	25	91	6	21	32	71	21	73
\$200 to \$299	121	178	30	45	13	45	59	158
\$300 to \$399	114	53	15	11	—	—	17	48
\$400 to \$499	11	10	17	—	—	—	5	—
\$500 or more	12	—	9	—	—	—	—	—
Median (dollars)	298	228	318	218	146	184	224	238
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989								
Less than \$20,000	91	167	32	44	22	79	61	133
Less than 20 percent	—	31	6	23	10	29	12	14
20 to 24 percent	8	23	—	—	12	11	22	15
25 to 29 percent	12	9	8	14	—	7	—	10
30 to 34 percent	10	11	4	—	—	—	6	27
35 percent or more	56	86	14	7	—	32	21	49
Not computed	5	7	—	—	—	—	—	18
Median	40.5	36.9	32.5	19.8	20.4	24.8	24.2	33.4
\$20,000 to \$34,999	179	315	67	49	29	46	32	202
Less than 20 percent	99	162	—	37	22	26	8	116
20 to 24 percent	17	83	13	—	—	—	—	33
25 to 29 percent	26	24	12	6	7	20	17	27
30 to 34 percent	13	38	32	—	—	—	7	26
35 percent or more	24	8	10	6	—	—	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	17.6	19.4	31.3	13.0	10.8	13.1	27.4	18.1
\$35,000 to \$49,999	237	289	180	80	15	49	49	215
Less than 20 percent	139	148	38	49	12	42	32	134
20 to 24 percent	46	83	79	11	—	7	17	46
25 to 29 percent	36	20	37	7	3	—	—	27
30 to 34 percent	16	38	26	13	—	—	—	8
35 percent or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	17.8	19.8	23.3	14.8	10.0	10.5	13.0	17.8
\$50,000 or more	440	314	375	74	33	43	93	282
Less than 20 percent	395	286	268	69	20	43	87	259
20 to 24 percent	37	28	78	5	13	—	—	23
25 to 29 percent	8	—	19	—	—	—	6	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	10	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	11.6	15.4	16.1	10.0	17.5	10.0	10.0	14.2
Specified renter-occupied housing units	428	964	276	101	26	57	113	65
GROSS RENT								
Less than \$100	13	12	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$100 to \$199	31	22	—	—	—	13	—	—
\$200 to \$299	35	53	14	30	8	23	39	—
\$300 to \$399	129	180	32	35	8	—	32	25
\$400 to \$499	65	308	53	—	—	13	20	8
\$500 to \$599	8	141	6	8	—	—	—	11
\$600 to \$749	76	200	70	5	—	—	8	10
\$750 to \$999	29	15	55	—	—	—	—	—
\$1,000 or more	17	7	46	3	—	—	—	—
No cash rent	25	26	—	20	10	8	14	11
Median (dollars)	388	463	672	320	287	240	315	481
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989								
Less than \$10,000	115	173	23	33	—	19	41	13
Less than 20 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
20 to 24 percent	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent	13	8	—	—	—	—	17	—
30 to 34 percent	6	17	—	14	—	19	15	13
35 percent or more	71	116	17	—	—	—	9	—
Not computed	18	32	6	11	—	—	—	50.0+
Median	42.2	50.0	50.0+	33.9	—	50.0+	34.7	50.0+
\$10,000 to \$19,999	90	210	42	12	13	17	13	34
Less than 20 percent	12	7	8	7	—	—	—	—
20 to 24 percent	13	18	7	—	8	9	13	12
25 to 29 percent	30	31	3	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	17	72	3	—	—	—	—	11
35 percent or more	18	78	21	5	—	—	—	11
Not computed	—	4	—	—	5	—	—	—
Median	28.3	33.3	35.0	19.3	22.5	24.7	22.5	29.8
\$20,000 to \$34,999	110	217	79	36	8	18	31	8
Less than 20 percent	41	87	20	36	8	13	23	—
20 to 24 percent	36	67	25	—	—	—	8	8
25 to 29 percent	6	34	5	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	8	21	16	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	19	—	13	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed	—	8	—	—	—	5	—	—
Median	21.9	21.3	23.9	17.0	15.0	17.5	14.6	22.5
\$35,000 or more	113	364	132	20	5	3	28	10
Less than 20 percent	76	321	79	8	—	—	6	—
20 to 24 percent	25	43	40	—	—	—	8	—
25 to 29 percent	5	—	5	3	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—	8	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed	7	—	—	9	5	3	14	—
Median	16.5	14.4	18.0	15.8	—	—	20.6	17.5

Table 46. **Percent of Persons and Housing Units in Sample: 1990**

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Persons		Housing units		Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Persons		Housing units	
	100-percent count	Percent in sample	100-percent count	Percent in sample		100-percent count	Percent in sample	100-percent count	Percent in sample
Victoria, TX MSA -----	74 361	14.1	29 162	14.2	VICTORIA CITY, VICTORIA COUNTY—Con.				
VICTORIA COUNTY					Tract 5.02-----	3 793	15.4	1 617	15.8
Total-----	74 361	14.1	29 162	14.2	Tract 6.01-----	2 805	15.0	1 247	14.8
Victoria city-----	55 076	14.3	21 802	14.3	Tract 6.02-----	3 969	14.6	1 879	15.1
TOTALS FOR SPLIT TRACTS/BNA'S IN VICTORIA COUNTY					Tract 7 (pt.)-----	853	18.2	311	16.4
Tract 3.01-----	2 372	14.2	874	14.8	Tract 13 (pt.)-----	6	33.3	6	16.7
Tract 3.02-----	2 313	14.7	786	13.7	Tract 14 (pt.)-----	447	11.0	179	10.1
Tract 7-----	3 158	14.9	1 204	15.3	Tract 15.01 (pt.)-----	41	4.9	17	5.9
Tract 13-----	2 150	16.5	898	15.7	Tract 15.02 (pt.)-----	6 243	11.9	2 234	11.9
Tract 14-----	6 101	11.1	2 288	11.6	Tract 16.01-----	5 263	16.0	1 895	16.0
Tract 15.01-----	2 147	14.5	795	15.0	Tract 16.02-----	8 316	11.3	3 285	11.7
Tract 15.02-----	7 024	11.9	2 517	11.8	Tract 16.03 (pt.)-----	3 457	14.5	1 228	14.8
Tract 16.03-----	4 709	14.5	1 769	15.0	REMAINDER OF VICTORIA COUNTY				
VICTORIA CITY, VICTORIA COUNTY					Tract 3.01 (pt.)-----	137	18.2	47	14.9
Tract 1-----	1 997	17.3	897	15.9	Tract 3.02 (pt.)-----	—	—	—	—
Tract 2.01-----	2 583	15.8	1 081	15.5	Tract 7 (pt.)-----	2 305	13.8	893	14.9
Tract 2.02-----	5 102	15.8	1 685	15.7	Tract 8-----	1 476	13.6	578	15.1
Tract 3.01 (pt.)-----	2 235	14.0	827	14.8	Tract 9-----	2 373	15.2	855	14.5
Tract 3.02 (pt.)-----	2 313	14.7	786	13.7	Tract 10-----	1 057	14.8	384	15.1
Tract 4-----	1 911	15.4	954	15.3	Tract 13 (pt.)-----	2 144	16.5	892	15.7
Tract 5.01-----	3 742	14.0	1 674	13.7	Tract 14 (pt.)-----	5 654	11.2	2 109	11.8
					Tract 15.01 (pt.)-----	2 106	14.7	778	15.2
					Tract 15.02 (pt.)-----	781	12.2	283	11.3
					Tract 16.03 (pt.)-----	1 252	14.5	541	15.3



APPENDIX A.

Area Classifications

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These definitions are for all geographic entities and concepts that the Census Bureau will include in its standard 1990 census data products. Not all entities and concepts are shown in any one 1990 census data product. For a description of geographic areas included in each data product, see appendix F.

AMERICAN INDIAN AND ALASKA NATIVE AREA

Alaska Native Regional Corporation (ANRC)

Alaska Native Regional Corporations (ANRC's) are corporate entities established under the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act of 1972, Public Law 92-203, as amended by Public Law 94-204, to conduct both business and nonprofit affairs of Alaska Natives. Alaska is divided into

12 ANRC's that cover the entire State, except for the Annette Islands Reserve. The boundaries of the 12 ANRC's were established by the Department of the Interior, in cooperation with Alaska Natives. Each ANRC was designed to include, as far as practicable, Alaska Natives with a common heritage and common interests. The ANRC boundaries for the 1990 census were identified by the Bureau of Land Management. A 13th region was established for Alaska Natives who are not permanent residents and who chose not to enroll in one of the 12 ANRC's; no census products are prepared for the 13th region. ANRC's were first identified for the 1980 census.

Each ANRC is assigned a two-digit census code ranging from 07 through 84. These census codes are assigned in alphabetical order of the ANRC's.

Alaska Native Village (ANV) Statistical Area

Alaska Native villages (ANV's) constitute tribes, bands, clans, groups, villages, communities, or associations in Alaska that are recognized pursuant to the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act of 1972, Public Law 92-203. Because ANV's do not have legally designated boundaries, the Census Bureau has established Alaska Native village statistical areas (ANVSA's) for statistical purposes. For the 1990 census, the Census Bureau cooperated with officials of the nonprofit corporation within each participating Alaska Native Regional Corporation (ANRC), as well as other knowledgeable officials, to delineate boundaries that encompass the settled area associated with each ANV. ANVSA's are located within ANRC's and do not cross ANRC boundaries. ANVSA's for the 1990 census replace the ANV's that the Census Bureau recognized for the 1980 census.

Each ANVSA is assigned a four-digit census code ranging from 6001 through 8989. Each ANVSA also is assigned a five-digit FIPS code. Both the census and FIPS codes are assigned in alphabetical order of ANVSA's.

American Indian Reservation and Trust Land

American Indian Reservation—Federal American Indian reservations are areas with boundaries established by treaty, statute, and/or executive or court order, and recognized by the Federal Government as territory in which American Indian tribes have jurisdiction. State reservations are lands held in trust by State governments for the use and benefit of a given tribe. The reservations and their boundaries were identified for the 1990 census by the Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA), Department of Interior (for Federal reservations), and State governments (for State reservations). The names of American Indian reservations recognized by State governments, but not by the Federal Government, are followed by "(State)." Areas composed of reservation lands that are administered jointly and/or are claimed by two reservations, as identified by the BIA, are called "joint areas," and are treated as separate American Indian reservations for census purposes.

Federal reservations may cross State boundaries, and Federal and State reservations may cross county, county subdivision, and place boundaries. For reservations that cross State boundaries, only the portion of the reservations in a given State are shown in the data products for that State; the entire reservations are shown in data products for the United States.

Each American Indian reservation is assigned a four-digit census code ranging from 0001 through 4989. These census codes are assigned in alphabetical order of American Indian reservations nationwide, except that joint areas appear at the end of the code range. Each American Indian reservation also is assigned a five-digit FIPS code; because the FIPS codes are assigned in alphabetical sequence of American Indian reservations within each State, the FIPS code is different in each State for reservations in more than one State.

Trust Land—Trust lands are property associated with a particular American Indian reservation or tribe, held in trust by the Federal Government. Trust lands may be held in trust either for a tribe (tribal trust land) or for an individual member of a tribe (individual trust land). Trust lands recognized for the 1990 census comprise all tribal trust lands and inhabited individual trust lands located outside of a reservation boundary. As with other American Indian areas, trust lands may be located in more than one State. Only the trust lands in a given State are shown in the data products for that State; all trust lands associated with a reservation or tribe are shown in data products for the United States. The Census Bureau first reported data for tribal trust lands for the 1980 census.

Trust lands are assigned a four-digit census code and a five-digit FIPS code, the same as that for the reservation with which they are associated. Trust lands not associated with a reservation are presented by tribal name, interspersed alphabetically among the reservations.

Tribal Designated Statistical Area (TDSA)

Tribal designated statistical areas (TDSA's) are areas, delineated outside Oklahoma by federally- and State-recognized tribes without a land base or associated trust lands, to provide statistical areas for which the Census Bureau tabulates data. TDSA's represent areas generally containing the American Indian population over which federally-recognized tribes have jurisdiction and areas in which State tribes provide benefits and services to their members. The names of TDSA's delineated by State-recognized tribes are followed by "(State)." The Census Bureau did not recognize TDSA's before the 1990 census.

Each TDSA is assigned a four-digit census code ranging from 9001 through 9589. The census codes are assigned in alphabetical order of TDSA's nationwide. Each TDSA also is assigned a five-digit FIPS code in alphabetical order within State.

Tribal Jurisdiction Statistical Area (TJSA)

Tribal jurisdiction statistical areas (TJSA's) are areas, delineated by federally-recognized tribes in Oklahoma without a reservation, for which the Census Bureau tabulates data. TJSA's represent areas generally containing the American Indian population over which one or more tribal governments have jurisdiction; if tribal officials delineated adjacent TJSA's so that they include some duplicate territory, the overlap area is called a "joint use area," which is treated as a separate TJSA for census purposes.

TJSA's replace the "Historic Areas of Oklahoma (excluding urbanized areas)" shown in 1980 census data products. The Historic Areas of Oklahoma comprised the territory located within reservations that had legally established boundaries from 1900 to 1907; these reservations were dissolved during the 2- to 3-year period preceding the statehood of Oklahoma in 1907. The Historic Areas of Oklahoma (excluding urbanized areas) were identified only for the 1980 census.

Each TJSA is assigned a four-digit census code ranging from 5001 through 5989. The census codes are assigned in alphabetical order of TJSA's, except that joint areas appear at the end of the code range. Each TJSA also is assigned a five-digit FIPS code in alphabetical order within Oklahoma.

AREA MEASUREMENT

Area measurements provide the size, in square kilometers (also in square miles in printed reports), recorded for each geographic entity for which the Census Bureau tabulates data in general-purpose data products (except crews-of-vessels entities and ZIP Codes). (Square kilometers may be divided by 2.59 to convert an area measurement to square miles.) Area was calculated from the specific set of boundaries recorded for the entity in the Census Bureau's geographic data base (see "TIGER"). On machine-readable files, area measurements are shown to three decimal places; the decimal point is implied. In printed reports and listings, area measurements are shown to one decimal.

The Census Bureau provides measurements for both land area and total water area for the 1990 census; the water figure includes inland, coastal, Great Lakes, and territorial water. (For the 1980 census, the Census Bureau provided area measurements for land and inland water.) The Census Bureau will provide measurements for the component types of water for the affected entities in a separate file. "Inland water" consists of any lake, reservoir, pond, or similar body of water that is recorded in the Census Bureau's geographic data base. It also includes any river, creek, canal, stream, or similar feature that is recorded in that data base as a two-dimensional feature (rather than as a single line). The portions of the oceans and related large embayments (such as the Chesapeake Bay and Puget Sound), the Gulf of Mexico, and the Caribbean Sea that belong to the United States and its territories are considered to be "coastal" and "territorial"

waters; the Great Lakes are treated as a separate water entity. Rivers and bays that empty into these bodies of water are treated as "inland water" from the point beyond which they are narrower than one nautical mile across. Identification of land and inland, coastal, and territorial waters is for statistical purposes, and does not necessarily reflect legal definitions thereof.

By definition, census blocks do not include water within their boundaries; therefore, the water area of a block is always zero. Land area measurements may disagree with the information displayed on census maps and in the TIGER file because, for area measurement purposes, features identified as "intermittent water" and "glacier" are reported as land area. For this reason, it may not be possible to derive the land area for an entity by summing the land area of its component census blocks. In addition, the water area measurement reported for some geographic entities includes water that is not included in any lower-level geographic entity. Therefore, because water is contained only in a higher-level geographic entity, summing the water measurements for all the component lower-level geographic entities will not yield the water area of that higher-level entity. This occurs, for example, where water is associated with a county but is not within the legal boundary of any minor civil division, or the water is associated with a State but is not within the legal boundary of any county. Crews-of-vessels entities (see "Census Tract and Block Numbering Area" and "Block") do not encompass territory and therefore have no area measurements. ZIP Codes do not have specific boundaries, and therefore, also do not have area measurements.

The accuracy of any area measurement figure is limited by the inaccuracy inherent in (1) the location and shape of the various boundary features in the data base, and (2) rounding affecting the last digit in all operations that compute and/or sum the area measurements.

BLOCK

Census blocks are small areas bounded on all sides by visible features such as streets, roads, streams, and railroad tracks, and by invisible boundaries such as city, town, township, and county limits, property lines, and short, imaginary extensions of streets and roads.

Tabulation blocks, used in census data products, are in most cases the same as collection blocks, used in the census enumeration. In some cases, collection blocks have been "split" into two or more parts required for data tabulations. Tabulation blocks do not cross the boundaries of counties, county subdivisions, places, census tracts or block numbering areas, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, congressional districts, voting districts, urban or rural areas, or urbanized areas. The 1990 census is the first for which the entire United States and its possessions are block-numbered.

Blocks are numbered uniquely within each census tract or BNA. A block is identified by a three-digit number, sometimes with a single alphabetical suffix. Block numbers

with suffixes generally represent collection blocks that were "split" in order to identify separate geographic entities that divide the original block. For example, when a city limit runs through data collection block 101, the data for the portion inside the city is tabulated in block 101A and the portion outside, in block 101B. A block number with the suffix "Z" represents a "crews-of-vessels" entity for which the Census Bureau tabulates data, but that does not represent a true geographic area; such a block is shown on census maps associated with an anchor symbol and a census tract or block numbering area with a .99 suffix.

BLOCK GROUP (BG)

Geographic Block Group

A geographic block group (BG) is a cluster of blocks having the same first digit of their three-digit identifying numbers within a census tract or block numbering area (BNA). For example, BG 3 within a census tract or BNA includes all blocks numbered between 301 and 397. In most cases, the numbering involves substantially fewer than 97 blocks. Geographic BG's never cross census tract or BNA boundaries, but may cross the boundaries of county subdivisions, places, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, urbanized areas, voting districts, and congressional districts. BG's generally contain between 250 and 550 housing units, with the ideal size being 400 housing units.

Tabulation Block Group

In the data tabulations, a geographic BG may be split to present data for every unique combination of county subdivision, place, American Indian and Alaska Native area, urbanized area, voting district, urban/rural and congressional district shown in the data product; for example, if BG 3 is partly in a city and partly outside the city, there will be separate tabulated records for each portion of BG 3. BG's are used in tabulating decennial census data nationwide in the 1990 census, in all block-numbered areas in the 1980 census, and in Tape Address Register (TAR) areas in the 1970 census. For purposes of data presentation, BG's are a substitute for the enumeration districts (ED's) used for reporting data in many parts of the United States for the 1970 and 1980 censuses, and in all areas for pre-1970 censuses.

BOUNDARY CHANGES

The boundaries of some counties, county subdivisions, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, and many incorporated places, changed between those reported for the 1980 census and January 1, 1990. Boundary changes to legal entities result from:

1. Annexations to or detachments from legally established governmental units.
2. Mergers or consolidations of two or more governmental units.
3. Establishment of new governmental units.
4. Disincorporations or disorganizations of existing governmental units.
5. Changes in treaties and Executive Orders.

The historical counts shown for counties, county subdivisions, and places are not updated for such changes, and thus reflect the population and housing units in the area as delineated at each census. Information on boundary changes reported between the 1980 and 1990 censuses for counties, county subdivisions, and incorporated places is presented in the "User Notes" section of the technical documentation of Summary Tape Files 1 and 3, and in the 1990 CPH-2, *Population and Housing Unit Counts* printed reports. For information on boundary changes for such areas in the decade preceding other decennial censuses, see the *Number of Inhabitants* reports for each census. Boundary changes are not reported for some areas, such as census designated places and block groups.

CENSUS REGION AND CENSUS DIVISION

Census Division

Census divisions are groupings of States that are subdivisions of the four census regions. There are nine divisions, which the Census Bureau adopted in 1910 for the presentation of data. The regions, divisions, and their constituent States are:

Northeast Region

New England Division:

Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut

Middle Atlantic Division:

New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania

Midwest Region

East North Central Division:

Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin

West North Central Division:

Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska, Kansas

South Region

South Atlantic Division:

Delaware, Maryland, District of Columbia, Virginia, West Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida

East South Central Division:

Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama, Mississippi

West South Central Division:

Arkansas, Louisiana, Oklahoma, Texas

West Region

Mountain Division:

Montana, Idaho, Wyoming, Colorado, New Mexico, Arizona, Utah, Nevada

Pacific Division:

Washington, Oregon, California, Alaska, Hawaii

Census Region

Census regions are groupings of States that subdivide the United States for the presentation of data. There are four regions—Northeast, Midwest, South, and West. Each of the four census regions is divided into two or more census divisions. Prior to 1984, the Midwest region was named the North Central region. From 1910, when census regions were established, through the 1940's, there were three regions—North, South, and West.

CENSUS TRACT AND BLOCK NUMBERING AREA

Block Numbering Area (BNA)

Block numbering areas (BNA's) are small statistical subdivisions of a county for grouping and numbering blocks in nonmetropolitan counties where local census statistical areas committees have not established census tracts. State agencies and the Census Bureau delineated BNA's for the 1990 census, using guidelines similar to those for the delineation of census tracts. BNA's do not cross county boundaries.

BNA's are identified by a four-digit basic number and may have a two-digit suffix; for example, 9901.07. The decimal point separating the four-digit basic BNA number from the two-digit suffix is shown in printed reports, in microfiche, and on census maps; in machine-readable files, the decimal point is implied. Many BNA's do not have a suffix; in such cases, the suffix field is left blank in all data products. BNA numbers range from 9501 through 9989.99, and are unique within a county (numbers in the range of 0001 through 9499.99 denote a census tract). The suffix .99 identifies a BNA that was populated entirely by persons aboard one or more civilian or military ships. A "crews-of-vessels" BNA appears on census maps only as an anchor symbol with its BNA number (and block numbers on maps showing block numbers); the BNA relates to the ships associated with the onshore BNA's having the same four-digit basic number. Suffixes in the range .80 through .98 usually identify BNA's that either were revised or were created during the 1990 census data collection activities.

Some of these revisions produced BNA's that have extremely small land area and may have little or no population or housing. For data analysis, such a BNA can be summarized with an adjacent BNA.

Census Tract

Census tracts are small, relatively permanent statistical subdivisions of a county. Census tracts are delineated for all metropolitan areas (MA's) and other densely populated counties by local census statistical areas committees following Census Bureau guidelines (more than 3,000 census tracts have been established in 221 counties outside MA's). Six States (California, Connecticut, Delaware, Hawaii, New Jersey, and Rhode Island) and the District of Columbia are covered entirely by census tracts. Census tracts usually have between 2,500 and 8,000 persons and, when first delineated, are designed to be homogeneous with respect to population characteristics, economic status, and living conditions. Census tracts do not cross county boundaries. The spatial size of census tracts varies widely depending on the density of settlement. Census tract boundaries are delineated with the intention of being maintained over a long time so that statistical comparisons can be made from census to census. However, physical changes in street patterns caused by highway construction, new development, etc., may require occasional revisions; census tracts occasionally are split due to large population growth, or combined as a result of substantial population decline. Census tracts are referred to as "tracts" in all 1990 data products.

Census tracts are identified by a four-digit basic number and may have a two-digit suffix; for example, 6059.02. The decimal point separating the four-digit basic tract number from the two-digit suffix is shown in printed reports, in microfiche, and on census maps; in machine-readable files, the decimal point is implied. Many census tracts do not have a suffix; in such cases, the suffix field is left blank in all data products. Leading zeros in a census tract number (for example, 002502) are shown only on machine-readable files.

Census tract numbers range from 0001 through 9499.99 and are unique within a county (numbers in the range of 9501 through 9989.99 denote a block numbering area). The suffix .99 identifies a census tract that was populated entirely by persons aboard one or more civilian or military ships. A "crews-of-vessels" census tract appears on census maps only as an anchor symbol with its census tract number (and block numbers on maps showing block numbers). These census tracts relate to the ships associated with the onshore census tract having the same four-digit basic number. Suffixes in the range .80 through .98 usually identify census tracts that either were revised or were created during the 1990 census data collection activities. Some of these revisions may have resulted in census tracts that have extremely small land area and may have little or no population or housing. For data analysis, such a census tract can be summarized with an adjacent census tract.

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT (CD)

Congressional districts (CD's) are the 435 areas from which persons are elected to the U.S. House of Representatives. After the apportionment of congressional seats among the States, based on census population counts, each State is responsible for establishing CD's for the purpose of electing representatives. Each CD is to be as equal in population to all other CD's in the State as practicable, based on the decennial census counts.

The CD's that were in effect on January 1, 1990 were those of the 101st Congress. Data on the 101st Congress appear in an early 1990 census data product (Summary Tape File 1A). The CD's of the 101st Congress are the same as those in effect for the 102nd Congress. CD's of the 103rd Congress, reflecting redistricting based on the 1990 census, are summarized in later 1990 data products (STF's 1D and 3D, and 1990 CPH-4, *Population and Housing Characteristics for Congressional Districts of the 103rd Congress* printed reports).

COUNTY

The primary political divisions of most States are termed "counties." In Louisiana, these divisions are known as "parishes." In Alaska, which has no counties, the county equivalents are the organized "boroughs" and the "census areas" that are delineated for statistical purposes by the State of Alaska and the Census Bureau. In four States (Maryland, Missouri, Nevada, and Virginia), there are one or more cities that are independent of any county organization and thus constitute primary divisions of their States. These cities are known as "independent cities" and are treated as equivalent to counties for statistical purposes. That part of Yellowstone National Park in Montana is treated as a county equivalent. The District of Columbia has no primary divisions, and the entire area is considered equivalent to a county for statistical purposes.

Each county and county equivalent is assigned a three-digit FIPS code that is unique within State. These codes are assigned in alphabetical order of county or county equivalent within State, except for the independent cities, which follow the listing of counties.

COUNTY SUBDIVISION

County subdivisions are the primary subdivisions of counties and their equivalents for the reporting of decennial census data. They include census county divisions, census subareas, minor civil divisions, and unorganized territories.

Each county subdivision is assigned a three-digit census code in alphabetical order within county and a five-digit FIPS code in alphabetical order within State.

Census County Division (CCD)

Census county divisions (CCD's) are subdivisions of a county that were delineated by the Census Bureau, in cooperation with State officials and local census statistical

areas committees, for statistical purposes. CCD's were established in 21 States where there are no legally established minor civil divisions (MCD's), where the MCD's do not have governmental or administrative purposes, where the boundaries of the MCD's change frequently, and/or where the MCD's are not generally known to the public. CCD's have no legal functions, and are not governmental units.

The boundaries of CCD's usually are delineated to follow visible features, and in most cases coincide with census tract or block numbering area boundaries. The name of each CCD is based on a place, county, or well-known local name that identifies its location. CCD's have been established in the following 21 States: Alabama, Arizona, California, Colorado, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Hawaii, Idaho, Kentucky, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Oklahoma, Oregon, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, Washington, and Wyoming. For the 1980 census, the county subdivisions recognized for Nevada were MCD's.

Census Subarea (Alaska)

Census subareas are statistical subdivisions of boroughs and census areas (county equivalents) in Alaska. Census subareas were delineated cooperatively by the State of Alaska and the Census Bureau. The census subareas, identified first in 1980, replaced the various types of subdivisions used in the 1970 census.

Minor Civil Division (MCD)

Minor civil divisions (MCD's) are the primary political or administrative divisions of a county. MCD's represent many different kinds of legal entities with a wide variety of governmental and/or administrative functions. MCD's are variously designated as American Indian reservations, assessment districts, boroughs, election districts, gores, grants, magisterial districts, parish governing authority districts, plantations, precincts, purchases, supervisors' districts, towns, and townships. In some States, all or some incorporated places are not located in any MCD and thus serve as MCD's in their own right. In other States, incorporated places are subordinate to (part of) the MCD's in which they are located, or the pattern is mixed—some incorporated places are independent of MCD's and others are subordinate to one or more MCD's.

The Census Bureau recognizes MCD's in the following 28 States: Arkansas, Connecticut, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Louisiana, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, Nebraska, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, North Dakota, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Dakota, Vermont, Virginia, West Virginia, and Wisconsin. The District of Columbia has no primary divisions, and the entire area is considered equivalent to an MCD for statistical purposes.

The MCD's in 12 selected States (Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont, and Wisconsin) also serve as general-purpose local governments. The Census Bureau presents data for these MCD's in all data products in which it provides data for places.

Unorganized Territory (unorg.)

In nine States (Arkansas, Iowa, Kansas, Louisiana, Maine, Minnesota, North Carolina, North Dakota, and South Dakota), some counties contain territory that is not included in an MCD recognized by the Census Bureau. Each separate area of unorganized territory in these States is recognized as one or more separate county subdivisions for census purposes. Each unorganized territory is given a descriptive name, followed by the designation "unorg."

GEOGRAPHIC CODE

Geographic codes are shown primarily on machine-readable data products, such as computer tape and compact disc-read only memory (CD-ROM), but also appear on other products such as microfiche; they also are shown on some census maps. Codes are identified as "census codes" only if there is also a Federal Information Processing Standards (FIPS) code for the same geographic entity. A code that is not identified as either "census" or "FIPS" is usually a census code for which there is no FIPS equivalent, or for which the Census Bureau does not use the FIPS code. The exceptions, which use only the FIPS code in census products, are county, congressional district, and metropolitan area (that is, metropolitan statistical area, consolidated metropolitan statistical area, and primary metropolitan statistical area).

Census Code

Census codes are assigned for a variety of geographic entities, including American Indian and Alaska Native area, census division, census region, county subdivision, place, State, urbanized area, and voting district. The structure, format, and meaning of census codes appear in the 1990 census *Geographic Identification Code Scheme*; in the data dictionary portion of the technical documentation for summary tape files, CD-ROM's, and microfiche.

Federal Information Processing Standards (FIPS) Code

Federal Information Processing Standards (FIPS) codes are assigned for a variety of geographic entities, including American Indian and Alaska Native area, congressional district, county, county subdivision, metropolitan area, place, and State. The structure, format, and meaning of FIPS

codes used in the census are shown in the 1990 census *Geographic Identification Code Scheme*; in the data dictionary portion of the technical documentation for summary tape files, CD-ROM's, and microfiche.

The objective of the FIPS codes is to improve the use of data resources of the Federal Government and avoid unnecessary duplication and incompatibilities in the collection, processing, and dissemination of data. More information about FIPS and FIPS code documentation is available from the National Technical Information Service, Springfield, VA 22161.

United States Postal Service (USPS) Code

United States Postal Service (USPS) codes for States are used in all 1990 data products. The codes are two-character alphabetic abbreviations. These codes are the same as the FIPS two-character alphabetic abbreviations.

GEOGRAPHIC PRESENTATION

Hierarchical Presentation

A hierarchical geographic presentation shows the geographic entities in a superior/subordinate structure in census products. This structure is derived from the legal, administrative, or areal relationships of the entities. The hierarchical structure is depicted in report tables by means of indentation, and is explained for machine-readable media in the discussion of file structure in the geographic coverage portion of the abstract in the technical documentation. An example of hierarchical presentation is the "standard census geographic hierarchy": block, within block group, within census tract or block numbering area, within place, within county subdivision, within county, within State, within division, within region, within the United States. Graphically, this is shown as:

```
United States
  Region
    Division
      State
        County
          County subdivision
            Place (or part)
              Census tract/block numbering area
                (or part)
                  Block group (or part)
                    Block
```

Inventory Presentation

An inventory presentation of geographic entities is one in which all entities of the same type are shown in alphabetical or code sequence, without reference to their hierarchical relationships. Generally, an inventory presentation shows totals for entities that may be split in a hierarchical presentation, such as place, census

tract/block numbering area, or block group. An example of a series of inventory presentations is: State, followed by all the counties in that State, followed by all the places in that State. Graphically, this is shown as:

State

County "A"

County "B"

County "C"

Place "X"

Place "Y"

Place "Z"

HISTORICAL COUNTS

Historical counts for total population and total housing units are shown in the 1990 CPH-2, *Population and Housing Unit Counts* report series. As in past censuses, the general rule for presenting historical data for States, counties, county subdivisions, and places is to show historical counts only for single, continually existing entities. Stated another way, if an entity existed for both the current and preceding censuses, the tables show counts for the preceding censuses. Included in this category are entities of the same type (county, county subdivision, place) even if they had changed their names. Also included are entities that merged, but only if the new entity retained the name of one of the merged entities. The historical counts shown are for each entity as it was bounded at each census.

In cases where an entity was formed since a preceding census, such as a newly incorporated place or a newly organized township, the symbol three dots "..." is shown for earlier censuses. The three-dot symbol also is shown for those parts of a place that have extended into an additional county or county subdivision through annexation or other revision of boundaries since the preceding census.

In a few cases, changes in the boundaries of county subdivisions caused a place to be split into two or more parts, or to be split differently than in the preceding census. If historical counts for the parts of the place as currently split did not appear in a preceding census, "(NA)" is shown for the place in each county subdivision; however, the historical population and housing unit counts of the place appear in tables that show the entire place. For counties, county subdivisions, and places formed since January 1, 1980, 1980 census population and housing unit counts in the 1990 territory are reported in the geographic change notes included in the "User Notes" text section of 1990 CPH-2, *Population and Housing Unit Counts*, and in the technical documentation of Summary Tape Files 1 and 3.

In some cases, population and housing unit counts for individual areas were revised since publication of the 1980 reports (indicated by the prefix "r"). In a number of tables of 1990 CPH-2, *Population and Housing Unit Counts*, 1980 counts are shown for aggregations of individual areas,

such as the number, population, and housing unit counts of places in size groups, or urban and rural distributions. Revisions of population and housing unit counts for individual areas were not applied to the various aggregations. Therefore, it may not be possible to determine the individual areas in a given aggregation using the historical counts; conversely, the sum of the counts shown for individual areas may not agree with the aggregation.

INTERNAL POINT

An internal point is a set of geographic coordinates (latitude and longitude) that is located within a specified geographic entity. A single point is identified for each entity; for many entities, this point represents the approximate geographic center of that entity. If the shape of the entity caused this point to be located outside the boundaries of the entity, it is relocated from the center so that it is within the entity. If the internal point for a block falls in a water area, it is relocated to a land area within the block. On machine-readable products, internal points are shown to six decimal places; the decimal point is implied.

METROPOLITAN AREA (MA)

The general concept of a metropolitan area (MA) is one of a large population nucleus, together with adjacent communities that have a high degree of economic and social integration with that nucleus. Some MA's are defined around two or more nuclei.

The MA classification is a statistical standard, developed for use by Federal agencies in the production, analysis, and publication of data on MA's. The MA's are designated and defined by the Federal Office of Management and Budget, following a set of official published standards. These standards were developed by the inter-agency Federal Executive Committee on Metropolitan Areas, with the aim of producing definitions that are as consistent as possible for all MA's nationwide.

Each MA must contain either a place with a minimum population of 50,000 or a Census Bureau-defined urbanized area and a total MA population of at least 100,000 (75,000 in New England). An MA comprises one or more central counties. An MA also may include one or more outlying counties that have close economic and social relationships with the central county. An outlying county must have a specified level of commuting to the central counties and also must meet certain standards regarding metropolitan character, such as population density, urban population, and population growth. In New England, MA's are composed of cities and towns rather than whole counties.

The territory, population, and housing units in MA's are referred to as "metropolitan." The metropolitan category is subdivided into "inside central city" and "outside central city." The territory, population, and housing units located outside MA's are referred to as "nonmetropolitan." The

metropolitan and nonmetropolitan classification cuts across the other hierarchies; for example, there is generally both urban and rural territory within both metropolitan and nonmetropolitan areas.

To meet the needs of various users, the standards provide for a flexible structure of metropolitan definitions that classify an MA either as a metropolitan statistical area (MSA) or as a consolidated metropolitan statistical area (CMSA) that is divided into primary metropolitan statistical areas (PMSA's). Documentation of the MA standards and how they are applied is available from the Secretary, Federal Executive Committee on Metropolitan Areas, Population Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233.

Central City

In each MSA and CMSA, the largest place and, in some cases, additional places are designated as "central cities" under the official standards. A few PMSA's do not have central cities. The largest central city and, in some cases, up to two additional central cities are included in the title of the MA; there also are central cities that are not included in an MA title. An MA central city does not include any part of that city that extends outside the MA boundary.

Consolidated and Primary Metropolitan Statistical Area (CMSA and PMSA)

If an area that qualifies as an MA has more than one million persons, primary metropolitan statistical areas (PMSA's) may be defined within it. PMSA's consist of a large urbanized county or cluster of counties that demonstrates very strong internal economic and social links, in addition to close ties to other portions of the larger area. When PMSA's are established, the larger area of which they are component parts is designated a consolidated metropolitan statistical area (CMSA).

Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA)

Metropolitan statistical areas (MSA's) are relatively free-standing MA's and are not closely associated with other MA's. These areas typically are surrounded by nonmetropolitan counties.

Metropolitan Area Title and Code

The title of an MSA contains the name of its largest central city and up to two additional city names, provided that the additional places meet specified levels of population, employment, and commuting. Generally, a city with a population of 250,000 or more is in the title, regardless of other criteria.

The title of a PMSA may contain up to three place names, as determined above, or up to three county names, sequenced in order of population. A CMSA title also may include up to three names, the first of which generally is

the most populous central city in the area. The second name may be the first city or county name in the most populous remaining PMSA; the third name may be the first city or county name in the next most populous PMSA. A regional designation may be substituted for the second and/or third names in a CMSA title if such a designation is supported by local opinion and is deemed to be unambiguous and suitable by the Office of Management and Budget.

The titles for all MA's also contain the name of each State in which the area is located. Each metropolitan area is assigned a four-digit FIPS code, in alphabetical order nationwide. If the fourth digit of the code is a "2," it identifies a CMSA. Additionally, there is a separate set of two-digit codes for CMSA's, also assigned alphabetically.

OUTLYING AREAS OF THE UNITED STATES

The Census Bureau treats the outlying areas as the statistical equivalents of States for the 1990 census. The outlying areas are American Samoa, Guam, the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands (Northern Mariana Islands), Republic of Palau (Palau), Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands of the United States (Virgin Islands). Geographic definitions specific to each outlying area are shown in appendix A of the text in the data products for each area.

PLACE

Places, for the reporting of decennial census data, include census designated places and incorporated places. Each place is assigned a four-digit census code that is unique within State. Each place is also assigned a five-digit FIPS code that is unique within State. Both the census and FIPS codes are assigned based on alphabetical order within State. Consolidated cities (see below) are assigned a one-character alphabetical census code that is unique nationwide and a five-digit FIPS code that is unique within State.

Census Designated Place (CDP)

Census designated places (CDP's) are delineated for the decennial census as the statistical counterparts of incorporated places. CDP's comprise densely settled concentrations of population that are identifiable by name, but are not legally incorporated places. Their boundaries, which usually coincide with visible features or the boundary of an adjacent incorporated place, have no legal status, nor do these places have officials elected to serve traditional municipal functions. CDP boundaries may change with changes in the settlement pattern; a CDP with the same name as in previous censuses does not necessarily have the same boundaries.

Beginning with the 1950 census, the Census Bureau, in cooperation with State agencies and local census statistical areas committees, has identified and delineated boundaries for CDP's. In the 1990 census, the name of each such place is followed by "CDP." In the 1980 census, "(CDP)" was used; in 1970, 1960, and 1950 censuses, these places were identified by "(U)," meaning "unincorporated place."

To qualify as a CDP for the 1990 census, an unincorporated community must have met the following criteria:

1. In all States except Alaska and Hawaii, the Census Bureau uses three population size criteria to designate a CDP. These criteria are:
 - a. 1,000 or more persons if outside the boundaries of an urbanized area (UA) delineated for the 1980 census or a subsequent special census.
 - b. 2,500 or more persons if inside the boundaries of a UA delineated for the 1980 census or a subsequent special census.
 - c. 250 or more persons if outside the boundaries of a UA delineated for the 1980 census or a subsequent special census, and within the official boundaries of an American Indian reservation recognized for the 1990 census.
2. In Alaska, 25 or more persons if outside a UA, and 2,500 or more persons if inside a UA delineated for the 1980 census or a subsequent special census.
3. In Hawaii, 300 or more persons, regardless of whether the community is inside or outside a UA.

For the 1990 census, CDP's qualified on the basis of the population counts prepared for the 1990 Postcensus Local Review Program. Because these counts were subject to change, a few CDP's may have final population counts lower than the minimums shown above.

Hawaii is the only State with no incorporated places recognized by the Bureau of the Census. All places shown for Hawaii in the data products are CDP's. By agreement with the State of Hawaii, the Census Bureau does not show data separately for the city of Honolulu, which is coextensive with Honolulu County.

Consolidated City

A consolidated government is a unit of local government for which the functions of an incorporated place and its county or minor civil division (MCD) have merged. The legal aspects of this action may result in both the primary incorporated place and the county or MCD continuing to exist as legal entities, even though the county or MCD performs few or no governmental functions and has few or no elected officials. Where this occurs, and where one or more other incorporated places in the county or MCD

continue to function as separate governments, even though they have been included in the consolidated government, the primary incorporated place is referred to as a "consolidated city."

The data presentation for consolidated cities varies depending upon the geographic presentation. In hierarchical presentations, consolidated cities are not shown. These presentations include the semi-independent places and the "consolidated city (remainder)." Where the consolidated city is coextensive with a county or county subdivision, the data shown for those areas in hierarchical presentations are equivalent to those for the consolidated government.

For inventory geographic presentations, the consolidated city appears at the end of the listing of places. The data for the consolidated city include places that are part of the consolidated city. The "consolidated city (remainder)" is the portion of the consolidated government minus the semi-independent places, and is shown in alphabetical sequence with other places.

In summary presentations by size of place, the consolidated city is not included. The places semi-independent of consolidated cities are categorized by their size, as is the "consolidated city (remainder)."

Each consolidated city is assigned a one-character alphabetic census code. Each consolidated city also is assigned a five-digit FIPS code that is unique within State. The semi-independent places and the "consolidated city (remainder)" are assigned a four-digit census code and a five-digit FIPS place code that are unique within State. Both the census and FIPS codes are assigned based on alphabetical order within State.

Incorporated Place

Incorporated places recognized in 1990 census data products are those reported to the Census Bureau as legally in existence on January 1, 1990 under the laws of their respective States as cities, boroughs, towns, and villages, with the following exceptions: the towns in the New England States, New York, and Wisconsin, and the boroughs in New York are recognized as minor civil divisions for census purposes; the boroughs in Alaska are county equivalents.

POPULATION OR HOUSING UNIT DENSITY

Population or housing unit density is computed by dividing the total population or housing units of a geographic unit (for example, United States, State, county, place) by its land area measured in square kilometers or square miles. Density is expressed as both "persons (or housing units) per square kilometer" and "persons (or housing units) per square mile" of land area in 1990 census printed reports.

STATE

States are the primary governmental divisions of the United States. The District of Columbia is treated as a statistical equivalent of a State for census purposes. The four census regions, nine census divisions, and their component States are shown under "CENSUS REGION AND CENSUS DIVISION" in this appendix.

The Census Bureau treats the outlying areas as State equivalents for the 1990 census. The outlying areas are American Samoa, Guam, the Northern Mariana Islands, Palau, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands of the United States. Geographic definitions specific to each outlying area are shown in appendix A in the data products for each area.

Each State and equivalent is assigned a two-digit numeric Federal Information Processing Standards (FIPS) code in alphabetical order by State name, followed by the outlying area names. Each State and equivalent area also is assigned a two-digit census code. This code is assigned on the basis of the geographic sequence of each State within each census division; the first digit of the code is the code for the respective division. Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, and the outlying areas of the Pacific are assigned "0" as the division code. Each State and equivalent area also is assigned the two-letter FIPS/United States Postal Service (USPS) code.

In 12 selected States (Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont, and Wisconsin), the minor civil divisions also serve as general-purpose local governments. The Census Bureau presents data for these minor civil divisions in all data products in which it provides data for places.

TIGER

TIGER is an acronym for the new digital (computer-readable) geographic data base that automates the mapping and related geographic activities required to support the Census Bureau's census and survey programs. The Census Bureau developed the Topologically Integrated Geographic Encoding and Referencing (TIGER) System to automate the geographic support processes needed to meet the major geographic needs of the 1990 census: producing the cartographic products to support data collection and map publication, providing the geographic structure for tabulation and publication of the collected data, assigning residential and employer addresses to their geographic location and relating those locations to the Census Bureau's geographic units, and so forth. The content of the TIGER data base is made available to the public through a variety of "TIGER Extract" files that may be obtained from the Data User Services Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233.

UNITED STATES

The United States comprises the 50 States and the District of Columbia. In addition, the Census Bureau treats

the outlying areas as statistical equivalents of States for the 1990 census. The outlying areas include American Samoa, Guam, the Northern Mariana Islands, Palau, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands.

URBAN AND RURAL

The Census Bureau defines "urban" for the 1990 census as comprising all territory, population, and housing units in urbanized areas and in places of 2,500 or more persons outside urbanized areas. More specifically, "urban" consists of territory, persons, and housing units in:

1. Places of 2,500 or more persons incorporated as cities, villages, boroughs (except in Alaska and New York), and towns (except in the six New England States, New York, and Wisconsin), but excluding the rural portions of "extended cities."
2. Census designated places of 2,500 or more persons.
3. Other territory, incorporated or unincorporated, included in urbanized areas.

Territory, population, and housing units not classified as urban constitute "rural." In the 100-percent data products, "rural" is divided into "places of less than 2,500" and "not in places." The "not in places" category comprises "rural" outside incorporated and census designated places and the rural portions of extended cities. In many data products, the term "other rural" is used; "other rural" is a residual category specific to the classification of the rural in each data product.

In the sample data products, rural population and housing units are subdivided into "rural farm" and "rural nonfarm." "Rural farm" comprises all rural households and housing units on farms (places from which \$1,000 or more of agricultural products were sold in 1989); "rural nonfarm" comprises the remaining rural.

The urban and rural classification cuts across the other hierarchies; for example, there is generally both urban and rural territory within both metropolitan and nonmetropolitan areas.

In censuses prior to 1950, "urban" comprised all territory, persons, and housing units in incorporated places of 2,500 or more persons, and in areas (usually minor civil divisions) classified as urban under special rules relating to population size and density. The definition of urban that restricted itself to incorporated places having 2,500 or more persons excluded many large, densely settled areas merely because they were not incorporated. Prior to the 1950 census, the Census Bureau attempted to avoid some of the more obvious omissions by classifying selected areas as "urban under special rules." Even with these rules, however, many large, closely built-up areas were excluded from the urban category.

To improve its measure of urban territory, population, and housing units, the Census Bureau adopted the concept of the urbanized area and delineated boundaries for

unincorporated places (now, census designated places) for the 1950 census. Urban was defined as territory, persons, and housing units in urbanized areas and, outside urbanized areas, in all places, incorporated or unincorporated, that had 2,500 or more persons. With the following three exceptions, the 1950 census definition of urban has continued substantially unchanged. First, in the 1960 census (but not in the 1970, 1980, or 1990 censuses), certain towns in the New England States, townships in New Jersey and Pennsylvania, and Arlington County, Virginia, were designated as urban. However, most of these “special rule” areas would have been classified as urban anyway because they were included in an urbanized area or in an unincorporated place of 2,500 or more persons. Second, “extended cities” were identified for the 1970, 1980, and 1990 censuses. Extended cities primarily affect the figures for urban and rural territory (area), but have very little effect on the urban and rural population and housing units at the national and State levels— although for some individual counties and urbanized areas, the effects have been more evident. Third, changes since the 1970 census in the criteria for defining urbanized areas have permitted these areas to be defined around smaller centers.

Documentation of the urbanized area and extended city criteria is available from the Chief, Geography Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233.

Extended City

Since the 1960 census, there has been a trend in some States toward the extension of city boundaries to include territory that is essentially rural in character. The classification of all the population and living quarters of such places as urban would include in the urban designation territory, persons, and housing units whose environment is primarily rural. For the 1970, 1980, and 1990 censuses, the Census Bureau identified as rural such territory and its population and housing units for each extended city whose closely settled area was located in an urbanized area. For the 1990 census, this classification also has been applied to certain places outside urbanized areas.

In summary presentations by size of place, the urban portion of an extended city is classified by the population of the entire place; the rural portion is included in “other rural.”

URBANIZED AREA (UA)

The Census Bureau delineates urbanized areas (UA's) to provide a better separation of urban and rural territory, population, and housing in the vicinity of large places. A UA comprises one or more places (“central place”) and the adjacent densely settled surrounding territory (“urban fringe”) that together have a minimum of 50,000 persons. The urban fringe generally consists of contiguous territory having a density of least 1,000 persons per square mile. The urban fringe also includes outlying territory of such

density if it was connected to the core of the contiguous area by road and is within 1 1/2 road miles of that core, or within 5 road miles of the core but separated by water or other undevelopable territory. Other territory with a population density of fewer than 1,000 people per square mile is included in the urban fringe if it eliminates an enclave or closes an indentation in the boundary of the urbanized area. The population density is determined by (1) outside of a place, one or more contiguous census blocks with a population density of at least 1,000 persons per square mile or (2) inclusion of a place containing census blocks that have at least 50 percent of the population of the place and a density of at least 1,000 persons per square mile. The complete criteria are available from the Chief, Geography Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233.

Urbanized Area Central Place

One or more central places function as the dominant centers of each UA. The identification of a UA central place permits the comparison of this dominant center with the remaining territory in the UA. There is no limit on the number of central places, and not all central places are necessarily included in the UA title. UA central places include:

1. Each place entirely (or partially, if the place is an extended city) within the UA that is a central city of a metropolitan area (MA).
2. If the UA does not contain an MA central city or is located outside of an MA, the central place(s) is determined by population size.

Urbanized Area Title and Code

The title of a UA identifies those places that are most important within the UA; it links the UA to the encompassing MA, where appropriate. If a single MA includes most of the UA, the title and code of the UA generally are the same as the title and code of the MA. If the UA is not mostly included in a single MA, if it does not include any place that is a central city of the encompassing MA, or if it is not located in an MA, the Census Bureau uses the population size of the included places, with a preference for incorporated places, to determine the UA title. The name of each State in which the UA is located also is in each UA title.

The numeric code used to identify each UA is the same as the code for the mostly encompassing MA (including CMSA and PMSA). If MA title cities represent multiple UA's, or the UA title city does not correspond to the first name of an MA title, the Census Bureau assigns a code based on the alphabetical sequence of the UA title in relationship to the other UA and MA titles.

VOTING DISTRICT (VTD)

A voting district (VTD) is any of a variety of types of areas (for example, election districts, precincts, wards, legislative districts) established by State and local governments for purposes of elections. For census purposes,

each State participating in Phase 2 of the 1990 Census Redistricting Data Program outlined the boundaries of VTD's around groups of whole census blocks on census maps. The entities identified as VTD's are not necessarily those legally or currently established. Also, to meet the "whole block" criterion, a State may have had to adjust VTD boundaries to nearby block boundaries. Therefore, the VTD's shown on the 1990 census tapes, listings, and maps may not represent the actual VTD's in effect at the time of the census. In the 1980 census, VTD's were referred to as "election precincts."

Each VTD is assigned a four-character alphanumeric code that is unique within each county. The code "ZZZZ" is assigned to nonparticipating areas; the Census Bureau reports data for areas coded "ZZZZ."

ZIP CODE®

ZIP Codes are administrative units established by the United States Postal Service (USPS) for the distribution of mail. ZIP Codes serve addresses for the most efficient delivery of mail, and therefore generally do not respect political or census statistical area boundaries. ZIP Codes usually do not have clearly identifiable boundaries, often serve a continually changing area, are changed periodically to meet postal requirements, and do not cover all the land area of the United States. ZIP Codes are identified by five-digit codes assigned by the USPS. The first three digits identify a major city or sectional distribution center, and the last two digits generally signify a specific post office's delivery area or point. For the 1990 census, ZIP Code data are tabulated for the five-digit codes in STF 3B.



APPENDIX B.

Definitions of Subject Characteristics

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POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS

AGE

The data on age were derived from answers to questionnaire item 5, which was asked of all persons. The age classification is based on the age of the person in complete years as of April 1, 1990. The age response in question 5a was used normally to represent a person's age. However, when the age response was unacceptable or unavailable, a person's age was derived from an acceptable year-of-birth response in question 5b.

Data on age are used to determine the applicability of other questions for a person and to classify other characteristics in census tabulations. Age data are needed to interpret most social and economic characteristics used to plan and examine many programs and policies. Therefore, age is tabulated by single years of age and by many different groupings, such as 5-year age groups.

Some tabulations are shown by the age of the householder. These data were derived from the age responses for each householder. (For more information on householder, see the discussion under "Household Type and Relationship.")

Median Age—This measure divides the age distribution into two equal parts: one-half of the cases falling below the median value and one-half above the value. Generally, median age is computed on the basis of more detailed age intervals than are shown in some census publications; thus, a median based on a less detailed distribution may differ slightly from a corresponding median for the same population based on a more detailed distribution. (For more information on medians, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

Limitation of the Data—Counts in 1970 and 1980 for persons 100 years old and over were substantially overstated. Improvements were made in the questionnaire design, in the allocation procedures, and to the respondent instruction guide to attempt to minimize this problem for the 1990 census.

Review of detailed 1990 census information indicated that respondents tended to provide their age as of the date of completion of the questionnaire, not their age as of April 1, 1990. In addition, there may have been a tendency for respondents to round their age up if they were close to having a birthday. It is likely that approximately 10 percent of persons in most age groups are actually 1 year younger. For most single years of age, the misstatements are largely offsetting. The problem is most pronounced at age 0 because persons lost to age 1 may not have been fully offset by the inclusion of babies born after April 1, 1990, and because there may have been more rounding up to age 1 to avoid reporting age as 0 years. (Age in complete months was not collected for infants under age 1.)

The reporting of age 1 year older than age on April 1, 1990, is likely to have been greater in areas where the census data were collected later in 1990. The magnitude of this problem was much less in the three previous censuses where age was typically derived from respondent data on year of birth and quarter of birth. (For more information on the design of the age question, see the section below that discusses "Comparability.")

Comparability—Age data have been collected in every census. For the first time since 1950, the 1990 data are not available by quarter year of age. This change was made so that coded information could be obtained for both age and year of birth. In each census since 1940, the age of a person was assigned when it was not reported. In censuses before 1940, with the exception of 1880, persons of unknown age were shown as a separate category. Since 1960, assignment of unknown age has been performed by a general procedure described as "imputation." The specific procedures for imputing age have been different in each census. (For more information on imputation, see Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.)

ANCESTRY

The data on ancestry were derived from answers to questionnaire item 13, which was asked of a sample of persons. The question was based on self-identification; the data on ancestry represent self-classification by people according to the ancestry group(s) with which they most closely identify. Ancestry refers to a person's ethnic origin or descent, "roots," or heritage or the place of birth of the person or the person's parents or ancestors before their arrival in the United States. Some ethnic identities, such as "Egyptian" or "Polish" can be traced to geographic areas outside the United States, while other ethnicities such as "Pennsylvania Dutch" or "Cajun" evolved in the United States.

The intent of the ancestry question was not to measure the degree of attachment the respondent had to a particular ethnicity. For example, a response of "Irish" might reflect total involvement in an "Irish" community or only a memory of ancestors several generations removed from the individual.

The Census Bureau coded the responses through an automated review, edit, and coding operation. The open-ended write-in ancestry item was coded by subject-matter specialists into a numeric representation using a code list containing over 1,000 categories. The 1990 code list reflects the results of the Census Bureau's own research and consultations with many ethnic experts. Many decisions were made to determine the classification of responses. These decisions affected the grouping of the tabulated data. For example, the "Assyrian" category includes both responses of "Assyrian" and "Chaldean."

The ancestry question allowed respondents to report one or more ancestry groups. While a large number of respondents listed a single ancestry, the majority of answers included more than one ethnic entry. Generally, only the first two responses reported were coded in 1990. If a response was in terms of a dual ancestry, for example, Irish-English, the person was assigned two codes, in this case one for Irish and another for English.

However, in certain cases, multiple responses such as "French Canadian," "Scotch-Irish," "Greek Cypriote," and "Black Dutch" were assigned a single code reflecting their status as unique groups. If a person reported one of these unique groups in addition to another group, for example, "Scotch-Irish English," resulting in three terms, that person received one code for the unique group ("Scotch-Irish") and another one for the remaining group ("English"). If a person reported "English Irish French," only English and Irish were coded. Certain combinations of ancestries where the ancestry group is a part of another, such as "German-Bavarian," the responses were coded as a single ancestry using the smaller group ("Bavarian"). Also, responses such as "Polish-American" or "Italian-American" were coded and tabulated as a single entry ("Polish" or "Italian").

The Census Bureau accepted "American" as a unique ethnicity if it was given alone, with an ambiguous response, or with State names. If the respondent listed any other ethnic identity such as "Italian American," generally the "American" portion of the response was not coded. However, distinct groups such as "American Indian," "Mexican American," and "African American" were coded and identified separately because they represented groups who considered themselves different from those who reported as "Indian," "Mexican," or "African," respectively.

In all tabulations, when respondents provided an unacceptable ethnic identity (for example, an uncodeable or unintelligible response such as "multi-national," "adopted," or "I have no idea"), the answer was included in "Ancestry not reported."

The tabulations on ancestry are presented using two types of data presentations—one used total persons as the base, and the other used total responses as the base. The following are categories shown in the two data presentations:

Presentation Based on Persons:

Single Ancestries Reported—Includes all persons who reported only one ethnic group. Included in this

category are persons with multiple-term responses such as "Scotch-Irish" who are assigned a single code.

Multiple Ancestries Reported—Includes all persons who reported more than one group and were assigned two ancestry codes.

Ancestry Unclassified—Includes all persons who provided a response that could not be assigned an ancestry code because they provided nonsensical entries or religious responses.

Presentations Based on Responses:

Total Ancestries Reported—Includes the total number of ancestries reported and coded. If a person reported a multiple ancestry such as "French Danish," that response was counted twice in the tabulations—once in the "French" category and again in the "Danish" category. Thus, the sum of the counts in this type of presentation is not the total population but the total of all responses.

First Ancestry Reported—Includes the first response of all persons who reported at least one codeable entry. For example, in this category, the count for "Danish" would include all those who reported only Danish and those who reported Danish first and then some other group.

Second Ancestry Reported—Includes the second response of all persons who reported a multiple ancestry. Thus, the count for "Danish" in this category includes all persons who reported Danish as the second response, regardless of the first response provided.

The Census Bureau identified hundreds of ethnic groups in the 1990 census. However, it was impossible to show information for every group in all census tabulations because of space constraints. Publications such as the 1990 CP-2, *Social and Economic Characteristics* and the 1990 CPH-3, *Population and Housing Characteristics for Census Tracts and Block Numbering Areas* reports show a limited number of groups based on the number reported and the advice received from experts. A more complete distribution of groups is presented in the 1990 Summary Tape File 4, supplementary reports, and a special subject report on ancestry. In addition, groups identified specifically in the questions on race and Hispanic origin (for example, Japanese, Laotian, Mexican, Cuban, and Spaniard), in general, are not shown separately in ancestry tabulations.

Limitation of the Data—Although some experts consider religious affiliation a component of ethnic identity, the ancestry question was not designed to collect any information concerning religion. The Bureau of the Census is prohibited from collecting information on religion. Thus, if a religion was given as an answer to the ancestry question, it was coded as an "Other" response.

Comparability—A question on ancestry was first asked in the 1980 census. Although there were no comparable data prior to the 1980 census, related information on ethnicity was collected through questions on parental birthplace, own birthplace, and language which were included in previous censuses. Unlike other census questions, there was no imputation for nonresponse to the ancestry question.

In 1990, respondents were allowed to report more than one ancestry group; however, only the first two ancestry groups identified were coded. In 1980, the Census Bureau attempted to code a third ancestry for selected triple-ancestry responses.

New categories such as "Arab" and "West Indian" were added to the 1990 question to meet important data needs. The "West Indian" category excluded "Hispanic" groups such as "Puerto Rican" and "Cuban" that were identified primarily through the question on Hispanic origin. In 1990, the ancestry group, "American" is recognized and tabulated as a unique ethnicity. In 1980, "American" was tabulated but included under the category "Ancestry not specified."

A major improvement in the 1990 census was the use of an automated coding system for ancestry responses. The automated coding system used in the 1990 census greatly reduced the potential for error associated with a clerical review. Specialists with a thorough knowledge of the subject matter reviewed, edited, coded, and resolved inconsistent or incomplete responses.

CITIZENSHIP

The data on citizenship were derived from answers to questionnaire item 9, which was asked of a sample of persons.

Citizen—Persons who indicated that they were native-born and foreign-born persons who indicated that they have become naturalized. (For more information on native and foreign born, see the discussion under "Place of Birth.")

There are four categories of citizenship: (1) born in the United States, (2) born in Puerto Rico, Guam, the Virgin Islands of the United States, or the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, (3) born abroad of American parents, and (4) citizen by naturalization.

Naturalized Citizen—Foreign-born persons who had completed the naturalization process at the time of the census and upon whom the rights of citizenship had been conferred.

Not a Citizen—Foreign-born persons who were not citizens, including persons who had begun but not completed the naturalization process at the time of the census.

Limitation of the Data—Evaluation studies completed after previous censuses indicated that some persons may have reported themselves as citizens although they had not yet attained the status.

Comparability—Similar questions on citizenship were asked in the censuses of 1820, 1830, 1870, 1890 through 1950, 1970, and 1980. The 1980 question was asked of a sample of the foreign-born population. In 1990, both native and foreign-born persons who received the long-form questionnaire were asked to respond to the citizenship question.

EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT

Data on educational attainment were derived from answers to questionnaire item 12, which was asked of a sample of persons. Data are tabulated as attainment for persons 15 years old and over. Persons are classified according to the highest level of school completed or the highest degree received. The question included instructions to report the level of the previous grade attended or the highest degree received for persons currently enrolled in school. The question included response categories which allowed persons to report completing the 12th grade without receiving a high school diploma, and which instructed respondents to report as "high school graduate(s)"—persons who received either a high school diploma or the equivalent, for example, passed the Test of General Educational Development (G.E.D.), and did not attend college. (On the Military Census Report questionnaire, the lowest response category was "Less than 9th grade.")

Instructions included in the 1990 respondent instruction guide, which was mailed with the census questionnaire, further specified that schooling completed in foreign or ungraded school systems should be reported as the equivalent level of schooling in the regular American system; that vocational certificates or diplomas from vocational, trade, or business schools or colleges were not to be reported unless they were college level degrees; and that honorary degrees were not to be reported. The instructions gave "medicine, dentistry, chiropractic, optometry, osteopathic medicine, pharmacy, podiatry, veterinary medicine, law, and theology" as examples of professional school degrees, and specifically excluded "barber school, cosmetology, or other training for a specific trade" from the professional school category. The order in which they were listed suggested that doctorate degrees were "higher" than professional school degrees, which were "higher" than master's degrees.

Persons who did not report educational attainment were assigned the attainment of a person of the same age, race or Spanish origin, and sex who resided in the same or a nearby area. Persons who filled more than one circle were edited to the highest level or degree reported.

High School Graduate or Higher—Includes persons whose highest degree was a high school diploma or

its equivalent, persons who attended college or professional school, and persons who received a college, university, or professional degree. Persons who reported completing the 12th grade but not receiving a diploma are not included.

Not Enrolled, Not High School Graduate—Includes persons of compulsory school attendance age or above who were not enrolled in school and were not high school graduates; these persons may be taken to be “high school dropouts.” There is no restriction on when they “dropped out” of school, and they may have never attended high school.

In prior censuses, “Median school years completed” was used as a summary measure of educational attainment. In 1990, the median can only be calculated for groups of which less than half the members have attended college. “Percent high school graduate or higher” and “Percent bachelor’s degree or higher” are summary measures which can be calculated from the present data and offer quite readily interpretable measures of differences between population subgroups. To make comparisons over time, “Percent high school graduate or higher” can be calculated and “Percent bachelor’s degree or higher” can be approximated with data from previous censuses.

Comparability—From 1840 to 1930, the census measured educational attainment by means of a basic literacy question. In 1940, a single question was asked on highest grade of school completed. In the censuses of 1950 through 1980, a two-part question asking highest grade of school attended and whether that grade was finished was used to construct highest grade or year of school completed. For persons who have not attended college, the response categories in the 1990 educational attainment question should produce data which are comparable to data on highest grade completed from earlier censuses.

The response categories for persons who have attended college were modified from earlier censuses because there was some ambiguity in interpreting responses in terms of the number of years of college completed. For instance, it was not clear whether “completed the fourth year of college,” “completed the senior year of college,” and “college graduate” were synonymous. Research conducted shortly before the census suggests that these terms were more distinct in 1990 than in earlier decades, and this change may have threatened the ability to estimate the number of “college graduates” from the number of persons reported as having completed the fourth or a higher year of college. It was even more difficult to make inferences about post-baccalaureate degrees and “Associate” degrees from highest year of college completed. Thus, comparisons of post-secondary educational attainment in this and earlier censuses should be made with great caution.

In the 1960 and subsequent censuses, persons for whom educational attainment was not reported were assigned the same attainment level as a similar person whose

residence was in the same or a nearby area. In the 1940 and 1950 censuses, persons for whom educational attainment was not reported were not allocated.

EMPLOYMENT STATUS

The data on employment status were derived from answers to questionnaire items 21, 25, and 26, which were asked of a sample of persons. The series of questions on employment status was asked of all persons 15 years old and over and was designed to identify, in this sequence: (1) persons who worked at any time during the reference week; (2) persons who did not work during the reference week but who had jobs or businesses from which they were temporarily absent (excluding layoff); (3) persons on layoff; and (4) persons who did not work during the reference week, but who were looking for work during the last four weeks and were available for work during the reference week. (For more information, see the discussion under “Reference Week.”)

The employment status data shown in this and other 1990 census tabulations relate to persons 16 years old and over. Some tabulations showing employment status, however, include persons 15 years old. By definition, these persons are classified as “Not in Labor Force.” In the 1940, 1950, and 1960 censuses, employment status data were presented for persons 14 years old and over. The change in the universe was made in 1970 to agree with the official measurement of the labor force as revised in January 1967 by the U.S. Department of Labor. The 1970 census was the last to show employment data for persons 14 and 15 years old.

Employed—All civilians 16 years old and over who were either (1) “at work”—those who did any work at all during the reference week as paid employees, worked in their own business or profession, worked on their own farm, or worked 15 hours or more as unpaid workers on a family farm or in a family business; or (2) were “with a job but not at work”—those who did not work during the reference week but had jobs or businesses from which they were temporarily absent due to illness, bad weather, industrial dispute, vacation, or other personal reasons. Excluded from the employed are persons whose only activity consisted of work around the house or unpaid volunteer work for religious, charitable, and similar organizations; also excluded are persons on active duty in the United States Armed Forces.

Unemployed—All civilians 16 years old and over are classified as unemployed if they (1) were neither “at work” nor “with a job but not at work” during the reference week, and (2) were looking for work during the last 4 weeks, and (3) were available to accept a job. Also included as unemployed are civilians who did not work at all during the reference week and were waiting to be called back to a job from which they had been laid off. Examples of job seeking activities are:

- Registering at a public or private employment office
- Meeting with prospective employers
- Investigating possibilities for starting a professional practice or opening a business
- Placing or answering advertisements
- Writing letters of application
- Being on a union or professional register

Civilian Labor Force—Consists of persons classified as employed or unemployed in accordance with the criteria described above.

Experienced Unemployed—These are unemployed persons who have worked at any time in the past.

Experienced Civilian Labor Force—Consists of the employed and the experienced unemployed.

Labor Force—All persons classified in the civilian labor force plus members of the U.S. Armed Forces (persons on active duty with the United States Army, Air Force, Navy, Marine Corps, or Coast Guard).

Not in Labor Force—All persons 16 years old and over who are not classified as members of the labor force. This category consists mainly of students, housewives, retired workers, seasonal workers enumerated in an *off* season who were not looking for work, institutionalized persons, and persons doing only incidental unpaid family work (less than 15 hours during the reference week).

Worker—This term appears in connection with several subjects: journey-to-work items, class of worker, weeks worked in 1989, and number of workers in family in 1989. Its meaning varies and, therefore, should be determined in each case by referring to the definition of the subject in which it appears.

Actual Hours Worked Last Week—All persons who reported working during the reference week were asked to report in questionnaire item 21b the number of hours that they worked. The statistics on hours worked pertain to the number of hours actually worked at all jobs, and do not necessarily reflect the number of hours typically or usually worked or the scheduled number of hours. The concept of “actual hours” differs from that of “usual hours” described below. The number of persons who worked only a small number of hours is probably understated since such persons sometimes consider themselves as not working. Respondents were asked to include overtime or extra hours worked, but to exclude lunch hours, sick leave, and vacation leave.

Limitation of the Data—The census may understate the number of employed persons because persons who have irregular, casual, or unstructured jobs sometimes report themselves as not working. The number of employed persons “at work” is probably overstated in the census (and conversely, the number of employed “with a job, but not at work” is understated) since some persons on vacation or sick leave erroneously reported themselves as working. This problem has no effect on the total number of employed persons. The reference week for the employment data is not the same for all persons. Since persons can change their employment status from one week to another, the lack of a uniform reference week may mean that the employment data do not reflect the reality of the employment situation of any given week. (For more information, see the discussion under “Reference Week.”)

Comparability—The questionnaire items and employment status concepts for the 1990 census are essentially the same as those used in the 1980 and 1970 censuses. However, these concepts differ in many respects from those associated with the 1950 and 1960 censuses.

Since employment data from the census are obtained from respondents in households, they differ from statistics based on reports from individual business establishments, farm enterprises, and certain government programs. Persons employed at more than one job are counted only once in the census and are classified according to the job at which they worked the greatest number of hours during the reference week. In statistics based on reports from business and farm establishments, persons who work for more than one establishment may be counted more than once. Moreover, some tabulations may exclude private household workers, unpaid family workers, and self-employed persons, but may include workers less than 16 years of age.

An additional difference in the data arises from the fact that persons who had a job but were not at work are included with the employed in the census statistics, whereas many of these persons are likely to be excluded from employment figures based on establishment payroll reports. Furthermore, the employment status data in census tabulations include persons on the basis of place of residence regardless of where they work, whereas establishment data report persons at their place of work regardless of where they live. This latter consideration is particularly significant when comparing data for workers who commute between areas.

Census data on actual hours worked during the reference week may differ from data from other sources. The census measures hours actually worked, whereas some surveys measure hours paid for by employers. Comparability of census actual hours worked data may also be affected by the nature of the reference week (see “Reference Week”).

For several reasons, the unemployment figures of the Census Bureau are not comparable with published figures on unemployment compensation claims. For example,

figures on unemployment compensation claims exclude persons who have exhausted their benefit rights, new workers who have not earned rights to unemployment insurance, and persons losing jobs not covered by unemployment insurance systems (including some workers in agriculture, domestic services, and religious organizations, and self-employed and unpaid family workers). In addition, the qualifications for drawing unemployment compensation differ from the definition of unemployment used by the Census Bureau. Persons working only a few hours during the week and persons with a job but not at work are sometimes eligible for unemployment compensation but are classified as "Employed" in the census. Differences in the geographical distribution of unemployment data arise because the place where claims are filed may not necessarily be the same as the place of residence of the unemployed worker.

The figures on employment status from the decennial census are generally comparable with similar data collected in the Current Population Survey. However, some difference may exist because of variations in enumeration and processing techniques.

FERTILITY

The data on fertility (also referred to as "children ever born") were derived from answers to questionnaire item 20, which was asked of a sample of women 15 years old and over regardless of marital status. Stillbirths, stepchildren, and adopted children were excluded from the number of children ever born. Ever-married women were instructed to include all children born to them before and during their most recent marriage, children no longer living, and children away from home, as well as children who were still living in the home. Never-married women were instructed to include all children born to them.

Data are most frequently presented in terms of the aggregate number of children ever born to women in the specified category and in terms of the rate per 1,000 women. For purposes of calculating the aggregate, the open-ended response category, "12 or more" is assigned a value of 13.

Limitation of the Data—Although the data are assumed to be less complete for out-of-wedlock births than for births occurring within marriage, comparisons of 1980 census data on the fertility of single women with other census sources and administrative records indicate that no significant differences were found between different data sources; that is, 1980 census data on children ever born to single women were complete with no significant understatements of childbearing.

Comparability—The wording of the question on children ever born was the same in 1990 as in 1980. In 1970, however, the question on children ever born was asked of all ever-married women but only of never-married women

who received self-administered questionnaires. Therefore, rates and numbers of children ever born to single women in 1970 may be understated. Data presented for children ever born to ever-married women are comparable for the 1990 census and all previous censuses containing this question.

GROUP QUARTERS

All persons not living in households are classified by the Census Bureau as living in group quarters. Two general categories of persons in group quarters are recognized: (1) institutionalized persons and (2) other persons in group quarters (also referred to as "noninstitutional group quarters").

Institutionalized Persons—Includes persons under formally authorized, supervised care or custody in institutions at the time of enumeration. Such persons are classified as "patients or inmates" of an institution regardless of the availability of nursing or medical care, the length of stay, or the number of persons in the institution. Generally, institutionalized persons are restricted to the institutional buildings and grounds (or must have passes or escorts to leave) and thus have limited interaction with the surrounding community. Also, they are generally under the care of trained staff who have responsibility for their safekeeping and supervision.

Type of Institution—The type of institution was determined as part of census enumeration activities. For institutions which specialize in only one specific type of service, all patients or inmates were given the same classification. For institutions which had multiple types of major services (usually general hospitals and Veterans' Administration hospitals), patients were classified according to selected types of wards. For example, in psychiatric wards of hospitals, patients were classified in "mental (psychiatric) hospitals"; in hospital wards for persons with chronic diseases, patients were classified in "hospitals for the chronically ill." Each patient or inmate was classified in only one type of institution. Institutions include the following types:

Correctional Institutions—Includes prisons, Federal detention centers, military stockades and jails, police lockups, halfway houses, local jails, and other confinement facilities, including work farms.

Prisons—Where persons convicted of crimes serve their sentences. In some census products, the prisons are classified by two types of control: (1) "Federal" (operated by the Bureau of Prisons of the Department of Justice) and (2) "State." Residents who are criminally insane were classified on the basis of where they resided at the time of enumeration: (1) in institutions (or hospital wards)

operated by departments of correction or similar agencies; or (2) in institutions operated by departments of mental health or similar agencies.

Federal Detention Centers—Operated by the Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS) and the Bureau of Prisons. These facilities include detention centers used by the Park Police; Bureau of Indian Affairs Detention Centers; INS Centers, such as the INS Federal Alien Detention Facility; INS Processing Centers; and INS Contract Detention Centers used to detain aliens under exclusion or deportation proceedings, as well as those aliens who have not been placed into proceedings, such as custodial required departures; and INS Detention Centers operated within local jails, and State and Federal prisons.

Military Stockades, Jails—Operated by military police and used to hold persons awaiting trial or convicted of violating military laws.

Local Jails and Other Confinement Facilities—Includes facilities operated by counties and cities that primarily hold persons beyond arraignment, usually for more than 48 hours. Also included in this category are work farms used to hold persons awaiting trial or serving time on relatively short sentences and jails run by private businesses under contract for local governments (but *not* by State governments).

Police Lockups—Temporary-holding facilities operated by county and city police that hold persons for 48 hours or less only if they have not been formally charged in court.

Halfway Houses—Operated for correctional purposes and include probation and restitution centers, pre-release centers, and community-residential centers.

Other Types of Correctional Institutions—Privately operated correctional facilities and correctional facilities specifically for alcohol/drug abuse.

Nursing Homes—Comprises a heterogeneous group of places. The majority of patients are elderly, although persons who require nursing care because of chronic physical conditions may be found in these homes regardless of their age. Included in this category are skilled-nursing facilities, intermediate-care facilities, long-term care rooms in wards or buildings on the grounds of hospitals, or long-term care rooms/nursing wings in congregate housing facilities. Also included are nursing, convalescent, and rest homes, such as soldiers', sailors', veterans', and fraternal or religious homes for the aged, with or without nursing care. In some census products, nursing homes are classified by type of ownership as "Federal," "State," "Private not-for-profit," and "Private for profit."

Mental (Psychiatric) Hospitals—Includes hospitals or wards for the criminally insane not operated by a prison, and psychiatric wards of general hospitals and veterans' hospitals. Patients receive supervised medical/nursing care from formally-trained staff. In some census products, mental hospitals are classified by type of ownership as "Federal," "State or local," "Private," and "Ownership not known."

Hospitals for Chronically Ill—Includes hospitals for patients who require long-term care, including those in military hospitals and wards for the chronically ill located on military bases; or other hospitals or wards for the chronically ill, which include tuberculosis hospitals or wards, wards in general and Veterans' Administration hospitals for the chronically ill, neurological wards, hospices, wards for patients with Hansen's Disease (leprosy) and other incurable diseases, and other unspecified wards for the chronically ill. Patients who had no usual home elsewhere were enumerated as part of the institutional population in the wards of general and military hospitals. Most hospital patients are at the hospital temporarily and were enumerated at their usual place of residence. (For more information, see "Wards in General and Military Hospitals for Patients Who Have No Usual Home Elsewhere.")

Schools, Hospitals, or Wards for the Mentally Retarded—Includes those institutions such as wards in hospitals for the mentally retarded, and intermediate-care facilities for the mentally retarded that provide supervised medical/nursing care from formally-trained staff. In some census products, this category is classified by type of ownership as "Federal," "State or local," "Private," and "Ownership not known."

Schools, Hospitals, or Wards for the Physically Handicapped—Includes three types of institutions: institutions for the blind, those for the deaf, and orthopedic wards and institutions for the physically handicapped. Institutions for persons with speech problems are classified with "institutions for the deaf." The category "orthopedic wards and institutions for the physically handicapped" includes those institutions providing relatively long-term care to accident victims, and to persons with polio, cerebral palsy, and muscular dystrophy. In some census products, this category is classified by type of ownership as "Public," "Private," and "Ownership not known."

Hospitals, and Wards for Drug/Alcohol Abuse—Includes hospitals, and hospital wards in psychiatric and general hospitals. These facilities are equipped medically and designed for the diagnosis and treatment of medical or psychiatric illnesses associated with alcohol or drug abuse. Patients receive supervised medical care from formally-trained staff.

Wards in General and Military Hospitals for Patients Who Have No Usual Home Elsewhere—Includes maternity, neonatal, pediatric (including wards for boarder babies), military, and surgical wards of hospitals, and wards for persons with infectious diseases.

Juvenile Institutions—Includes homes, schools, and other institutions providing care for children (short- or long-term care). Juvenile institutions include the following types:

Homes for Abused, Dependent, and Neglected Children—Includes orphanages and other institutions which provide long-term care (usually more than 30 days) for children. This category is classified in some census products by type of ownership as "Public" and "Private."

Residential Treatment Centers—Includes those institutions which primarily serve children who, by clinical diagnosis, are moderately or seriously disturbed emotionally. Also, these institutions provide long-term treatment services, usually supervised or directed by a psychiatrist.

Training Schools for Juvenile Delinquents—Includes residential training schools or homes, and industrial schools, camps, or farms for juvenile delinquents.

Public Training Schools for Juvenile Delinquents—Usually operated by a State agency (for example, department of welfare, corrections, or a youth authority). Some are operated by county and city governments. These public training schools are specialized institutions serving delinquent children, generally between the ages of 10 and 17 years old, all of whom are committed by the courts.

Private Training Schools—Operated under private auspices. Some of the children they serve are committed by the courts as delinquents. Others are referred by parents or social agencies because of delinquent behavior. One difference between private and public training schools is that, by their administrative policy, private schools have control over their selection and intake.

Detention Centers—Includes institutions providing short-term care (usually 30 days or less) primarily for delinquent children pending disposition of their cases by a court. This category also covers diagnostic centers. In practice, such institutions may be caring for both delinquent and neglected children pending court disposition.

Other Persons in Group Quarters (also referred to as "noninstitutional group quarters")—Includes all persons who live in group quarters other than institutions. Persons who live in the following living quarters are

classified as "other persons in group quarters" when there are 10 or more unrelated persons living in the unit; otherwise, these living quarters are classified as housing units.

Rooming Houses—Includes persons residing in rooming and boarding houses and living in quarters with 10 or more unrelated persons.

Group Homes—Includes "community-based homes" that provide care and supportive services. Such places include homes for the mentally ill, mentally retarded, and physically handicapped; drug/alcohol halfway houses; communes; and maternity homes for unwed mothers.

Homes for the Mentally Ill—Includes community-based homes that provide care primarily for the mentally ill. In some data products, this category is classified by type of ownership as "Federal," "State," "Private," and "Ownership not known." Homes which combine treatment of the physically handicapped with treatment of the mentally ill are counted as homes for the mentally ill.

Homes for the Mentally Retarded—Includes community-based homes that provide care primarily for the mentally retarded. Homes which combine treatment of the physically handicapped with treatment of the mentally retarded are counted as homes for the mentally retarded. This category is classified by type of ownership in some census products, as "Federal," "State," "Private," or "Ownership not known."

Homes for the Physically Handicapped—Includes community-based homes for the blind, for the deaf, and other community-based homes for the physically handicapped. Persons with speech problems are classified with homes for the deaf. In some census products, this category is classified by type of ownership as "Public," "Private," or "Ownership not known."

Homes or Halfway Houses for Drug/Alcohol Abuse—Includes persons with no usual home elsewhere in places that provide community-based care and supportive services to persons suffering from a drug/alcohol addiction and to recovering alcoholics and drug abusers. Places providing community-based care for drug and alcohol abusers include group homes, detoxification centers, quarterway houses (residential treatment facilities that work closely with accredited hospitals), halfway houses, and recovery homes for ambulatory, mentally competent recovering alcoholics and drug abusers who may be re-entering the work force.

Maternity Homes for Unwed Mothers—Includes persons with no usual home elsewhere in places that provide domestic care for unwed mothers and their

children. These homes may provide social services and post-natal care within the facility, or may make arrangements for women to receive such services in the community. Nursing services are usually available in the facility.

Other Group Homes—Includes persons with no usual home elsewhere in communes, foster care homes, and job corps centers with 10 or more unrelated persons. These types of places provide communal living quarters, generally for persons who have formed their own community in which they have common interests and often share or own property jointly.

Religious Group Quarters—Includes, primarily, group quarters for nuns teaching in parochial schools and for priests living in rectories. It also includes other convents and monasteries, except those associated with a general hospital or an institution.

College Quarters Off Campus—Includes privately-owned rooming and boarding houses off campus, if the place is reserved exclusively for occupancy by college students and if there are 10 or more unrelated persons. In census products, persons in this category are classified as living in a college dormitory.

Persons residing in certain other types of living arrangements are classified as living in "noninstitutional group quarters" regardless of the number of people sharing the unit. These include persons residing in the following types of group quarters:

College Dormitories—Includes college students in dormitories (provided the dormitory is restricted to students who do not have their families living with them), fraternity and sorority houses, and on-campus residential quarters used exclusively for those in religious orders who are attending college. Students in privately-owned rooming and boarding houses off campus are also included, if the place is reserved exclusively for occupancy by college-level students and if there are 10 or more unrelated persons.

Military Quarters—Includes military personnel living in barracks and dormitories on base, in transient quarters on base for temporary residents (both civilian and military), and on military ships. However, patients in military hospitals receiving treatment for chronic diseases or who had no usual home elsewhere, and persons being held in military stockades were included as part of the institutional population.

Agriculture Workers' Dormitories—Includes persons in migratory farm workers' camps on farms, bunkhouses for ranch hands, and other dormitories on farms, such as those on "tree farms."

Other Workers' Dormitories—Includes persons in logging camps, construction workers' camps, firehouse dormitories, job-training camps, energy enclaves (Alaska only), and nonfarm migratory workers' camps (for example, workers in mineral and mining camps).

Emergency Shelters for Homeless Persons (with sleeping facilities) and Visible in Street Locations—Includes persons enumerated during the "Shelter-and-Street-Night" operation primarily on March 20-21, 1990. Enumerators were instructed not to ask if a person was "homeless." If a person was at one of the locations below on March 20-21, the person was counted as described below. (For more information on the "Shelter-and-Street-Night" operation, see Appendix D, Collection and Processing Procedures.) This category is divided into four classifications:

Emergency Shelters for Homeless Persons (with sleeping facilities)—Includes persons who stayed overnight on March 20, 1990, in permanent and temporary emergency housing, missions, hotels/motels, and flophouses charging \$12 or less (excluding taxes) per night; Salvation Army shelters, hotels, and motels used *entirely* for homeless persons regardless of the nightly rate charged; rooms in hotels and motels used *partially* for the homeless; and similar places known to have persons who have no usual home elsewhere staying overnight. If not shown separately, shelters and group homes that provide *temporary* sleeping facilities for runaway, neglected, and homeless children are included in this category in data products.

Shelters for Runaway, Neglected, and Homeless Children—Includes shelters/group homes which provide *temporary* sleeping facilities for juveniles.

Visible in Street Locations—Includes street blocks and open public locations designated before March 20, 1990, by city and community officials as places where the homeless congregate at night. *All* persons found at predesignated street sites from 2 a.m. to 4 a.m. and leaving abandoned or boarded-up buildings from 4 a.m. to 8 a.m. on March 21, 1990, were enumerated during "street" enumeration, except persons in uniform such as police and persons engaged in obvious money-making activities other than begging or panhandling. Enumerators were instructed not to ask if a person was "homeless."

This cannot be considered a complete count of all persons living on the streets because those who were so well hidden that local people did not know where to find them were likely to have been missed as were persons moving about or in places not identified by local officials. It is also possible that persons with homes could have been included in the count of "visible in street locations" if they were present when the enumerator did the enumeration of a particular block.

Predesignated street sites include street corners, parks, bridges, persons emerging from abandoned and boarded-up buildings, noncommercial campsites (tent cities), all-night movie theaters, all-night restaurants, emergency hospital waiting rooms, train stations, airports, bus depots, and subway stations.

Shelters for Abused Women (Shelters Against Domestic Violence or Family Crisis Centers)—Includes community-based homes or shelters that provide domiciliary care for women who have sought shelter from family violence and who may have been physically abused. Most shelters also provide care for children of abused women. These shelters may provide social services, meals, psychiatric treatment, and counseling. In some census products, “shelters for abused women” are included in the category “other noninstitutional group quarters.”

Dormitories for Nurses and Interns in General and Military Hospitals—Includes group quarters for nurses and other staff members. It excludes patients.

Crews of Maritime Vessels—Includes officers, crew members, and passengers of maritime U.S. flag vessels. All ocean-going and Great Lakes ships are included.

Staff Residents of Institutions—Includes staff residing in group quarters on institutional grounds who provide formally-authorized, supervised care or custody for the institutionalized population.

Other Nonhousehold Living Situations—Includes persons with no usual home elsewhere enumerated during transient or “T-Night” enumeration at YMCA’s, YWCA’s, youth hostels, commercial and government-run campgrounds, campgrounds at racetracks, fairs, and carnivals, and similar transient sites.

Living Quarters for Victims of Natural Disasters—Includes living quarters for persons temporarily displaced by natural disasters.

Limitation of the Data—Two types of errors can occur in the classification of “types of group quarters”:

1. *Misclassification of Group Quarters*—During the 1990 Special Place Prelist operation, the enumerator determined the type of group quarters associated with each special place in their assignment. The enumerator used the Alphabetical Group Quarters Code List and Index to the Alphabetical Group Quarters Code List to assign a two-digit code number followed by either an “I,” for institutional, or an “N,” for noninstitutional to each group quarters. In 1990, unacceptable group quarter codes were edited. (For more information on editing of unacceptable data, see Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.)

2. *No Classification (unknowns)*—The imputation rate for type of institution was higher in 1980 (23.5 percent) than in 1970 (3.3 percent). Improvements were made to the 1990 Alphabetical Group Quarters Code List; that is, the inclusion of more group quarters categories and an “Index to the Alphabetical Group Quarters Code List.” (For more information on the allocation rates for Type of Institution, see the allocation rates in 1990 CP-1, *General Population Characteristics*.)

In previous censuses, allocation rates for demographic characteristics (such as age, sex, race, and marital status) of the institutional population were similar to those for the total population. The allocation rates for sample characteristics such as school enrollment, highest grade completed, income, and veteran status for the institutional and noninstitutional group quarters population have been substantially higher than the population in households at least as far back as the 1960 census. The data, however, have historically presented a reasonable picture of the institutional and noninstitutional group quarters population.

Shelter and Street Night (S-Night)—For the 1990 census “Shelter-and-Street-Night” operation, persons well hidden, moving about, or in locations enumerators did not visit were likely to be missed. The number of people missed will never be known; thus, the 1990 census cannot be considered to include a definitive count of America’s total homeless population. It does, however, give an idea of relative differences among areas of the country. Other components were counted as part of regular census procedures.

The count of persons in shelters and visible on the street could have been affected by many factors. How much the factors affected the count can never be answered definitively, but some elements include:

1. How well enumerators were trained and how well they followed procedures.
2. How well the list of shelter and street locations given to the Census Bureau by the local government reflected the actual places that homeless persons stay at night.
3. Cities were encouraged to open temporary shelters for census night, and many did that and actively encouraged people to enter the shelters. Thus, people who may have been on the street otherwise were in shelters the night of March 20, so that the ratio of shelter-to-street population could be different than usual.
4. The weather, which was unusually cold in some parts of the country, could affect how likely people were to seek emergency shelter or to be more hidden than usual if they stayed outdoors.
5. The media occasionally interfered with the ability to do the count.
6. How homeless people perceived the census and whether they wanted to be counted or feared the census and hid from it.

The Census Bureau conducted two assessments of Shelter and Street Night: (1) the quality of the lists of shelters used for the Shelter-and-Street-Night operation, and (2) how well procedures were followed by census-takers for the street count in parts of five cities (Chicago, Los Angeles, New Orleans, New York, and Phoenix). Information about these two assessments is available from the Chief, Center for Survey Methods Research, Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233.

Comparability—For the 1990 census, the definition of institutionalized persons was revised so that the definition of “care” only includes persons under organized medical or formally-authorized, supervised care or custody. As a result of this change to the institutional definition, maternity homes are classified as noninstitutional rather than institutional group quarters as in previous censuses. The following types of other group quarters are classified as institutional rather than noninstitutional group quarters: “halfway houses (operated for correctional purposes)” and “wards in general and military hospitals for patients who have no usual home elsewhere,” which includes maternity, neonatal, pediatric, military, and surgical wards of hospitals, other-purpose wards of hospitals, and wards for infectious diseases. These changes should not significantly affect the comparability of data with earlier censuses because of the relatively small number of persons involved.

As in 1980, 10 or more unrelated persons living together were classified as living in noninstitutional group quarters. In 1970, the criteria was six or more unrelated persons.

Several changes also have occurred in the identification of specific types of group quarters. For the first time, the 1990 census identifies separately the following types of correctional institutions: persons in halfway houses (operated for correctional purposes), military stockades and jails, and police lockups. In 1990, tuberculosis hospitals or wards are included with hospitals for the chronically ill; in 1980, they were shown separately. For 1990, the noninstitutional group quarters category, “Group homes” is further classified as: group homes for drug/alcohol abuse; maternity homes (for unwed mothers), group homes for the mentally ill, group homes for the mentally retarded, and group homes for the physically handicapped. Persons living in communes, foster-care homes, and job corps centers are classified with “Other group homes” only if 10 or more unrelated persons share the unit; otherwise, they are classified as housing units.

In 1990, workers’ dormitories were classified as group quarters regardless of the number of persons sharing the dorm. In 1980, 10 or more unrelated persons had to share the dorm for it to be classified as a group quarters. In 1960, data on persons in military barracks were shown only for men. In subsequent censuses, they include both men and women.

In 1990 census data products, the phrase “inmates of institutions” was changed to “institutionalized persons.” Also, persons living in noninstitutional group quarters were

referred to as “other persons in group quarters,” and the phrase “staff residents” was used for staff living in institutions.

In 1990, there are additional institutional categories and noninstitutional group quarters categories compared with the 1980 census. The institutional categories added include “hospitals and wards for drug/alcohol abuse” and “military hospitals for the chronically ill.” The noninstitutional group quarters categories added include emergency shelters for homeless persons; shelters for runaway, neglected, and homeless children; shelters for abused women; and visible-in-street locations. Each of these noninstitutional group quarters categories was enumerated on March 20-21, 1990, during the “Shelter-and-Street-Night” operation. (For more information on the “Shelter-and-Street-Night” operation, see Appendix D, Collection and Processing Procedures.)

HISPANIC ORIGIN

The data on Spanish/Hispanic origin were derived from answers to questionnaire item 7, which was asked of all persons. Persons of Hispanic origin are those who classified themselves in one of the specific Hispanic origin categories listed on the questionnaire—“Mexican,” “Puerto Rican,” or “Cuban”—as well as those who indicated that they were of “other Spanish/Hispanic” origin. Persons of “Other Spanish/Hispanic” origin are those whose origins are from Spain, the Spanish-speaking countries of Central or South America, or the Dominican Republic, or they are persons of Hispanic origin identifying themselves generally as Spanish, Spanish-American, Hispanic, Hispano, Latino, and so on. Write-in responses to the “other Spanish/Hispanic” category were coded only for sample data.

Origin can be viewed as the ancestry, nationality group, lineage, or country of birth of the person or the person’s parents or ancestors before their arrival in the United States. Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race.

Some tabulations are shown by the Hispanic origin of the householder. In all cases where households, families, or occupied housing units are classified by Hispanic origin, the Hispanic origin of the householder is used. (See the discussion of householder under “Household Type and Relationship.”)

During direct interviews conducted by enumerators, if a person could not provide a single origin response, he or she was asked to select, based on self-identification, the group which best described his or her origin or descent. If a person could not provide a single group, the origin of the person’s mother was used. If a single group could not be provided for the person’s mother, the first origin reported by the person was used.

If any household member failed to respond to the Spanish/Hispanic origin question, a response was assigned by the computer according to the reported entries of other household members by using specific rules of precedence of household relationship. In the processing of sample

questionnaires, responses to other questions on the questionnaire, such as ancestry and place of birth, were used to assign an origin before any reference was made to the origin reported by other household members. If an origin was not entered for any household member, an origin was assigned from another household according to the race of the householder. This procedure is a variation of the general imputation process described in Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.

Comparability—There may be differences between the total Hispanic origin population based on 100-percent tabulations and sample tabulations. Such differences are the result of sampling variability, nonsampling error, and more extensive edit procedures for the Spanish/Hispanic origin item on the sample questionnaires. (For more information on sampling variability and nonsampling error, see Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.)

The 1990 data on Hispanic origin are generally comparable with those for the 1980 census. However, there are some differences in the format of the Hispanic origin question between the two censuses. For 1990, the word “descent” was deleted from the 1980 wording. In addition, the term “Mexican-Amer.” used in 1980 was shortened further to “Mexican-Am.” to reduce misreporting (of “American”) in this category detected in the 1980 census. Finally, the 1990 question allowed those who reported as “other Spanish/Hispanic” to write in their specific Hispanic origin group.

Misreporting in the “Mexican-Amer.” category of the 1980 census item on Spanish/Hispanic origin may affect the comparability of 1980 and 1990 census data for persons of Hispanic origin for certain areas of the country. An evaluation of the 1980 census item on Spanish/Hispanic origin indicated that there was misreporting in the Mexican origin category by White and Black persons in certain areas. The study results showed evidence that the misreporting occurred in the South (excluding Texas), the Northeast (excluding the New York City area), and a few States in the Midwest Region. Also, results based on available data suggest that the impact of possible misreporting of Mexican origin in the 1980 census was severe in those portions of the above-mentioned regions where the Hispanic origin population was generally sparse. However, national 1980 census data on the Mexican origin population or total Hispanic origin population at the national level was not seriously affected by the reporting problem. (For a more detailed discussion of the evaluation of the 1980 census Spanish/Hispanic origin item, see the 1980 census Supplementary Reports.)

The 1990 and 1980 census data on the Hispanic population are not directly comparable with 1970 Spanish origin data because of a number of factors: (1) overall improvements in the 1980 and 1990 censuses, (2) better coverage of the population, (3) improved question designs, and (4) an effective public relations campaign by the Census Bureau with the assistance of national and community ethnic groups.

Specific changes in question design between the 1980 and 1970 censuses included the placement of the category “No, not Spanish/Hispanic” as the first category in that question. (The corresponding category appeared last in the 1970 question.) Also, the 1970 category “Central or South American” was deleted because in 1970 some respondents misinterpreted the category; furthermore, the designations “Mexican-American” and “Chicano” were added to the Spanish/Hispanic origin question in 1980. In the 1970 census, the question on Spanish origin was asked of only a 5-percent sample of the population.

HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP

Household

A household includes all the persons who occupy a housing unit. A housing unit is a house, an apartment, a mobile home, a group of rooms, or a single room that is occupied (or if vacant, is intended for occupancy) as separate living quarters. Separate living quarters are those in which the occupants live and eat separately from any other persons in the building and which have direct access from the outside of the building or through a common hall. The occupants may be a single family, one person living alone, two or more families living together, or any other group of related or unrelated persons who share living arrangements.

In 100-percent tabulations, the count of households or householders always equals the count of occupied housing units. In sample tabulations, the numbers may differ as a result of the weighting process.

Persons Per Household—A measure obtained by dividing the number of persons in households by the number of households (or householders). In cases where persons in households are cross-classified by race or Hispanic origin, persons in the household are classified by the race or Hispanic origin of the householder rather than the race or Hispanic origin of each individual.

Relationship to Householder

Householder—The data on relationship to householder were derived from answers to questionnaire item 2, which was asked of all persons in housing units. One person in each household is designated as the householder. In most cases, this is the person, or one of the persons, in whose name the home is owned, being bought, or rented and who is listed in column 1 of the census questionnaire. If there is no such person in the household, any adult household member 15 years old and over could be designated as the householder.

Households are classified by type according to the sex of the householder and the presence of relatives. Two types of householders are distinguished: a family householder and a nonfamily householder. A family householder

is a householder living with one or more persons related to him or her by birth, marriage, or adoption. The householder and all persons in the household related to him or her are family members. A nonfamily householder is a householder living alone or with nonrelatives only.

Spouse—Includes a person married to and living with a householder. This category includes persons in formal marriages, as well as persons in common-law marriages.

The number of spouses is equal to the number of “married-couple families” or “married-couple households” in 100-percent tabulations. The number of spouses, however, is generally less than half of the number of “married persons with spouse present” in sample tabulations, since more than one married couple can live in a household, but only spouses of householders are specifically identified as “spouse.” For sample tabulations, the number of “married persons with spouse present” includes married-couple subfamilies and married-couple families.

Child—Includes a son or daughter by birth, a stepchild, or adopted child of the householder, regardless of the child’s age or marital status. The category excludes sons-in-law, daughters-in-law, and foster children.

Natural-Born or Adopted Son/Daughter—A son or daughter of the householder by birth, regardless of the age of the child. Also, this category includes sons or daughters of the householder by legal adoption, regardless of the age of the child. If the stepson/stepdaughter of the householder has been legally adopted by the householder, the child is still classified as a stepchild.

Stepson/Stepdaughter—A son or daughter of the householder through marriage but not by birth, regardless of the age of the child. If the stepson/stepdaughter of the householder has been legally adopted by the householder, the child is still classified as a stepchild.

Own Child—A never-married child under 18 years who is a son or daughter by birth, a stepchild, or an adopted child of the householder. In certain tabulations, own children are further classified as living with two parents or with one parent only. Own children of the householder living with two parents are by definition found only in married-couple families.

In a subfamily, an “own child” is a never-married child under 18 years of age who is a son, daughter, stepchild, or an adopted child of a mother in a mother-child subfamily, a father in a father-child subfamily, or either spouse in a married-couple subfamily.

“Related children” in a family include own children and all other persons under 18 years of age in the household, regardless of marital status, who are related to the householder, except the spouse of the householder. Foster children are not included since they are not related to the householder.

Other Relatives—In tabulations, includes any household member related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption, but not included specifically in another relationship category. In certain detailed tabulations, the following categories may be shown:

Grandchild—The grandson or granddaughter of the householder.

Brother/Sister—The brother or sister of the householder, including stepbrothers, stepsisters, and brothers and sisters by adoption. Brothers-in-law and sisters-in-law are included in the “Other relative” category on the questionnaire.

Parent—The father or mother of the householder, including a stepparent or adoptive parent. Fathers-in-law and mothers-in-law are included in the “Other relative” category on the questionnaire.

Other Relatives—Anyone not listed in a reported category above who is related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption (brother-in-law, grandparent, nephew, aunt, mother-in-law, daughter-in-law, cousin, and so forth).

Nonrelatives—Includes any household member, including foster children not related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption. The following categories may be presented in more detailed tabulations:

Roomer, Boarder, or Foster Child—Roomer, boarder, lodger, and foster children or foster adults of the householder.

Housemate or Roommate—A person who is not related to the householder and who shares living quarters primarily in order to share expenses.

Unmarried Partner—A person who is not related to the householder, who shares living quarters, and who has a close personal relationship with the householder.

Other Nonrelatives—A person who is not related by birth, marriage, or adoption to the householder and who is not described by the categories given above.

When relationship is not reported for an individual, it is imputed according to the responses for age, sex, and marital status for that person while maintaining consistency with responses for other individuals in the household. (For more information on imputation, see Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.)

Unrelated Individual

An unrelated individual is: (1) a householder living alone or with nonrelatives only, (2) a household member who is not related to the householder, or (3) a person living in group quarters who is not an inmate of an institution.

Family Type

A family consists of a householder and one or more other persons living in the same household who are related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption. All persons in a household who are related to the householder are regarded as members of his or her family. A household can contain only one family for purposes of census tabulations. Not all households contain families since a household may comprise a group of unrelated persons or one person living alone.

Families are classified by type as either a "married-couple family" or "other family" according to the sex of the householder and the presence of relatives. The data on family type are based on answers to questions on sex and relationship which were asked on a 100-percent basis.

Married-Couple Family—A family in which the householder and his or her spouse are enumerated as members of the same household.

Other Family:

Male Householder, No Wife Present—A family with a male householder and no spouse of householder present.

Female Householder, No Husband Present—A family with a female householder and no spouse of householder present.

Persons Per Family—A measure obtained by dividing the number of persons in families by the total number of families (or family householders). In cases where the measure, "persons in family" or "persons per family" are cross-tabulated by race or Hispanic origin, the race or Hispanic origin refers to the householder rather than the race or Hispanic origin of each individual.

Subfamily

A subfamily is a married couple (husband and wife enumerated as members of the same household) with or without never-married children under 18 years old, or one parent with one or more never-married children under 18 years old, living in a household and related to, but not including, either the householder or the householder's spouse. The number of subfamilies is not included in the count of families, since subfamily members are counted as part of the householder's family.

Subfamilies are defined during processing of sample data. In selected tabulations, subfamilies are further classified by type: married-couple subfamilies, with or without own children; mother-child subfamilies; and father-child subfamilies.

Lone parents include people maintaining either one-parent families or one-parent subfamilies. Married couples include husbands and wives in both married-couple families and married-couple subfamilies.

Unmarried-Partner Household

An unmarried-partner household is a household other than a "married-couple household" that includes a householder and an "unmarried partner." An "unmarried partner" can be of the same sex or of the opposite sex of the householder. An "unmarried partner" in an "unmarried-partner household" is an adult who is unrelated to the householder, but shares living quarters and has a close personal relationship with the householder.

Unmarried-Couple Household

An unmarried-couple household is composed of two unrelated adults of the opposite sex (one of whom is the householder) who share a housing unit with or without the presence of children under 15 years old.

Foster Children

Foster children are nonrelatives of the householder and are included in the category, "Roomer, boarder, or foster child" on the questionnaire. Foster children are identified as persons under 18 years old and living in households that have no nonrelatives 18 years old and over (who might be parents of the nonrelatives under 18 years old).

Stepfamily

A stepfamily is a "married-couple family" with at least one stepchild of the householder present, where the householder is the husband.

Comparability—The 1990 definition of a household is the same as that used in 1980. The 1980 relationship category "Son/daughter" has been replaced by two categories, "Natural-born or adopted son/daughter" and "Stepson/stepdaughter." "Grandchild" has been added as a separate category. The 1980 nonrelative categories: "Roomer, boarder" and "Partner, roommate" have been replaced by the categories "Roomer, boarder, or foster child," "Housemate, roommate," and "Unmarried partner." The 1980 nonrelative category "Paid employee" has been dropped.

INCOME IN 1989

The data on income in 1989 were derived from answers to questionnaire items 32 and 33. Information on money income received in the calendar year 1989 was requested from persons 15 years old and over. "Total income" is the algebraic sum of the amounts reported separately for wage or salary income; net nonfarm self-employment income; net farm self-employment income; interest, dividend, or net rental or royalty income; Social Security or railroad retirement income; public assistance or welfare income; retirement or disability income; and all other income. "Earnings" is defined as the algebraic sum of

wage or salary income and net income from farm and nonfarm self-employment. "Earnings" represent the amount of income received regularly before deductions for personal income taxes, Social Security, bond purchases, union dues, medicare deductions, etc.

Receipts from the following sources are not included as income: money received from the sale of property (unless the recipient was engaged in the business of selling such property); the value of income "in kind" from food stamps, public housing subsidies, medical care, employer contributions for persons, etc.; withdrawal of bank deposits; money borrowed; tax refunds; exchange of money between relatives living in the same household; gifts and lump-sum inheritances, insurance payments, and other types of lump-sum receipts.

Income Type in 1989

The eight types of income reported in the census are defined as follows:

1. *Wage or Salary Income*—Includes total money earnings received for work performed as an employee during the calendar year 1989. It includes wages, salary, Armed Forces pay, commissions, tips, piece-rate payments, and cash bonuses earned before deductions were made for taxes, bonds, pensions, union dues, etc.
2. *Nonfarm Self-Employment Income*—Includes net money income (gross receipts minus expenses) from one's own business, professional enterprise, or partnership. Gross receipts include the value of all goods sold and services rendered. Expenses include costs of goods purchased, rent, heat, light, power, depreciation charges, wages and salaries paid, business taxes (not personal income taxes), etc.
3. *Farm Self-Employment Income*—Includes net money income (gross receipts minus operating expenses) from the operation of a farm by a person on his or her own account, as an owner, renter, or sharecropper. Gross receipts include the value of all products sold, government farm programs, money received from the rental of farm equipment to others, and incidental receipts from the sale of wood, sand, gravel, etc. Operating expenses include cost of feed, fertilizer, seed, and other farming supplies, cash wages paid to farmhands, depreciation charges, cash rent, interest on farm mortgages, farm building repairs, farm taxes (not State and Federal personal income taxes), etc. The value of fuel, food, or other farm products used for family living is not included as part of net income.
4. *Interest, Dividend, or Net Rental Income*—Includes interest on savings or bonds, dividends from stockholdings or membership in associations, net income from rental of property to others and receipts from boarders or lodgers, net royalties, and periodic payments from an estate or trust fund.
5. *Social Security Income*—Includes Social Security pensions and survivors benefits and permanent disability insurance payments made by the Social Security Administration prior to deductions for medical insurance, and railroad retirement insurance checks from the U.S. Government. Medicare reimbursements are not included.
6. *Public Assistance Income*—Includes: (1) supplementary security income payments made by Federal or State welfare agencies to low income persons who are aged (65 years old or over), blind, or disabled; (2) aid to families with dependent children, and (3) general assistance. Separate payments received for hospital or other medical care (vendor payments) are excluded from this item.
7. *Retirement or Disability Income*—Includes: (1) retirement pensions and survivor benefits from a former employer, labor union, or Federal, State, county, or other governmental agency; (2) disability income from sources such as worker's compensation; companies or unions; Federal, State, or local government; and the U.S. military; (3) periodic receipts from annuities and insurance; and (4) regular income from IRA and KEOGH plans.
8. *All Other Income*—Includes unemployment compensation, Veterans Administration (VA) payments, alimony and child support, contributions received periodically from persons not living in the household, military family allotments, net gambling winnings, and other kinds of periodic income other than earnings.

Income of Households—Includes the income of the householder and all other persons 15 years old and over in the household, whether related to the householder or not. Because many households consist of only one person, average household income is usually less than average family income.

Income of Families and Persons—In compiling statistics on family income, the incomes of all members 15 years old and over in each family are summed and treated as a single amount. However, for persons 15 years old and over, the total amounts of their own incomes are used. Although the income statistics covered the calendar year 1989, the characteristics of persons and the composition of families refer to the time of enumeration (April 1990). Thus, the income of the family does not include amounts received by persons who were members of the family during all or part of the calendar year 1989 if these persons no longer resided with the family at the time of enumeration. Yet, family income amounts reported by related persons who did not reside with the family during 1989 but who were members of the family at the time of enumeration are included. However, the composition of most families was the same during 1989 as in April 1990.

Median Income—The median divides the income distribution into two equal parts, one having incomes above the median and the other having incomes below the median.

For households and families, the median income is based on the distribution of the total number of units including those with no income. The median for persons is based on persons with income. The median income values for all households, families, and persons are computed on the basis of more detailed income intervals than shown in most tabulations. Median household or family income figures of \$50,000 or less are calculated using linear interpolation. For persons, corresponding median values of \$40,000 or less are also computed using linear interpolation. All other median income amounts are derived through Pareto interpolation. (For more information on medians and interpolation, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

Mean Income—This is the amount obtained by dividing the total income of a particular statistical universe by the number of units in that universe. Thus, mean household income is obtained by dividing total household income by the total number of households. For the various types of income the means are based on households having those types of income. "Per capita income" is the mean income computed for every man, woman, and child in a particular group. It is derived by dividing the total income of a particular group by the total population in that group.

Care should be exercised in using and interpreting mean income values for small subgroups of the population. Because the mean is influenced strongly by extreme values in the distribution, it is especially susceptible to the effects of sampling variability, misreporting, and processing errors. The median, which is not affected by extreme values, is, therefore, a better measure than the mean when the population base is small. The mean, nevertheless, is shown in some data products for most small subgroups because, when weighted according to the number of cases, the means can be added to obtained summary measures for areas and groups other than those shown in census tabulations.

Limitation of the Data—Since questionnaire entries for income frequently are based on memory and not on records, many persons tended to forget minor or irregular sources of income and, therefore, underreport their income. Underreporting tends to be more pronounced for income sources that are not derived from earnings, such as Social Security, public assistance, or from interest, dividends, and net rental income.

There are errors of reporting due to the misunderstanding of the income questions such as reporting gross rather than net dollar amounts for the two questions on net self-employment income, which resulted in an overstatement of these items. Another common error is the reporting of identical dollar amounts in two of the eight type of income items where a respondent with only one source of income assumed that the second amount should be entered to represent total income. Such instances of

overreporting had an impact on the level of mean nonfarm or farm self-employment income and mean total income published for the various geographical subdivisions of the State.

Extensive computer editing procedures were instituted in the data processing operation to reduce some of these reporting errors and to improve the accuracy of the income data. These procedures corrected various reporting deficiencies and improved the consistency of reported income items associated with work experience and information on occupation and class of worker. For example, if persons reported they were self-employed on their own farm, not incorporated, but had reported wage and salary earnings only, the latter amount was shifted to net farm self-employment income. Also, if any respondent reported total income only, the amount was generally assigned to one of the type of income items according to responses to the work experience and class-of-worker questions. Another type of problem involved nonreporting of income data. Where income information was not reported, procedures were devised to impute appropriate values with either no income or positive or negative dollar amounts for the missing entries. (For more information on imputation, see Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.)

In income tabulations for households and families, the lowest income group (e.g., less than \$5,000) includes units that were classified as having no 1989 income. Many of these were living on income "in kind," savings, or gifts, were newly created families, or families in which the sole breadwinner had recently died or left the household. However, many of the households and families who reported no income probably had some money income which was not recorded in the census.

The income data presented in the tabulations covers money income only. The fact that many farm families receive an important part of their income in the form of "free" housing and goods produced and consumed on the farm rather than in money should be taken into consideration in comparing the income of farm and nonfarm residents. Nonmoney income such as business expense accounts, use of business transportation and facilities, or partial compensation by business for medical and educational expenses was also received by some nonfarm residents. Many low income families also receive income "in kind" from public welfare programs. In comparing income data for 1989 with earlier years, it should be noted that an increase or decrease in money income does not necessarily represent a comparable change in real income, unless adjustments for changes in prices are made.

Comparability—The income data collected in the 1980 and 1970 censuses are similar to the 1990 census data, but there are variations in the detail of the questions. In 1980, income information for 1979 was collected from persons in approximately 19 percent of all housing units and group quarters. Each person was required to report:

- Wage or salary income

- Net nonfarm self-employment income
- Net farm self-employment income
- Interest, dividend, or net rental or royalty income
- Social Security income
- Public assistance income
- Income from all other sources

Between the 1980 and 1990 censuses, there were minor differences in the processing of the data. In both censuses, all persons with missing values in one or more of the detailed type of income items *and* total income were designated as allocated. Each missing entry was imputed either as a "no" or as a dollar amount. If total income was reported *and* one or more of the type of income fields was not answered, then the entry in total income generally was assigned to one of the income types according to the socioeconomic characteristics of the income recipient. This person was designated as unallocated.

In 1980 and 1990, all nonrespondents with income not reported (whether heads of households or other persons) were assigned the reported income of persons with similar characteristics. (For more information on imputation, see Appendix C, "Accuracy of the Data.")

There was a difference in the method of computer derivation of aggregate income from individual amounts between the two census processing operations. In the 1980 census, income amounts less than \$100,000 were coded in tens of dollars, and amounts of \$100,000 or more were coded in thousands of dollars; \$5 was added to each amount coded in tens of dollars and \$500 to each amount coded in thousands of dollars. Entries of \$999,000 or more were treated as \$999,500 and losses of \$9,999 or more were treated as minus \$9,999. In the 1990 census, income amounts less than \$999,999 were keyed in dollars. Amounts of \$999,999 or more were treated as \$999,999 and losses of \$9,999 or more were treated as minus \$9,999 in all of the computer derivations of aggregate income.

In 1970, information on income in 1969 was obtained from all members in every fifth housing unit and small group quarters (less than 15 persons) and every fifth person in all other group quarters. Each person was required to report:

- Wage or salary income
- Net nonfarm self-employment income
- Net farm self-employment income
- Social Security or Railroad Retirement
- Public assistance or welfare payments
- Income from all other sources

If a person reported a dollar amount in wage or salary, net nonfarm self-employment income, or net farm self-employment income, the person was considered as unallocated only if no further dollar amounts were imputed for any additional missing entries.

In 1960, data on income were obtained from all members in every fourth housing unit and from every fourth person 14 years old and over living in group quarters. Each person was required to report wage or salary income, net self-employment income, and income other than earnings received in 1959. An assumption was made in the editing process that no other type of income was received by a person who reported the receipt of either wage and salary income or self-employment but who had failed to report the receipt of other money income.

For several reasons, the income data shown in census tabulations are not directly comparable with those that may be obtained from statistical summaries of income tax returns. Income, as defined for Federal tax purposes, differs somewhat from the Census Bureau concept. Moreover, the coverage of income tax statistics is different because of the exemptions of persons having small amounts of income and the inclusion of net capital gains in tax returns. Furthermore, members of some families file separate returns and others file joint returns; consequently, the income reporting unit is not consistently either a family or a person.

The earnings data shown in census tabulations are not directly comparable with earnings records of the Social Security Administration. The earnings record data for 1989 excluded the earnings of most civilian government employees, some employees of nonprofit organizations, workers covered by the Railroad Retirement Act, and persons not covered by the program because of insufficient earnings. Furthermore, earnings received from any one employer in excess of \$48,000 in 1989 are not covered by earnings records. Finally, because census data are obtained from household questionnaires, they may differ from Social Security Administration earnings record data, which are based upon employers' reports and the Federal income tax returns of self-employed persons.

The Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA) of the Department of Commerce publishes annual data on aggregate and per-capita personal income received by the population for States, metropolitan areas, and selected counties. Aggregate income estimates based on the income statistics shown in census products usually would be less than those shown in the BEA income series for several reasons. The Census Bureau data are obtained directly from households, whereas the BEA income series is estimated largely on the basis of data from administrative records of business and governmental sources. Moreover, the definitions of income are different. The BEA income series includes some items not included in the income data shown in census publications, such as income "in kind," income received by nonprofit institutions, the value of services of

banks and other financial intermediaries rendered to persons without the assessment of specific charges, Medicare payments, and the income of persons who died or emigrated prior to April 1, 1990. On the other hand, the census income data include contributions for support received from persons not residing in the same household and employer contributions for social insurance.

INDUSTRY, OCCUPATION, AND CLASS OF WORKER

The data on industry, occupation, and class of worker were derived from answers to questionnaire items 28, 29, and 30 respectively. These questions were asked of a sample of persons. Information on industry relates to the kind of business conducted by a person's employing organization; occupation describes the kind of work the person does on the job.

For employed persons, the data refer to the person's job during the reference week. For those who worked at two or more jobs, the data refer to the job at which the person worked the greatest number of hours. For unemployed persons, the data refer to their last job. The industry and occupation statistics are derived from the detailed classification systems developed for the 1990 census as described below. The *Classified Index of Industries and Occupations* provided additional information on the industry and occupation classification systems.

Respondents provided the data for the tabulations by writing on the questionnaires descriptions of their industry and occupation. These descriptions were keyed and passed through automated coding software which assigned a portion of the written entries to categories in the classification system. The automated system assigned codes to 59 percent of the industry entries and 38 percent of the occupation entries.

Those cases not coded by the computer were referred to clerical staff in the Census Bureau's Kansas City processing office for coding. The clerical staff converted the written questionnaire descriptions to codes by comparing these descriptions to entries in the *Alphabetical Index of Industries and Occupations*. For the industry code, these coders also referred to an Employer Name List (formerly called Company Name List). This list, prepared from the Standard Statistical Establishment List developed by the Census Bureau for the economic censuses and surveys, contained the names of business establishments and their Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) codes converted to population census equivalents. This list facilitated coding and maintained industrial classification comparability.

Industry

The industry classification system developed for the 1990 census consists of 236 categories for employed persons, classified into 13 major industry groups. Since

1940, the industrial classification has been based on the Standard Industrial Classification Manual (SIC). The 1990 census classification was developed from the 1987 SIC published by the Office of Management and Budget, Executive Office of the President.

The SIC was designed primarily to classify establishments by the type of industrial activity in which they were engaged. However, census data, which were collected from households, differ in detail and nature from those obtained from establishment surveys. Therefore, the census classification systems, while defined in SIC terms, cannot reflect the full detail in all categories. There are several levels of industrial classification found in census products. For example, the 1990 CP-2, *Social and Economic Characteristics* report includes 41 unique industrial categories, while the 1990 Summary Tape File 4 (STF 4) presents 72 categories.

Occupation

The occupational classification system developed for the 1990 census consists of 501 specific occupational categories for employed persons arranged into 6 summary and 13 major occupational groups. This classification was developed to be consistent with the Standard Occupational Classification (SOC) Manual: 1980, published by the Office of Federal Statistical Policy and Standards, U.S. Department of Commerce. Tabulations with occupation as the primary characteristic present several levels of occupational detail. The most detailed tabulations are shown in a special 1990 subject report and tape files on occupation. These products contain all 501 occupational categories plus industry or class of worker subgroupings of occupational categories.

Some occupation groups are related closely to certain industries. Operators of transportation equipment, farm operators and workers, and private household workers account for major portions of their respective industries of transportation, agriculture, and private households. However, the industry categories include persons in other occupations. For example, persons employed in agriculture include truck drivers and bookkeepers; persons employed in the transportation industry include mechanics, freight handlers, and payroll clerks; and persons employed in the private household industry include occupations such as chauffeur, gardener, and secretary.

Class of Worker

The data on class of worker were derived from answers to questionnaire item 30. The information on class of worker refers to the same job as a respondent's industry and occupation and categorizes persons according to the type of ownership of the employing organization. The class of worker categories are defined as follows:

Private Wage and Salary Workers—Includes persons who worked for wages, salary, commission, tips, pay-in-kind, or piece rates for a private for profit employer or a

private not-for-profit, tax-exempt or charitable organization. Self-employed persons whose business was incorporated are included with private wage and salary workers because they are paid employees of their own companies. Some tabulations present data separately for these sub-categories: "For profit," "Not for profit," and "Own business incorporated."

Employees of foreign governments, the United Nations, or other formal international organizations were classified as "Private-not-for-profit."

Government Workers—Includes persons who were employees of any local, State, or Federal governmental unit, regardless of the activity of the particular agency. For some tabulations, the data were presented separately for the three levels of government.

Self-Employed Workers—Includes persons who worked for profit or fees in their own unincorporated business, profession, or trade, or who operated a farm.

Unpaid Family Workers—Includes persons who worked 15 hours or more without pay in a business or on a farm operated by a relative.

Salaried/Self-Employed—In tabulations that categorize persons as either salaried or self-employed, the salaried category includes private and government wage and salary workers; self-employed includes self-employed persons and unpaid family workers.

The industry category, "Public administration," is limited to regular government functions such as legislative, judicial, administrative, and regulatory activities of governments. Other government organizations such as schools, hospitals, liquor stores, and bus lines are classified by industry according to the activity in which they are engaged. On the other hand, the class of worker government categories include all government workers.

Occasionally respondents supplied industry, occupation, or class of worker descriptions which were not sufficiently specific for precise classification or did not report on these items at all. Some of these cases were corrected through the field editing process and during the coding and tabulation operations. In the coding operation, certain types of incomplete entries were corrected using the *Alphabetical Index of Industries and Occupations*. For example, it was possible in certain situations to assign an industry code based on the occupation reported.

Following the coding operations, there was a computer edit and an allocation process. The edit first determined whether a respondent was in the universe which required an industry and occupation code. The codes for the three items (industry, occupation, and class of worker) were checked to ensure they were valid and were edited for their relation to each other. Invalid and inconsistent codes were either blanked or changed to a consistent code.

If one or more of the three codes were blank after the edit, a code was assigned from a "similar" person based on other items such as age, sex, education, farm or nonfarm residence, and weeks worked. If all the labor force and income data also were blank, all these economic items were assigned from one other person who provided all the necessary data.

Comparability—Comparability of industry and occupation data was affected by a number of factors, primarily the systems used to classify the questionnaire responses. For both the industry and occupation classification systems, the basic structures were generally the same from 1940 to 1970, but changes in the individual categories limited comparability of the data from one census to another. These changes were needed to recognize the "birth" of new industries and occupations, the "death" of others, and the growth and decline in existing industries and occupations, as well as, the desire of analysts and other users for more detail in the presentation of the data. Probably the greatest cause of incomparability is the movement of a segment of a category to a different category in the next census. Changes in the nature of jobs and respondent terminology, and refinement of category composition made these movements necessary.

In the 1990 census, the industry classification had minor revisions to reflect recent changes to the SIC. The 1990 occupational classification system is essentially the same as that for the 1980 census. However, the conversion of the census classification to the SOC in 1980 meant that the 1990 classification system was less comparable to the classifications used prior to the 1980 census.

Other factors that affected data comparability included the universe to which the data referred (in 1970, the age cutoff for labor force was changed from 14 years to 16 years); how the industry and occupation questions were worded on the questionnaire (for example, important changes were made in 1970); improvements in the coding procedures (the Employer Name List technique was introduced in 1960); and how the "not reported" cases are handled. Prior to 1970, they were placed in the residual categories, "Industry not reported" and "Occupation not reported." In 1970, an allocation process was introduced that assigned these cases to major groups. In 1990, as in 1980, the "Not reported" cases were assigned to individual categories. Therefore, the 1980 and 1990 data for individual categories included some numbers of persons who were tabulated in a "Not reported" category in previous censuses.

The following publications contain information on the various factors affecting comparability and are particularly useful for understanding differences in the occupation and industry information from earlier censuses: U.S. Bureau of the Census, *Changes Between the 1950 and 1960 Occupation and Industry Classifications With Detailed Adjustments of 1950 Data to the 1960 Classifications*, Technical Paper No. 18, 1968; U.S. Bureau of the Census, *1970 Occupation and Industry Classification Systems in Terms of their 1960 Occupation and Industry Elements*, Technical

Paper No. 26, 1972; and U.S. Bureau of the Census, *The Relationship Between the 1970 and 1980 Industry and Occupation Classification Systems*, Technical Paper No. 59, 1988. For citations for earlier census years, see the 1980 Census of Population report, PC80-1-D, *Detailed Population Characteristics*.

The 1990 census introduced an additional class of worker category for "private not-for-profit" employers. This category is a subset of the 1980 category "employee of private employer" so there is no comparable data before 1990. Also in 1990, employees of foreign governments, the United Nations, etc., are classified as "private not-for-profit," rather than Federal Government as in 1970 and 1980. While in theory, there was a change in comparability, in practice, the small number of U.S. residents working for foreign governments made this change negligible.

Comparability between the statistics on industry and occupation from the 1990 census and statistics from other sources is affected by many of the factors described in the section on "Employment Status." These factors are primarily geographic differences between residence and place of work, different dates of reference, and differences in counts because of dual job holding. Industry data from population censuses cover all industries and all kinds of workers, whereas, data from establishments often excluded private household workers, government workers, and the self-employed. Also, the replies from household respondents may have differed in detail and nature from those obtained from establishments.

Occupation data from the census and data from government licensing agencies, professional associations, trade unions, etc., may not be as comparable as expected. Organizational listings often include persons not in the labor force or persons devoting all or most of their time to another occupation; or the same person may be included in two or more different listings. In addition, relatively few organizations, except for those requiring licensing, attained complete coverage of membership in a particular occupational field.

JOURNEY TO WORK

Place of Work

The data on place of work were derived from answers to questionnaire item 22, which was asked of persons who indicated in question 21 that they worked at some time during the reference week. (For more information, see discussion under "Reference Week.")

Data were tabulated for workers 16 years and over; that is, members of the Armed Forces and civilians who were at work during the reference week. Data on place of work refer to the geographic location at which workers carried out their occupational activities during the reference week. The exact address (number and street) of the place of work was asked, as well as the place (city, town, or post office); whether or not the place of work was inside or

outside the limits of that city or town; and the county, State, and ZIP Code. If the person's employer operated in more than one location, the exact address of the location or branch where the respondent worked was requested. When the number and street name were unknown, a description of the location, such as the building name or nearest street or intersection, was to be entered.

Persons who worked at more than one location during the reference week were asked to report the one at which they worked the greatest number of hours. Persons who regularly worked in several locations each day during the reference week were requested to give the address at which they began work each day. For cases in which daily work did not begin at a central place each day, the person was asked to provide as much information as possible to describe the area in which he or she worked most during the reference week.

In some tabulations, place-of-work locations may be defined as "in area of residence" and "outside area of residence." The area of residence may vary from table to table or even within a table, and refers to the particular area or areas shown. For example, in a table that provides data for counties, "in area of residence" refers to persons who worked in the same county in which they lived, while "outside area of residence" refers to persons whose workplace was located in a county different from the one in which they lived. Similarly, in a table that provides data for several types of areas, such as the State and its individual metropolitan areas (MA's), counties, and places, the place-of-work data will be variable and is determined by the geographic level (State, MA, county, or place) shown in each section of the tabulation.

In tabulations that present data for States, workplaces for the residents of the State may include, in addition to the State itself, each contiguous State. The category, "in noncontiguous State or abroad," includes persons who worked in a State that did not border their State of residence as well as persons who worked outside the United States.

In tabulations that present data for an MSA/PMSA, place-of-work locations are specified to show the main destinations of workers living in the MSA/PMSA. (For more information on metropolitan areas (MA's), see Appendix A, Area Classifications.) All place-of-work locations are identified with respect to the boundaries of the MSA/PMSA as "inside MSA/PMSA" or "outside MSA/PMSA." Locations within the MSA/PMSA are further divided into each central city, and each county or county balance. Selected large incorporated places also may be specified as places of work.

Within New England MSA/PMSA's, the places of work presented generally are cities and towns. Locations outside the MSA/PMSA are specified if they are important commuting destinations for residents of the MSA/PMSA, and may include adjoining MSA/PMSA's and their central cities, their component counties, large incorporated places, or counties, cities, or other geographic areas outside any MA. In tabulations for MSA/PMSA's in New England;

Honolulu, Hawaii; and certain other MA's, some place-of-work locations are identified as "areas" (e.g., Area 1, Area 5, Area 12, etc.). Such areas consist of groups of towns, cities, census designated places (Honolulu MSA only), or counties that have been identified as unique place-of-work destinations. When an adjoining MSA/PMSA or MSA/PMSA remainder is specified as a place-of-work location, its components are not defined. However, the components are presented in the 1990 CP-1, *General Population Characteristics for Metropolitan Areas* and the 1990 CH-1, *General Housing Characteristics for Metropolitan Areas* reports. In tabulations that present data for census tracts outside MA's, place-of-work locations are defined as "in county of residence" and "outside county of residence."

In areas where the workplace address was coded to the block level, persons were tabulated as working inside or outside a specific place based on the location of that address, regardless of the response to question 22c concerning city/town limits. In areas where it was impossible to code the workplace address to the block level, persons were tabulated as working in a place if a place name was reported in question 22b and the response to question 22c was either "Yes" or the item was left blank. In selected areas, census designated places (CDP's) may appear in the tabulations as places of work. The accuracy of place-of-work data for CDP's may be affected by the extent to which their census names were familiar to respondents, and by coding problems caused by similarities between the CDP name and the names of other geographic jurisdictions in the same vicinity.

Place-of-work data are given for selected minor civil divisions (generally, cities, towns, and townships) in the nine Northeastern States, based on the responses to the place-of-work question. Many towns and townships are regarded locally as equivalent to a place and therefore, were reported as the place of work. When a respondent reported a locality or incorporated place that formed a part of a township or town, the coding and tabulating procedure was designed to include the response in the total for the township or town. The accuracy of the place-of-work data for minor civil divisions is greatest for the New England States. However, the data for some New England towns, for towns in New York, and for townships in New Jersey and Pennsylvania may be affected by coding problems that resulted from the unfamiliarity of the respondent with the minor civil division in which the workplace was located or when a township and a city or borough of the same or similar name are located close together.

Place-of-work data may show a few workers who made unlikely daily work trips (e.g., workers who lived in New York and worked in California). This result is attributable to persons who worked during the reference week at a location that was different from their usual place of work, such as persons away from home on business.

Comparability—The wording of the question on place of work was substantially the same in the 1990 census as it was in 1980. However, data on place of work from the

1990 census are based on the full census sample, while data from the 1980 census were based on only about one-half of the full sample.

For the 1980 census, nonresponse or incomplete responses to the place-of-work question were not allocated, resulting in the use of "not reported" categories in the 1980 publications. However, for the 1990 census, when place of work was not reported or the response was incomplete, a work location was allocated to the person based on their means of transportation to work, travel time to work, industry, and location of residence and workplace of others. The 1990 publications, therefore, do not contain a "not reported" category for the place-of-work data.

Comparisons between 1980 and 1990 census data on the gross number of workers in particular commuting flows, or the total number of persons working in an area, should be made with extreme caution. Any apparent increase in the magnitude of the gross numbers may be due solely to the fact that for 1990 the "not reported" cases have been distributed among specific place-of-work destinations, instead of tallied in a separate category as in 1980.

Limitation of the Data—The data on place of work relate to a reference week; that is, the calendar week preceding the date on which the respondents completed their questionnaires or were interviewed by enumerators. This week is not the same for all respondents because the enumeration was not completed in 1 week. However, for the majority of persons, the reference week for the 1990 census is the last week in March 1990. The lack of a uniform reference week means that the place-of-work data reported in the census will not exactly match the distribution of workplace locations observed or measured during an actual workweek.

The place-of-work data are estimates of persons 16 years old and over who were both employed and at work during the reference week (including persons in the Armed Forces). Persons who did not work during the reference week but had jobs or businesses from which they were temporarily absent due to illness, bad weather, industrial dispute, vacation, or other personal reasons are not included in the place-of-work data. Therefore, the data on place of work understate the total number of jobs or total employment in a geographic area during the reference week. It also should be noted that persons who had irregular, casual, or unstructured jobs during the reference week may have erroneously reported themselves as not working.

The address where the individual worked most often during the reference week was recorded on the census questionnaire. If a worker held two jobs, only data about the primary job (the one worked the greatest number of hours during the preceding week) was requested. Persons who regularly worked in several locations during the reference week were requested to give the address at which they began work each day. For cases in which daily work was not begun at a central place each day, the person was

asked to provide as much information as possible to describe the area in which he or she worked most during the reference week.

Means of Transportation to Work

The data on means of transportation to work were derived from answers to questionnaire item 23a, which was asked of persons who indicated in question 21 that they worked at some time during the reference week. (For more information, see discussion under "Reference Week.") Means of transportation to work refers to the principal mode of travel or type of conveyance that the person usually used to get from home to work during the reference week.

Persons who used different means of transportation on different days of the week were asked to specify the one they used most often, that is, the greatest number of days. Persons who used more than one means of transportation to get to work each day were asked to report the one used for the longest distance during the work trip. The category, "Car, truck, or van," includes workers using a car (including company cars but excluding taxicabs), a truck of one-ton capacity or less, or a van. The category, "Public transportation," includes workers who used a bus or trolley bus, streetcar or trolley car, subway or elevated, railroad, ferryboat, or taxicab even if each mode is not shown separately in the tabulation. The category, "Other means," includes workers who used a mode of travel which is not identified separately within the data distribution. The category, "Other means," may vary from table to table, depending on the amount of detail shown in a particular distribution.

The means of transportation data for some areas may show workers using modes of public transportation that are not available in those areas (e.g., subway or elevated riders in an MA where there actually is no subway or elevated service). This result is largely due to persons who worked during the reference week at a location that was different from their usual place of work (such as persons away from home on business in an area where subway service was available) and persons who used more than one means of transportation each day but whose principal means was unavailable where they lived (for example, residents of nonmetropolitan areas who drove to the fringe of an MA and took the commuter railroad most of the distance to work).

Private Vehicle Occupancy

The data on private vehicle occupancy were derived from answers to questionnaire item 23b. This question was asked of persons who indicated in question 21 that they worked at some time during the reference week and who reported in question 23a that their means of transportation to work was "Car, truck, or van." (For more information, see discussion under "Reference Week.")

Private vehicle occupancy refers to the number of persons who usually rode to work in the vehicle during the reference week. The category, "Drove alone," includes persons who usually drove alone to work as well as persons who were driven to work by someone who then drove back home or to a nonwork destination. The category, "Carpooled," includes workers who reported that two or more persons usually rode to work in the vehicle during the reference week.

Persons Per Car, Truck, or Van—This is obtained by dividing the number of persons who reported using a car, truck, or van to get to work by the number of such vehicles that they used. The number of vehicles used is derived by counting each person who drove alone as one vehicle, each person who reported being in a two-person carpool as one-half vehicle, each person who reported being in a three-person carpool as one-third vehicle, and so on, and then summing all the vehicles.

Time Leaving Home to Go to Work

The data on time leaving home to go to work were derived from answers to questionnaire item 24a. This question was asked of persons who indicated in question 21 that they worked at some time during the reference week and who reported in question 23a that they worked outside their home. The departure time refers to the time of day that the person usually left home to go to work during the reference week. (For more information, see discussion under "Reference Week.")

Travel Time to Work

The data on travel time to work were derived from answers to questionnaire item 24b. This question was asked of persons who indicated in question 21 that they worked at some time during the reference week and who reported in question 23a that they worked outside their home. Travel time to work refers to the total number of minutes that it usually took the person to get from home to work during the reference week. The elapsed time includes time spent waiting for public transportation, picking up passengers in carpools, and time spent in other activities related to getting to work. (For more information, see discussion under "Reference Week.")

LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH

Language Spoken at Home

Data on language spoken at home were derived from the answers to questionnaire items 15a and 15b, which were asked of a sample of persons born before April 1, 1985. Instructions mailed with the 1990 census questionnaire stated that a respondent should mark "Yes" in

question 15a if the person sometimes or always spoke a language other than English at home and should not mark "Yes" if a language was spoken only at school or if speaking was limited to a few expressions or slang. For question 15b, respondents were instructed to print the name of the non-English language spoken at home. If the person spoke more than one language other than English, the person was to report the language spoken more often or the language learned first.

The cover of the census questionnaire included information in Spanish which provided a telephone number for respondents to call to request a census questionnaire and instructions in Spanish. Instruction guides were also available in 32 other languages to assist enumerators who encountered households or respondents who spoke no English.

Questions 15a and 15b referred to languages spoken at home in an effort to measure the current use of languages other than English. Persons who knew languages other than English but did not use them at home or who only used them elsewhere were excluded. Persons who reported speaking a language other than English at home may also speak English; however, the questions did not permit determination of the main or dominant language of persons who spoke both English and another language. (For more information, see discussion below on "Ability to Speak English.")

For persons who indicated that they spoke a language other than English at home in question 15a, but failed to specify the name of the language in question 15b, the language was assigned based on the language of other speakers in the household; on the language of a person of the same Spanish origin or detailed race group living in the same or a nearby area; or on a person of the same ancestry or place of birth. In all cases where a person was assigned a non-English language, it was assumed that the language was spoken at home. Persons for whom the name of a language other than English was entered in question 15b, and for whom question 15a was blank were assumed to speak that language at home.

The write-in responses listed in question 15b (specific language spoken) were transcribed onto computer files and coded into more than 380 detailed language categories using an automated coding system. The automated procedure compared write-in responses reported by respondents with entries in a computer dictionary, which initially contained approximately 2,000 language names. The dictionary was updated with a large number of new names, variations in spelling, and a small number of residual categories. Each write-in response was given a numeric code that was associated with one of the detailed categories in the dictionary. If the respondent listed more than one non-English language, only the first was coded.

The write-in responses represented the names people used for languages they speak. They may not match the names or categories used by linguists. The sets of categories used are sometimes geographic and sometimes linguistic. Figure 1 provides an illustration of the content of

the classification schemes used to present language data. For more information, write to the Chief, Population Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233.

Household Language—In households where one or more persons (age 5 years old or over) speak a language other than English, the household language assigned to all household members is the non-English language spoken by the first person with a non-English language in the following order: householder, spouse, parent, sibling, child, grandchild, other relative, stepchild, unmarried partner, housemate or roommate, roomer, boarder, or foster child, or other nonrelative. Thus, persons who speak only English may have a non-English household language assigned to them in tabulations of persons by household language.

Figure 1. **Four- and Twenty-Five-Group Classifications of 1990 Census Languages Spoken at Home with Illustrative Examples**

Four-Group Classification	Twenty-Five-Group Classification	Examples
Spanish Other Indo-European	Spanish	Spanish, Ladino
	French	French, Cajun, French Creole
	Italian	
	Portuguese	
	German	
	Yiddish	
	Other West Germanic	Afrikaans, Dutch, Pennsylvania Dutch
	Scandinavian	Danish, Norwegian, Swedish
	Polish	
	Russian	
Languages of Asia and the Pacific	South Slavic	Serbocroatian, Bulgarian, Macedonian, Slovene
	Other Slavic	Czech, Slovak, Ukrainian
	Greek	
	Indic	Hindi, Bengali, Gujarathi, Punjabi, Romany, Sinhalese
	Other Indo-European, not elsewhere classified	Armenian, Gaelic, Lithuanian, Persian
	Chinese	
	Japanese	
	Mon-Khmer	Cambodian
	Tagalog	
	Korean	
All other languages	Vietnamese	Chamorro, Dravidian Languages, Hawaiian, Ilocano, Thai, Turkish
	Other languages (part)	
	Arabic	
	Hungarian	
	Native North American languages	Amharic, Syriac, Finnish, Hebrew, Languages of Central and South America, Other Languages of Africa
	Other languages (part)	

Ability to Speak English

Persons 5 years old and over who reported that they spoke a language other than English in question 15a were also asked in question 15c to indicate their ability to speak English based on one of the following categories: "Very well," "Well," "Not well," or "Not at all."

The data on ability to speak English represent the person's own perception about his or her own ability or, because census questionnaires are usually completed by one household member, the responses may represent the perception of another household member. The instruction guides and questionnaires that were mailed to households did not include any information on how to interpret the response categories in question 15c.

Persons who reported that they spoke a language other than English at home but whose ability to speak English was not reported, were assigned the English-language ability of a randomly selected person of the same age, Spanish origin, nativity and year of entry, and language group.

Linguistic Isolation—A household in which no person age 14 years or over speaks only English and no person age 14 years or over who speaks a language other than English speaks English "Very well" is classified as "linguistically isolated." All the members of a linguistically isolated household are tabulated as linguistically isolated, including members under age 14 years who may speak only English.

Limitation of the Data—Persons who speak a language other than English at home may have first learned that language at school. However, these persons would be expected to indicate that they spoke English "Very well." Persons who speak a language other than English, but do not do so *at home*, should have been reported as not speaking a language other than English at home.

The extreme detail in which language names were coded may give a false impression of the linguistic precision of these data. The names used by speakers of a language to identify it may reflect ethnic, geographic, or political affiliations and do not necessarily respect linguistic distinctions. The categories shown in the tabulations were chosen on a number of criteria, such as information about the number of speakers of each language that might be expected in a sample of the United States population.

Comparability—Information on language has been collected in every census since 1890. The comparability of data among censuses is limited by changes in question wording, by the subpopulations to whom the question was addressed, and by the detail that was published.

The same question on language was asked in the 1980 and 1990 censuses. This question on the current language spoken at home replaced the questions asked in prior

censuses on mother tongue; that is, the language other than English spoken in the person's home when he or she was a child; one's first language; or the language spoken before immigrating to the United States. The censuses of 1910-1940, 1960 and 1970 included questions on mother tongue. A change in coding procedure from 1980 to 1990 should have improved accuracy of coding and may affect the number of persons reported in some of the 380 plus categories. It should not greatly affect the 4-group or 25-group lists. In 1980, coding clerks supplied numeric codes for the written entries on each questionnaire using a 2,000 name reference list. In 1990 written entries were transcribed to a computer file and matched to a computer dictionary which began with the 2,000 name list, but expanded as unmatched names were referred to headquarters specialists for resolution.

The question on ability to speak English was asked for the first time in 1980. In tabulations from 1980, the categories "Very well" and "Well" were combined. Data from other surveys suggested a major difference between the category "Very well" and the remaining categories. In tabulations showing ability to speak English, persons who reported that they spoke English "Very well" are presented separately from persons who reported their ability to speak English as less than "Very well."

MARITAL STATUS

The data on marital status were derived from answers to questionnaire item 6, which was asked of all persons. The marital status classification refers to the status at the time of enumeration. Data on marital status are tabulated only for persons 15 years old and over.

All persons were asked whether they were "now married," "widowed," "divorced," "separated," or "never married." Couples who live together (unmarried persons, persons in common-law marriages) were allowed to report the marital status they considered the most appropriate.

Never Married—Includes all persons who have never been married, including persons whose only marriage(s) was annulled.

Ever Married—Includes persons married at the time of enumeration (including those separated), widowed, or divorced.

Now Married, Except Separated—Includes persons whose current marriage has not ended through widowhood, divorce, or separation (regardless of previous marital history). The category may also include couples who live together or persons in common-law marriages if they consider this category the most appropriate. In certain tabulations, currently married persons are further classified as "spouse present" or "spouse absent."

Separated—Includes persons legally separated or otherwise absent from their spouse because of marital discord. Included are persons who have been deserted or who have parted because they no longer want to live together but who have not obtained a divorce.

Widowed—Includes widows and widowers who have not remarried.

Divorced—Includes persons who are legally divorced and who have not remarried.

In selected sample tabulations, data for married and separated persons are reorganized and combined with information on the presence of the spouse in the same household.

Now Married—All persons whose current marriage has not ended by widowhood or divorce. This category includes persons defined above as “separated.”

Spouse Present—Married persons whose wife or husband was enumerated as a member of the same household, including those whose spouse may have been temporarily absent for such reasons as travel or hospitalization.

Spouse Absent—Married persons whose wife or husband was not enumerated as a member of the same household. This category also includes all married persons living in group quarters.

Separated—Defined above.

Spouse Absent, Other—Married persons whose wife or husband was not enumerated as a member of the same household, excluding separated. Included is any person whose spouse was employed and living away from home or in an institution or absent in the Armed Forces.

Differences between the number of currently married males and the number of currently married females occur because of reporting differences and because some husbands and wives have their usual residence in different areas. In sample tabulations, these differences can also occur because different weights are applied to the individual's data. Any differences between the number of “now married, spouse present” males and females are due solely to sample weighting. By definition, the numbers would be the same.

When marital status was not reported, it was imputed according to the relationship to the householder and sex and age of the person. (For more information on imputation, see Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.)

Comparability—The 1990 marital status definitions are the same as those used in 1980 with the exception of the term “never married” which replaces the term “single” in tabulations. A general marital status question has been asked in every census since 1880.

MOBILITY LIMITATION STATUS

The data on mobility limitation status were derived from answers to questionnaire item 19a, which was asked of a sample of persons 15 years old and over. Persons were

identified as having a mobility limitation if they had a health condition that had lasted for 6 or more months and which made it difficult to go outside the home alone. Examples of outside activities on the questionnaire included shopping and visiting the doctor's office.

The term “health condition” referred to both physical and mental conditions. A temporary health problem, such as a broken bone that was expected to heal normally, was not considered a health condition.

Comparability—This was the first time that a question on mobility limitation was included in the census.

PLACE OF BIRTH

The data on place of birth were derived from answers to questionnaire item 8, which was asked on a sample basis. The place-of-birth question asked respondents to report the U.S. State, commonwealth or territory, or the foreign country where they were born. Persons born outside the United States were asked to report their place of birth according to current international boundaries. Since numerous changes in boundaries of foreign countries have occurred in the last century, some persons may have reported their place of birth in terms of boundaries that existed at the time of their birth or emigration, or in accordance with their own national preference.

Persons not reporting place of birth were assigned the birthplace of another family member or were allocated the response of another person with similar characteristics. Persons allocated as foreign born were not assigned a specific country of birth but were classified as “Born abroad, country not specified.”

Nativity—Information on place of birth and citizenship were used to classify the population into two major categories: native and foreign born. When information on place of birth was not reported, nativity was assigned on the basis of answers to citizenship, if reported, and other characteristics.

Native—Includes persons born in the United States, Puerto Rico, or an outlying area of the United States. The small number of persons who were born in a foreign country but have at least one American parent also are included in this category.

The native population is classified in the following groups: persons born in the State in which they resided at the time of the census; persons born in a different State, by region; persons born in Puerto Rico or an outlying area of the U.S.; and persons born abroad with at least one American parent.

Foreign Born—Includes persons not classified as “Native.” Prior to the 1970 census, persons not reporting place of birth were generally classified as native.

The foreign-born population is shown by selected area, country, or region of birth; the places of birth shown in data products were selected based on the number of respondents who reported that area or country of birth.

Comparability—Data on the State of birth of the native population have been collected in each census beginning with that of 1850. Similar data were shown in tabulations for the 1980 census and other recent censuses. Nonresponse was allocated in a similar manner in 1980; however, prior to 1980, nonresponse to the place of birth question was not allocated. Prior to the 1970 census, persons not reporting place of birth were generally classified as native.

The questionnaire instruction to report mother's State of residence instead of the person's actual State of birth (if born in a hospital in a different State) was dropped in 1990. Evaluation studies of 1970 and 1980 census data demonstrated that this instruction was generally either ignored or misunderstood. Since the hospital and the mother's residence is in the same State for most births, this change may have a slight effect on State of birth data for States with large metropolitan areas that straddle State lines.

POVERTY STATUS IN 1989

The data on poverty status were derived from answers to the same questions as the income data, questionnaire items 32 and 33. (For more information, see the discussion under "Income in 1989.") Poverty statistics presented in census publications were based on a definition originated by the Social Security Administration in 1964 and subsequently modified by Federal interagency committees in 1969 and 1980 and prescribed by the Office of Management and Budget in Directive 14 as the standard to be used by Federal agencies for statistical purposes.

At the core of this definition was the 1961 economy food plan, the least costly of four nutritionally adequate food plans designed by the Department of Agriculture. It was determined from the Agriculture Department's 1955 survey of food consumption that families of three or more persons spend approximately one-third of their income on food; hence, the poverty level for these families was set at three times the cost of the economy food plan. For smaller families and persons living alone, the cost of the economy food plan was multiplied by factors that were slightly higher to compensate for the relatively larger fixed expenses for these smaller households.

The income cutoffs used by the Census Bureau to determine the poverty status of families and unrelated individuals included a set of 48 thresholds arranged in a two-dimensional matrix consisting of family size (from one person to nine or more persons) cross-classified by presence and number of family members under 18 years old (from no children present to eight or more children present). Unrelated individuals and two-person families were further differentiated by age of the householder (under 65 years old and 65 years old and over).

The total income of each family or unrelated individual in the sample was tested against the appropriate poverty threshold to determine the poverty status of that family or unrelated individual. If the total income was less than the corresponding cutoff, the family or unrelated individual was classified as "below the poverty level." The number of persons below the poverty level was the sum of the number of persons in families with incomes below the poverty level and the number of unrelated individuals with incomes below the poverty level.

The poverty thresholds are revised annually to allow for changes in the cost of living as reflected in the Consumer Price Index. The average poverty threshold for a family of four persons was \$12,674 in 1989. (For more information, see table A below.) Poverty thresholds were applied on a national basis and were not adjusted for regional, State or local variations in the cost of living. For a detailed discussion of the poverty definition, see U.S. Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P-60, No. 171, *Poverty in the United States: 1988 and 1989*.

Persons for Whom Poverty Status is Determined—

Poverty status was determined for all persons except institutionalized persons, persons in military group quarters and in college dormitories, and unrelated individuals under 15 years old. These groups also were excluded from the denominator when calculating poverty rates.

Specified Poverty Levels—Since the poverty levels currently in use by the Federal Government do not meet all the needs of data users, some of the data are presented for alternate levels. These specified poverty levels are obtained by multiplying the income cutoffs at the poverty level by the appropriate factor. For example, the average income cutoff at 125 percent of poverty level was \$15,843 (\$12,674 x 1.25) in 1989 for a family of four persons.

Weighted Average Thresholds at the Poverty Level—

The average thresholds shown in the first column of table A are weighted by the presence and number of children. For example, the weighted average threshold for a given family size is obtained by multiplying the threshold for each presence and number of children category within the given family size by the number of families in that category. These products are then aggregated across the entire range of presence and number of children categories, and the aggregate is divided by the total number of families in the group to yield the weighted average threshold at the poverty level for that family size.

Since the basic thresholds used to determine the poverty status of families and unrelated individuals are applied to all families and unrelated individuals, the weighted average poverty thresholds are derived using all families and unrelated individuals rather than just those classified as being below the poverty level. To obtain the weighted poverty thresholds for families and unrelated individuals below alternate poverty levels, the weighted thresholds

shown in table A may be multiplied directly by the appropriate factor. The weighted average thresholds presented in the table are based on the March 1990 Current Population Survey. However, these thresholds would not differ significantly from those based on the 1990 census.

Income Deficit—Represents the difference between the total income of families and unrelated individuals below the poverty level and their respective poverty thresholds. In computing the income deficit, families reporting a net income loss are assigned zero dollars and for such cases the deficit is equal to the poverty threshold.

This measure provided an estimate of the amount which would be required to raise the incomes of all poor families and unrelated individuals to their respective poverty thresholds. The income deficit is thus a measure of the degree of impoverishment of a family or unrelated individual. However, caution must be used in comparing the average deficits of families with different characteristics. Apparent differences in average income deficits may, to some extent, be a function of differences in family size.

Mean Income Deficit—Represents the amount obtained by dividing the total income deficit of a group below the poverty level by the number of families (or unrelated individuals) in that group.

Comparability—The poverty definition used in the 1990 and 1980 censuses differed slightly from the one used in the 1970 census. Three technical modifications were made to the definition used in the 1970 census as described below:

1. The separate thresholds for families with a female householder with no husband present and all other families were eliminated. For the 1980 and 1990 censuses, the weighted average of the poverty thresholds for these two types of families was applied to all types of families, regardless of the sex of the householder.

2. Farm families and farm unrelated individuals no longer had a set of poverty thresholds that were lower than the thresholds applied to nonfarm families and unrelated individuals. The farm thresholds were 85 percent of the corresponding levels for nonfarm families in the 1970 census. The same thresholds were applied to all families and unrelated individuals regardless of residence in 1980 and 1990.

3. The thresholds by size of family were extended from seven or more persons in 1970 to nine or more persons in 1980 and 1990.

These changes resulted in a minimal increase in the number of poor at the national level. For a complete discussion of these modifications and their impact, see the Current Population Reports, Series P-60, No. 133.

The population covered in the poverty statistics derived from the 1980 and 1990 censuses was essentially the same as in the 1970 census. The only difference was that in 1980 and 1990, unrelated individuals under 15 years old were excluded from the poverty universe, while in 1970, only those under 14 years old were excluded. The poverty data from the 1960 census excluded all persons in group quarters and included all unrelated individuals regardless of age. It was unlikely that these differences in population coverage would have had significant impact when comparing the poverty data for persons since the 1960 censuses.

Current Population Survey—Because of differences in the questionnaires and data collection procedures, estimates of the number of persons below the poverty level by various characteristics from the 1990 census may differ from those reported in the March 1990 Current Population Survey.

RACE

The data on race were derived from answers to questionnaire item 4, which was asked of all persons. The concept of race as used by the Census Bureau reflects

Table A. Poverty Thresholds in 1989 by Size of Family and Number of Related Children Under 18 Years

Size of Family Unit	Weighted average thresholds	Related children under 18 years							
		None	One	Two	Three	Four	Five	Six	Seven or more
One person (unrelated individual).	\$6,310								
Under 65 years.	6,451	\$6,451							
65 years and over.	5,947	5,947							
Two persons.	8,076								
Householder under 65 years. ...	8,343	8,303	\$8,547						
Householder 65 years and over.	7,501	7,495	8,515						
Three persons.	9,885	9,699	9,981	\$9,990					
Four persons.	12,674	12,790	12,999	12,575	\$12,619				
Five persons.	14,990	15,424	15,648	15,169	14,798	\$14,572			
Six persons.	16,921	17,740	17,811	17,444	17,092	16,569	\$16,259		
Seven persons.	19,162	20,412	20,540	20,101	19,794	19,224	18,558	\$17,828	
Eight persons.	21,328	22,830	23,031	22,617	22,253	21,738	21,084	20,403	\$20,230
Nine or more persons.	25,480	27,463	27,596	27,229	26,921	26,415	25,719	25,089	24,933
									\$23,973

self-identification; it does not denote any clear-cut scientific definition of biological stock. The data for race represent self-classification by people according to the race with which they most closely identify. Furthermore, it is recognized that the categories of the race item include both racial and national origin or socio-cultural groups.

During direct interviews conducted by enumerators, if a person could not provide a single response to the race question, he or she was asked to select, based on self-identification, the group which best described his or her racial identity. If a person could not provide a single race response, the race of the mother was used. If a single race response could not be provided for the person's mother, the first race reported by the person was used. In all cases where occupied housing units, households, or families are classified by race, the race of the householder was used.

The racial classification used by the Census Bureau generally adheres to the guidelines in Federal Statistical Directive No. 15, issued by the Office of Management and Budget, which provides standards on ethnic and racial categories for statistical reporting to be used by all Federal agencies. The racial categories used in the 1990 census data products are provided below.

White—Includes persons who indicated their race as "White" or reported entries such as Canadian, German, Italian, Lebanese, Near Easterner, Arab, or Polish.

Black—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Black or Negro" or reported entries such as African American, Afro-American, Black Puerto Rican, Jamaican, Nigerian, West Indian, or Haitian.

American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut—Includes persons who classified themselves as such in one of the specific race categories identified below.

American Indian—Includes persons who indicated their race as "American Indian," entered the name of an Indian tribe, or reported such entries as Canadian Indian, French-American Indian, or Spanish-American Indian.

American Indian Tribe—Persons who identified themselves as American Indian were asked to report their enrolled or principal tribe. Therefore, tribal data in tabulations reflect the written tribal entries reported on the questionnaires. Some of the entries (for example, Iroquois, Sioux, Colorado River, and Flat-head) represent nations or reservations.

The information on tribe is based on self-identification and therefore does not reflect any designation of Federally- or State-recognized tribe. Information on American Indian tribes is presented in summary tape files and special data products. The information is derived from the American Indian Detailed Tribal

Classification List for the 1990 census. The classification list represents all tribes, bands, and clans that had a specified number of American Indians reported on the census questionnaire.

Eskimo—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Eskimo" or reported entries such as Arctic Slope, Inupiat, and Yupik.

Aleut—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Aleut" or reported entries such as Alutiiq, Egegik, and Pribilovian.

Asian or Pacific Islander—Includes persons who reported in one of the Asian or Pacific Islander groups listed on the questionnaire or who provided write-in responses such as Thai, Nepali, or Tongan. A more detailed listing of the groups comprising the Asian or Pacific Islander population is presented in figure 2 below. In some data products, information is presented separately for the Asian population and the Pacific Islander population.

Asian—Includes "Chinese," "Filipino," "Japanese," "Asian Indian," "Korean," "Vietnamese," and "Other Asian." In some tables, "Other Asian" may not be shown separately, but is included in the total Asian population.

Chinese—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Chinese" or who identified themselves as Cantonese, Tibetan, or Chinese American. In standard census reports, persons who reported as "Taiwanese" or "Formosan" are included here with Chinese. In special reports on the Asian or Pacific Islander population, information on persons who identified themselves as Taiwanese are shown separately.

Filipino—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Filipino" or reported entries such as Philipino, Philippine, or Filipino American.

Japanese—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Japanese" and persons who identified themselves as Nipponese or Japanese American.

Asian Indian—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Asian Indian" and persons who identified themselves as Bengalese, Bharat, Dravidian, East Indian, or Goanese.

Korean—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Korean" and persons who identified themselves as Korean American.

Vietnamese—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Vietnamese" and persons who identified themselves as Vietnamese American.

Cambodian—Includes persons who provided a write-in response such as Cambodian or Cambodia.

Hmong—Includes persons who provided a write-in response such as Hmong, Laohmong, or Mong.

Laotian—Includes persons who provided a write-in response such as Laotian, Laos, or Lao.

Thai—Includes persons who provided a write-in response such as Thai, Thailand, or Siamese.

Other Asian—Includes persons who provided a write-in response of Bangladeshi, Burmese, Indonesian, Pakistani, Sri Lankan, Amerasian, or Eurasian. See figure 2 for other groups comprising "Other Asian."

Pacific Islander—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Pacific Islander" by classifying themselves into one of the following groups or identifying themselves as one of the Pacific Islander cultural groups of Polynesian, Micronesian, or Melanesian.

Hawaiian—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Hawaiian" as well as persons who identified themselves as Part Hawaiian or Native Hawaiian.

Samoan—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Samoan" or persons who identified themselves as American Samoan or Western Samoan.

Guamanian—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Guamanian" or persons who identified themselves as Chamorro or Guam.

Other Pacific Islander—Includes persons who provided a write-in response of a Pacific Islander group such as Tahitian, Northern Mariana Islander, Palauan, Fijian, or a cultural group such as Polynesian, Micronesian, or Melanesian. See figure 2 for other groups comprising "Other Pacific Islander."

Other Race—Includes all other persons not included in the "White," "Black," "American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut," and the "Asian or Pacific Islander" race categories described above. Persons reporting in the "Other race" category and providing write-in entries such as multiracial, multiethnic, mixed, interracial, Wesort, or a Spanish/Hispanic origin group (such as Mexican, Cuban, or Puerto Rican) are included here.

Written entries to three categories on the race item—"Indian (Amer.)," "Other Asian or Pacific Islander (API)," and "Other race"—were reviewed, edited, and coded by subject matter specialists. (For more information on the coding operation, see the section below that discusses "Comparability.")

The written entries under "Indian (Amer.)," and "Other Asian or Pacific Islander (API)" were reviewed and coded during 100-percent processing of the 1990 census questionnaires. A substantial portion of the entries for the "Other race" category also were reviewed, edited, and coded during the 100-percent processing. The remaining entries under "Other race" underwent review and coding during sample processing. Most of the written entries reviewed and coded during sample processing were those indicating Hispanic origin such as Mexican, Cuban, or Puerto Rican.

If the race entry for a member of a household was missing on the questionnaire, race was assigned based upon the reported entries of race by other household members using specific rules of precedence of household relationship. For example, if race was missing for the daughter of the householder, then the race of her mother (as female householder or female spouse) would be assigned. If there was no female householder or spouse in the household, the daughter would be assigned her father's (male householder) race. If race was not reported for anyone in the household, the race of a householder in a previously processed household was assigned. This procedure is a variation of the general imputation procedures described in Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.

Limitation of the Data—In the 1980 census, a relatively high proportion (20 percent) of American Indians did not report any tribal entry in the race item. Evaluation of the pre-census tests indicated that changes made for the 1990 race item should improve the reporting of tribes in the rural areas (especially on reservations) for the 1990 census. The results for urban areas were inconclusive. Also, the precensus tests indicated that there may be overreporting of the Cherokee tribe. An evaluation of 1980 census data showed overreporting of Cherokee in urban areas or areas where the number of American Indians was sparse.

In the 1990 census, respondents sometimes did not fill in a circle or filled the "Other race" circle and wrote in a response, such as Arab, Polish, or African American in the shared write-in box for "Other race" and "Other API" responses. During the automated coding process, these responses were edited and assigned to the appropriate racial designation. Also, some Hispanic origin persons did not fill in a circle, but provided entries such as Mexican or Puerto Rican. These persons were classified in the "Other race" category during the coding and editing process. There may be some minor differences between sample data and 100-percent data because sample processing included additional edits not included in the 100-percent processing.

Figure 2. Asian or Pacific Islander Groups Reported in the 1990 Census

Asian	Pacific Islander
Chinese	Hawaiian
Filipino	Samoaan
Japanese	Guamanian
Asian Indian	Other Pacific Islander ¹
Korean	Carolinian
Vietnamese	Fijian
Cambodian	Kosraean
Hmong	Melanesian ³
Laotian	Micronesian ³
Thai	Northern Mariana Islander
Other Asian ¹	Palauan
Bangladeshi	Papua New Guinean
Bhutanese	Ponapean (Pohnpeian)
Borneo	Polynesian ³
Burmese	Solomon Islander
Celebesian	Tahitian
Ceram	Tarawa Islander
Indochinese	Tokelauan
Indonesian	Tongan
Iwo-Jiman	Trukese (Chuukese)
Javanese	Yapese
Malayan	Pacific Islander, not specified
Maldivian	
Nepali	
Okinawan	
Pakistani	
Sikkim	
Singaporean	
Sri Lankan	
Sumatran	
Asian, not specified ²	

¹In some data products, specific groups listed under "Other Asian" or "Other Pacific Islander" are shown separately. Groups not shown are tabulated as "All other Asian" or "All other Pacific Islander," respectively.

²Includes entries such as Asian American, Asian, Asiatic, Amerasian, and Eurasian.

³Polynesian, Micronesian, and Melanesian are Pacific Islander cultural groups.

Comparability—Differences between the 1990 census and earlier censuses affect the comparability of data for certain racial groups and American Indian tribes. The 1990 census was the first census to undertake, on a 100-percent basis, an automated review, edit, and coding operation for written responses to the race item. The automated coding system used in the 1990 census greatly reduced the potential for error associated with a clerical review. Specialists with a thorough knowledge of the race subject matter reviewed, edited, coded, and resolved inconsistent or incomplete responses. In the 1980 census, there was only a limited clerical review of the race responses on the 100-percent forms with a full clerical review conducted only on the sample questionnaires.

Another major difference between the 1990 and preceding censuses is the handling of the write-in responses for the Asian or Pacific Islander populations. In addition to the nine Asian or Pacific Islander categories shown on the questionnaire under the spanner "Asian or Pacific Islander (API)," the 1990 census race item provided a new residual category, "Other API," for Asian or Pacific Islander persons who did not report in one of the listed Asian or Pacific

Islander groups. During the coding operation, write-in responses for "Other API" were reviewed, coded, and assigned to the appropriate classification. For example, in 1990, a write-in entry of Laotian, Thai, or Javanese is classified as "Other Asian," while a write-in entry of Tongan or Fijian is classified as "Other Pacific Islander." In the 1990 census, these persons were able to identify as "Other API" in both the 100-percent and sample operations.

In the 1980 census, the nine Asian or Pacific Islander groups were also listed separately. However, persons not belonging to these nine groups wrote in their specific racial group under the "Other" race category. Persons with a written entry such as Laotian, Thai, or Tongan, were tabulated and published as "Other race" in the 100-percent processing operation in 1980, but were reclassified as "Other Asian and Pacific Islander" in 1980 sample tabulations. In 1980 special reports on the Asian or Pacific Islander populations, data were shown separately for "Other Asian" and "Other Pacific Islander."

The 1970 questionnaire did not have separate race categories for Asian Indian, Vietnamese, Samoan, and Guamanian. These persons indicated their race in the "Other" category and later, through the editing process, were assigned to a specific group. For example, in 1970, Asian Indians were reclassified as "White," while Vietnamese, Guamanians, and Samoans were included in the "Other" category.

Another difference between 1990 and preceding censuses is the approach taken when persons of Spanish/Hispanic origin did not report in a specific race category but reported as "Other race" or "Other." These persons commonly provided a write-in entry such as Mexican, Venezuelan, or Latino. In the 1990 and 1980 censuses, these entries remained in the "Other race" or "Other" category, respectively. In the 1970 census, most of these persons were included in the "White" category.

REFERENCE WEEK

The data on labor force status and journey to work were related to the reference week; that is, the calendar week preceding the date on which the respondents completed their questionnaires or were interviewed by enumerators. This week is not the same for all respondents since the enumeration was not completed in one week. The occurrence of holidays during the enumeration period could affect the data on actual hours worked during the reference week, but probably had no effect on overall measurement of employment status (see the discussion below on "Comparability").

Comparability—The reference weeks for the 1990 and 1980 censuses differ in that Passover and Good Friday occurred in the first week of April 1980, but in the second week of April 1990. Many workers presumably took time off for those observances. The differing occurrence of

these holidays could affect the comparability of the 1990 and 1980 data on actual hours worked for some areas if the respective weeks were the reference weeks for a significant number of persons. The holidays probably did not affect the overall measurement of employment status since this information was based on work activity during the entire reference week.

RESIDENCE IN 1985

The data on residence in 1985 were derived from answers to questionnaire item 14b, which asked for the State (or foreign country), county, and place of residence on April 1, 1985, for those persons reporting in question 14a that on that date they lived in a different house than their current residence. Residence in 1985 is used in conjunction with location of current residence to determine the extent of residential mobility of the population and the resulting redistribution of the population across the various States, metropolitan areas, and regions of the country.

When no information on residence in 1985 was reported for a person, information for other family members, if available, was used to assign a location of residence in 1985. All cases of nonresponse or incomplete response that were not assigned a previous residence based on information from other family members were allocated the previous residence of another person with similar characteristics who provided complete information.

The tabulation category, "Same house," includes all persons 5 years old and over who did not move during the 5 years as well as those who had moved but by 1990 had returned to their 1985 residence. The category, "Different house in the United States," includes persons who lived in the United States in 1985 but in a different house or apartment from the one they occupied on April 1, 1990. These movers are then further subdivided according to the type of move.

In most tabulations, movers are divided into three groups according to their 1985 residence: "Different house, same county," "Different county, same State," and "Different State." The last group may be further subdivided into region of residence in 1985. The category, "Abroad," includes those persons who were residing in a foreign country, Puerto Rico, or an outlying area of the U.S. in 1985, including members of the Armed Forces and their dependents. Some tabulations show movers who were residing in Puerto Rico or an outlying area in 1985 separately from those residing in other countries.

In tabulations for metropolitan areas, movers are categorized according to the metropolitan status of their current and previous residences, resulting in such groups as movers within an MSA/PMSA, movers between MSA/PMSA's, movers from nonmetropolitan areas to MSA/PMSA, and movers from central cities to the remainder of an MSA/PMSA. In some tabulations, these categories are further subdivided by size of MSA/PMSA, region of current or previous residence, or movers within or between central cities and the remainder of the same or a different MSA/PMSA.

The size categories used in some tabulations for both 1985 and 1990 residence refer to the populations of the MSA/PMSA on April 1, 1990; that is, at the end of the migration interval.

Some tabulations present data on immigrants, outmigrants, and net migration. "Immigrants" are generally defined as those persons who entered a specified area by crossing its boundary from some point outside the area. In some tabulations, movers from abroad are included in the number of immigrants; in others, only movers within the United States are included.

"Outmigrants" are persons who depart from a specific area by crossing its boundary to a point outside it, but without leaving the United States. "Net migration" is calculated by subtracting the number of outmigrants from the number of immigrants and, depending upon the particular tabulation, may or may not include movers from abroad. The net migration for the area is net immigration if the result was positive and net outmigration if the result was negative. In the tabulations, net outmigration is indicated by a minus sign (-).

Immigrants and outmigrants for States include only those persons who did not live in the same State in 1985 and 1990; that is, they exclude persons who moved between counties within the same State. Thus, the sum of the immigrants to (or outmigrants from) all counties in any State is greater than the number of immigrants to (or outmigrants from) that State. However, in the case of net migration, the sum of the nets for all the counties within a State equal the net for the State. In the same fashion, the net migration for a division or region equals the sum of the nets for the States comprising that division or region, while the number of immigrants and outmigrants for that division or region is less than the sum of the immigrants or outmigrants for the individual States.

The number of persons who were living in a different house in 1985 is somewhat less than the total number of moves during the 5-year period. Some persons in the same house at the two dates had moved during the 5-year period but by the time of the census had returned to their 1985 residence. Other persons who were living in a different house had made one or more intermediate moves. For similar reasons, the number of persons living in a different county, MSA/PMSA, or State or moving between nonmetropolitan areas may be understated.

Comparability—Similar questions were asked on all previous censuses beginning in 1940, except the questions in 1950 referred to residence 1 year earlier rather than 5 years earlier. Although the questions in the 1940 census covered a 5-year period, comparability with that census was reduced somewhat because of different definitions and categories of tabulation. Comparability with the 1960 and 1970 census is also somewhat reduced because nonresponse was not allocated in those earlier censuses. For the 1980 census, nonresponse was allocated in a manner similar to the 1990 allocation scheme.

SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND LABOR FORCE STATUS

Tabulation of data on enrollment, educational attainment, and labor force status for the population 16 to 19 years old allows for calculation of the proportion of the age group who are not enrolled in school and not high school graduates or "dropouts" and an unemployment rate for the "dropout" population. Definitions of the three topics and descriptions of the census items from which they were derived are presented in "Educational Attainment," "Employment Status," and "School Enrollment and Type of School." The published tabulations include both the civilian and Armed Forces populations, but labor force status is provided for the civilian population only. Therefore, the component labor force statuses may not add to the total lines *enrolled in school, high school graduate, and not high school graduate*. The difference is Armed Forces.

Comparability—The tabulation of school enrollment by labor force status is similar to that published in 1980 census reports. The 1980 census tabulation included a single data line for Armed Forces; however, enrollment, attainment, and labor force status data were shown for the civilian population only. In 1970, a tabulation was included for 16 to 21 year old males not attending school.

SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL

Data on school enrollment were derived from answers to questionnaire item 11, which was asked of a sample of persons. Persons were classified as enrolled in school if they reported attending a "regular" public or private school or college at any time between February 1, 1990, and the time of enumeration. The question included instructions to "include only nursery school, kindergarten, elementary school, and schooling which would lead to a high school diploma or a college degree" as regular school. Instructions included in the 1990 respondent instruction guide, which was mailed with the census questionnaire, further specified that enrollment in a trade or business school, company training, or tutoring were not to be included unless the course would be accepted for credit at a regular elementary school, high school, or college. Persons who did not answer the enrollment question were assigned the enrollment status and type of school of a person with the same age, race or Hispanic origin, and, at older ages, sex, whose residence was in the same or a nearby area.

Public and Private School—Includes persons who attended school in the reference period and indicated they were enrolled by marking one of the questionnaire categories for either "public school, public college" or "private school, private college." The instruction guide defines a public school as "any school or college controlled and supported by a local, county, State, or Federal Government." Schools supported and controlled primarily by religious organizations or other private groups are defined as private. Persons who filled both the "public" and "private" circles are edited to the first entry, "public."

Level of School in Which Enrolled—Persons who were enrolled in school were classified as enrolled in "preprimary school," "elementary or high school," or "college" according to their response to question 12 (years of school completed or highest degree received). Persons who were enrolled and reported completing nursery school or less were classified as enrolled in "preprimary school," which includes kindergarten. Similarly, enrolled persons who had completed at least kindergarten, but not high school, were classified as enrolled in elementary or high school. Enrolled persons who reported completing high school or some college or having received a post-secondary degree were classified as enrolled in "college." Enrolled persons who reported completing the twelfth grade but receiving "NO DIPLOMA" were classified as enrolled in high school. (For more information on level of school, see the discussion under "Educational Attainment.")

Comparability—School enrollment questions have been included in the census since 1840; grade attended was first asked in 1940; type of school was first asked in 1960. Before 1940, the enrollment question in various censuses referred to attendance in the preceding six months or the preceding year. In 1940, the reference was to attendance in the month preceding the census, and in the 1950 and subsequent censuses, the question referred to attendance in the two months preceding the census date.

Until the 1910 census, there were no instructions limiting the kinds of schools in which enrollment was to be counted. Starting in 1910, the instructions indicated that attendance at "school, college, or any educational institution" was to be counted. In 1930 an instruction to include "night school" was added. In the 1940 instructions, night school, extension school, or vocational school were included only if the school was part of the regular school system. Correspondence school work of any kind was excluded. In the 1950 instructions, the term "regular school" was introduced, and it was defined as schooling which "advances a person towards an elementary or high school diploma or a college, university, or professional school degree." Vocational, trade, or business schools were excluded unless they were graded and considered part of a regular school system. On-the-job training was excluded, as was nursery school. Instruction by correspondence was excluded unless it was given by a regular school and counted towards promotion.

In 1960, the question used the term "regular school or college" and a similar, though expanded, definition of "regular" was included in the instructions, which continued to exclude nursery school. Because of the census' use of mailed questionnaires, the 1960 census was the first in which instructions were written for the respondent as well as enumerators. In the 1970 census, the questionnaire used the phrase "regular school or college" and included instructions to "count nursery school, kindergarten, and schooling which leads to an elementary school certificate, high school diploma, or college degree." Instructions in a separate document specified that to be counted as regular

school, nursery school must include instruction as an important and integral phase of its program, and continued the exclusion of vocational, trade, and business schools. The 1980 census question was very similar to the 1970 question, but the separate instruction booklet did not require that nursery school include substantial instructional content in order to be counted.

The age range for which enrollment data have been obtained and published has varied over the censuses. Information on enrollment was recorded for persons of all ages in the 1930 and 1940 and 1970 through 1990; for persons under age 30, in 1950; and for persons age 5 to 34, in 1960. Most of the published enrollment figures referred to persons age 5 to 20 in the 1930 census, 5 to 24 in 1940, 5 to 29 in 1950, 5 to 34 in 1960, 3 to 34 in 1970, and 3 years old and over in 1980. This growth in the age group whose enrollment was reported reflects increased interest in the number of children in preprimary schools and in the number of older persons attending colleges and universities.

In the 1950 and subsequent censuses, college students were enumerated where they lived while attending college, whereas in earlier censuses, they generally were enumerated at their parental homes. This change should not affect the comparability of national figures on college enrollment since 1940; however, it may affect the comparability over time of enrollment figures at sub-national levels.

Type of school was first introduced in the 1960 census, where a separate question asked the enrolled persons whether they were in a "public" or "private" school. Since the 1970 census, the type of school was incorporated into the response categories for the enrollment question and the terms were changed to "public," "parochial," and "other private." In the 1980 census, "private, church related" and "private, not church related" replaced "parochial" and "other private."

Grade of enrollment was first available in the 1940 census, where it was obtained from responses to the question on highest grade of school completed. Enumerators were instructed that "for a person still in school, the last grade completed will be the grade preceding the one in which he or she was now enrolled." From 1950 to 1980, grade of enrollment was obtained from the highest grade attended in the two-part question used to measure educational attainment. (For more information, see the discussion under "Educational Attainment.") The form of the question from which level of enrollment was derived in the 1990 census most closely corresponds to the question used in 1940. While data from prior censuses can be aggregated to provide levels of enrollment comparable to the 1990 census, 1990 data cannot be disaggregated to show single grade of enrollment as in previous censuses.

Data on school enrollment were also collected and published by other Federal, State, and local government agencies. Where these data were obtained from administrative records of school systems and institutions of higher learning, they were only roughly comparable with data from population censuses and household surveys because of

differences in definitions and concepts, subject matter covered, time references, and enumeration methods. At the local level, the difference between the location of the institution and the residence of the student may affect the comparability of census and administrative data. Differences between the boundaries of school districts and census geographic units also may affect these comparisons.

SELF-CARE LIMITATION STATUS

The data on self-care limitation status were derived from answers to questionnaire item 19b, which was asked of a sample of persons 15 years old and over. Persons were identified as having a self-care limitation if they had a health condition that had lasted for 6 or more months and which made it difficult to take care of their own personal needs, such as dressing, bathing, or getting around inside the home.

The term "health condition" referred to both physical and mental conditions. A temporary health problem, such as a broken bone that was expected to heal normally was not considered a health condition.

Comparability—This was the first time that a question on self-care limitation was included in the census.

SEX

The data on sex were derived from answers to questionnaire item 3, which was asked of all persons. For most cases in which sex was not reported, it was determined by the appropriate entry from the person's given name and household relationship. Otherwise, sex was imputed according to the relationship to the householder and the age and marital status of the person. For more information on imputation, see Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.

Sex Ratio—A measure derived by dividing the total number of males by the total number of females and multiplying by 100.

Comparability—A question on the sex of individuals has been asked of the total population in every census.

VETERAN STATUS

Data on veteran status, period of military service, and years of military service were derived from answers to questionnaire item 17, which was asked of a sample of persons.

Veteran Status—The data on veteran status were derived from responses to question 17a. For census data products, a "civilian veteran" is a person 16 years old or over who had served (even for a short time) but is not now

serving on active duty in the U.S. Army, Navy, Air Force, Marine Corps, or the Coast Guard, or who served as a Merchant Marine seaman during World War II. Persons who served in the National Guard or military Reserves are classified as veterans only if they were ever called or ordered to active duty not counting the 4-6 months for initial training or yearly summer camps. All other civilians 16 years old and over are classified as nonveterans.

Period of Military Service—Persons who indicated in question 17a that they had served on active duty (civilian veterans) or were now on active duty were asked to indicate in question 17b the period or periods in which they served. Persons serving in at least one wartime period are classified in their most recent wartime period. For example, persons who served both during the Korean conflict and the post-Korean peacetime era between February 1955 and July 1964 are classified in one of the two “Korean conflict” categories. If the same person had also served during the Vietnam era, he or she would instead be included in the “Vietnam era and Korean conflict” category. The responses were edited to eliminate inconsistencies between reported period(s) of service and the age of the person and to cancel out reported combinations of periods containing unreasonable gaps (for example, a person could not serve during World War I and the Korean conflict without serving during World War II). Note that the period of service categories shown in this report are mutually exclusive.

Years of Military Service—Persons who indicated in question 17a that they had served on active duty (civilian veterans) or were now on active duty were asked to report the total number of years of active-duty service in question 17c. The data were edited for consistency with responses to question 17b (Period of Military Service) and with the age of the person.

Limitation of the Data—There may be a tendency for the following kinds of persons to report erroneously that they served on active duty in the Armed Forces: (a) persons who served in the National Guard or military Reserves but were never called to active duty; (b) civilian employees or volunteers for the USO, Red Cross, or the Department of Defense (or its predecessor Departments, War and Navy); and (c) employees of the Merchant Marine or Public Health Service. There may also be a tendency for persons to erroneously round up months to the nearest year in question 17c (for example, persons with 1 year 8 months of active duty military service may mistakenly report “2 years”).

Comparability—Since census data on veterans were based on self-reported responses, they may differ from data from other sources such as administrative records of the Department of Defense. Census data may also differ from Veterans Administration data on the benefits-eligible population, since factors determining eligibility for veterans benefits differ from the rules for classifying veterans in the census.

The wording of the question on veteran status (17a) for 1990 was expanded from the veteran/not veteran question in 1980 to include questions on current active duty status and service in the military Reserves and the National Guard. The expansion was intended to clarify the appropriate response for persons in the Armed Forces and for persons who served in the National Guard or military Reserve units only. For the first time in a census, service during World War II as a Merchant Marine Seaman was considered active-duty military service and persons with such service were counted as veterans. An additional period of military service, “September 1980 or later” was added in 1990. As in 1970 and 1980, persons reporting more than one period of service are shown in the most recent wartime period of service category. Question 17c (Years of Military Service) was new for 1990.

WORK DISABILITY STATUS

The data on work disability were derived from answers to questionnaire item 18, which was asked of a sample of persons 15 years old and over. Persons were identified as having a work disability if they had a health condition that had lasted for 6 or more months and which limited the kind or amount of work they could do at a job or business. A person was limited in the kind of work he or she could do if the person had a health condition which restricted his or her choice of jobs. A person was limited in the amount of work if he or she was not able to work full-time. Persons with a work disability were further classified as “Prevented from working” or “Not prevented from working.”

The term “health condition” referred to both physical and mental conditions. A temporary health problem, such as a broken bone that was expected to heal normally, was not considered a health condition.

Comparability—The wording of the question on work disability was the same in 1990 as in 1980. Information on work disability was first collected in 1970. In that census, the work disability question did not contain a clause restricting the definition of disability to limitations caused by a health condition that had lasted 6 or more months; however, it did contain a separate question about the duration of the disability.

WORK STATUS IN 1989

The data on work status in 1989 were derived from answers to questionnaire item 31, which was asked of a sample of persons. Persons 16 years old and over who worked 1 or more weeks according to the criteria described below are classified as “Worked in 1989.” All other persons 16 years old and over are classified as “Did not work in 1989.” Some tabulations showing work status in 1989 include 15 year olds; these persons, by definition, are classified as “Did not work in 1989.”

Weeks Worked in 1989

The data on weeks worked in 1989 were derived from responses to questionnaire item 31b. Question 31b (Weeks Worked in 1989) was asked of persons 16 years old and over who indicated in question 31a that they worked in 1989.

The data pertain to the number of weeks during 1989 in which a person did any work for pay or profit (including paid vacation and paid sick leave) or worked without pay on a family farm or in a family business. Weeks of active service in the Armed Forces are also included.

Usual Hours Worked Per Week Worked in 1989

The data on usual hours worked per week worked in 1989 were derived from answers to questionnaire item 31c. This question was asked of persons 16 years old and over who indicated that they worked in 1989.

The data pertain to the number of hours a person usually worked during the weeks worked in 1989. The respondent was to report the number of hours worked per week in the majority of the weeks he or she worked in 1989. If the hours worked per week varied considerably during 1989, the respondent was to report an approximate average of the hours worked per week. The statistics on usual hours worked per week in 1989 are not necessarily related to the data on actual hours worked during the census reference week (question 21b).

Persons 16 years old and over who reported that they usually worked 35 or more hours each week during the weeks they worked are classified as "Usually worked full time;" persons who reported that they usually worked 1 to 34 hours are classified as "Usually worked part time."

Year-Round Full-Time Workers—All persons 16 years old and over who usually worked 35 hours or more per week for 50 to 52 weeks in 1989.

Number of Workers in Family in 1989—The term "worker" as used for these data is defined based on the criteria for Work Status in 1989.

Limitation of the Data—It is probable that the number of persons who worked in 1989 and the number of weeks worked are understated since there was some tendency for respondents to forget intermittent or short periods of employment or to exclude weeks worked without pay. There may also be a tendency for persons not to include weeks of paid vacation among their weeks worked; one result may be that the census figures may understate the number of persons who worked "50 to 52 weeks."

Comparability—The data on weeks worked collected in the 1990 census were comparable with data from the 1980, 1970, and 1960 censuses, but may not be entirely comparable with data from the 1940 and 1950 censuses. Since the 1960 census, two separate questions have been

used to obtain this information. The first identified persons with any work experience during the year and, thus, indicated those persons for whom the questions on number of weeks worked applied. In 1940 and 1950, however, the questionnaires contained only a single question on number of weeks worked.

In 1970, persons responded to the question on weeks worked by indicating one of six weeks-worked intervals. In 1980 and 1990, persons were asked to enter the specific number of weeks they worked.

YEAR OF ENTRY

The data on year of entry were derived from answers to questionnaire item 10, which was asked of a sample of persons. The question, "When did this person come to the United States to stay?" was asked of persons who indicated in the question on citizenship that they were not born in the United States. (For more information, see the discussion under "Citizenship.")

The 1990 census questions, tabulations, and census data products about citizenship and year of entry include no reference to immigration. All persons who were born and resided outside the United States before becoming residents of the United States have a date of entry. Some of these persons are U.S. citizens by birth (e.g., persons born in Puerto Rico or born abroad of American parents). To avoid any possible confusion concerning the date of entry of persons who are U.S. citizens by birth, the term, "year of entry" is used in this report instead of the term "year of immigration."

Limitation of the Data—The census questions on nativity, citizenship, and year of entry were not designed to measure the degree of permanence of residence in the United States. The phrase, "to stay" was used to obtain the year in which the person became a resident of the United States. Although the respondent was directed to indicate the year he or she entered the country "to stay," it was difficult to ensure that respondents interpreted the phrase correctly.

Comparability—A question on year of entry, (alternately called "year of immigration") was asked in each decennial census from 1890 to 1930, 1970, and 1980. In 1980, the question on year of entry included six arrival time intervals. The number of arrival intervals was expanded to ten in 1990. In 1980, the question on year of entry was asked only of the foreign-born population. In 1990, all persons who responded to the long-form questionnaire and were not born in the United States were to complete the question on year of entry.

HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS

LIVING QUARTERS

Living quarters are classified as either housing units or group quarters. (For more information, see the discussion of "Group Quarters" under Population Characteristics.)

Usually, living quarters are in structures intended for residential use (for example, a one-family home, apartment house, hotel or motel, boarding house, or mobile home). Living quarters also may be in structures intended for nonresidential use (for example, the rooms in a warehouse where a guard lives), as well as in places such as tents, vans, shelters for the homeless, dormitories, barracks, and old railroad cars.

Housing Units—A housing unit is a house, an apartment, a mobile home or trailer, a group of rooms or a single room occupied as separate living quarters or, if vacant, intended for occupancy as separate living quarters. Separate living quarters are those in which the occupants live and eat separately from any other persons in the building and which have direct access from outside the building or through a common hall.

The occupants may be a single family, one person living alone, two or more families living together, or any other group of related or unrelated persons who share living arrangements. For vacant units, the criteria of separateness and direct access are applied to the intended occupants whenever possible. If that information cannot be obtained, the criteria are applied to the previous occupants.

Both occupied and vacant housing units are included in the housing unit inventory, except that recreational vehicles, boats, vans, tents, railroad cars, and the like are included only if they are occupied as someone's usual place of residence. Vacant mobile homes are included provided they are intended for occupancy on the site where they stand. Vacant mobile homes on dealers' sales lots, at the factory, or in storage yards are excluded from the housing inventory.

If the living quarters contains nine or more persons unrelated to the householder or person in charge (a total of at least 10 unrelated persons), it is classified as group quarters. If the living quarters contains eight or fewer persons unrelated to the householder or person in charge, it is classified as a housing unit.

Occupied Housing Units—A housing unit is classified as occupied if it is the usual place of residence of the person or group of persons living in it at the time of enumeration, or if the occupants are only temporarily absent; that is, away on vacation or business. If all the persons staying in the unit at the time of the census have their usual place of residence elsewhere, the unit is classified as vacant. A household includes all the persons who occupy a housing unit as their usual place of residence. By definition, the count of occupied housing units for 100-percent tabulations is the same as the count of households or householders. In sample tabulations, the counts of household and occupied housing units may vary slightly because of different sample weighting methods.

Vacant Housing Units—A housing unit is vacant if no one is living in it at the time of enumeration, unless its occupants are only temporarily absent. Units temporarily occupied at the time of enumeration entirely by persons who have a usual residence elsewhere also are classified as vacant. (For more information, see discussion under "Usual Home Elsewhere.")

New units not yet occupied are classified as vacant housing units if construction has reached a point where all exterior windows and doors are installed and final usable floors are in place. Vacant units are excluded if they are open to the elements; that is, the roof, walls, windows, and/or doors no longer protect the interior from the elements, or if there is positive evidence (such as a sign on the house or in the block) that the unit is condemned or is to be demolished. Also excluded are quarters being used entirely for nonresidential purposes, such as a store or an office, or quarters used for the storage of business supplies or inventory, machinery, or agricultural products.

Hotels, Motels, Rooming Houses, Etc.—Occupied rooms or suites of rooms in hotels, motels, and similar places are classified as housing units only when occupied by permanent residents; that is, persons who consider the hotel as their usual place of residence or have no usual place of residence elsewhere. Vacant rooms or suites of rooms are classified as housing units only in those hotels, motels, and similar places in which 75 percent or more of the accommodations are occupied by permanent residents.

If any of the occupants in a rooming or boarding house live and eat separately from others in the building and have direct access, their quarters are classified as separate housing units.

Staff Living Quarters—The living quarters occupied by staff personnel within any group quarters are separate housing units if they satisfy the housing unit criteria of separateness and direct access; otherwise, they are considered group quarters.

Comparability—The first Census of Housing in 1940 established the "dwelling unit" concept. Although the term became "housing unit" and the definition has been modified slightly in succeeding censuses, the 1990 definition is essentially comparable to previous censuses. There was no change in the housing unit definition between 1980 and 1990.

ACREAGE

The data on acreage were obtained from questionnaire items H5a and H19a. Question H5a was asked at all occupied and vacant one-family houses and mobile homes. Question H19a was asked on a sample basis at occupied and vacant one-family houses and mobile homes.

Question H5a asks whether the house or mobile home is located on a place of 10 or more acres. The intent of this

item is to exclude owner-occupied and renter-occupied one-family houses on 10 or more acres from the specified owner- and renter-occupied universes for value and rent tabulations.

Question H19a provides data on whether the unit is located on less than 1 acre. The main purpose of this item, in conjunction with question H19b on agricultural sales, is to identify farm units. (For more information, see discussion under "Farm Residence.")

For both items, the land may consist of more than one tract or plot. These tracts or plots are usually adjoining; however, they may be separated by a road, creek, another piece of land, etc.

Comparability—Question H5a is similar to that asked in 1970 and 1980. This item was asked for the first time of mobile home occupants in 1990. Question H19a is an abbreviated form of a question asked on a sample basis in 1980. In previous censuses, information on city or suburban lot and number of acres was obtained also.

AGRICULTURAL SALES

Data on the sales of agricultural crops were obtained from questionnaire item H19b, which was asked on a sample basis at occupied one-family houses and mobile homes located on lots of 1 acre or more. Data for this item exclude units on lots of less than 1 acre, units located in structures containing 2 or more units, and all vacant units. This item refers to the total amount (before taxes and expenses) received in 1989 from the sale of crops, vegetables, fruits, nuts, livestock and livestock products, and nursery and forest products, produced on "this property." Respondents new to a unit were asked to estimate total agricultural sales in 1989 even if some portion of the sales had been made by other occupants of the unit.

This item is used mainly to classify housing units as farm or nonfarm residences, not to provide detailed information on the sale of agricultural products. Detailed information on the sale of agricultural products is provided by the Census Bureau's Census of Agriculture (*Factfinder for the Nation: Agricultural Statistics*, Bureau of the Census, 1989). (For more information, see the discussion under "Farm Residence.")

BEDROOMS

The data on bedrooms were obtained from questionnaire item H9, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. This item was asked on a sample basis. The number of bedrooms is the count of rooms designed to be used as bedrooms; that is, the number of rooms that would be listed as bedrooms if the house or apartment were on the market for sale or for rent. Included are all rooms intended to be used as bedrooms even if

they currently are being used for some other purpose. A housing unit consisting of only one room, such as a one-room efficiency apartment, is classified, by definition, as having no bedroom.

Comparability—Data on bedrooms have been collected in every census since 1960. In 1970 and 1980, data for bedrooms were shown only for year-round units. In past censuses, a room was defined as a bedroom if it was used mainly for sleeping even if also used for other purposes. Rooms that were designed to be used as bedrooms but used mainly for other purposes were not considered to be bedrooms. A distribution of housing units by number of bedrooms calculated from data collected in a 1986 test showed virtually no differences in the two versions except in the two bedroom category, where the previous "use" definition showed a slightly lower proportion of units.

BOARDED-UP STATUS

Boarded-up status was obtained from questionnaire item C2 and was determined for all vacant units. Boarded-up units have windows and doors covered by wood, metal, or masonry to protect the interior and to prevent entry into the building. A single-unit structure, a unit in a multi-unit structure, or an entire multi-unit structure may be boarded-up in this way. For certain census data products, boarded-up units are shown only for units in the "Other vacant" category. A unit classified as "Usual home elsewhere" can never be boarded up. (For more information, see the discussion under "Usual Home Elsewhere.")

Comparability—This item was first asked in the 1980 census and was shown only for year-round vacant housing units. In 1990, data are shown for all vacant housing units.

BUSINESS ON PROPERTY

The data for business on property were obtained from questionnaire item H5b, which was asked at all occupied and vacant one-family houses and mobile homes. This question is used to exclude owner-occupied one-family houses with business or medical offices on the property from certain statistics on financial characteristics.

A business must be easily recognizable from the outside. It usually will have a separate outside entrance and have the appearance of a business, such as a grocery store, restaurant, or barber shop. It may be either attached to the house or mobile home or be located elsewhere on the property. Those housing units in which a room is used for business or professional purposes and have no recognizable alterations to the outside are *not* considered as having a business. Medical offices are considered businesses for tabulation purposes.

Comparability—Data on business on property have been collected since 1940.

CONDOMINIUM FEE

The data on condominium fee were obtained from questionnaire item H25, which was asked at owner-occupied condominiums. This item was asked on a sample basis. A condominium fee normally is charged monthly to the owners of the individual condominium units by the condominium owners association to cover operating, maintenance, administrative, and improvement costs of the common property (grounds, halls, lobby, parking areas, laundry rooms, swimming pool, etc.) The costs for utilities and/or fuels may be included in the condominium fee if the units do not have separate meters.

Data on condominium fees may include real estate tax and/or insurance payments for the common property, but do not include real estate taxes or fire, hazard, and flood insurance for the individual unit already reported in questions H21 and H22.

Amounts reported were the regular monthly payment, even if paid by someone outside the household or remain unpaid. Costs were estimated as closely as possible when exact costs were not known.

The data from this item were added to payments for mortgages (both first and junior mortgages and home equity loans); real estate taxes; fire, hazard, and flood insurance payments; and utilities and fuels to derive "Selected Monthly Owner Costs" and "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989" for condominium owners.

Comparability—This is a new item in 1990.

CONDOMINIUM STATUS

The data on condominium housing units were obtained from questionnaire item H18, which was asked on a sample basis at both occupied and vacant housing units. Condominium is a type of ownership that enables a person to own an apartment or house in a development of similarly owned units and to hold a common or joint ownership in some or all of the common areas and facilities such as land, roof, hallways, entrances, elevators, swimming pool, etc. Condominiums may be single-family houses as well as units in apartment buildings. A condominium unit need not be occupied by the owner to be counted as such. A unit classified as "mobile home or trailer" or "other" (see discussion under "Units in Structure") cannot be a condominium unit.

Limitation of the Data—Testing done prior to the 1980 and 1990 censuses indicated that the number of condominiums may be slightly overstated.

Comparability—In 1970, condominiums were grouped together with cooperative housing units, and the data were reported only for owner-occupied cooperatives and condominiums. Beginning in 1980, the census identified all

condominium units and the data were shown for renter-occupied and vacant year-round condominiums as well as owner occupied. In 1970 and 1980, the question on condominiums was asked on a 100-percent basis. In 1990, it was asked on a sample basis.

CONTRACT RENT

The data on contract rent (also referred to as "rent asked" for vacant units) were obtained from questionnaire item H7a, which was asked at all occupied housing units that were rented for cash rent and all vacant housing units that were for rent at the time of enumeration.

Housing units that are renter occupied without payment of cash rent are shown separately as "No cash rent" in census data products. The unit may be owned by friends or relatives who live elsewhere and who allow occupancy without charge. Rent-free houses or apartments may be provided to compensate caretakers, ministers, tenant farmers, sharecroppers, or others.

Contract rent is the monthly rent agreed to or contracted for, regardless of any furnishings, utilities, fees, meals, or services that may be included. For vacant units, it is the monthly rent asked for the rental unit at the time of enumeration.

If the contract rent includes rent for a business unit or for living quarters occupied by another household, the respondent was instructed to report that part of the rent estimated to be for his or her unit only. Respondents were asked to report rent only for the housing unit enumerated and to exclude any rent paid for additional units or for business premises.

If a renter pays rent to the owner of a condominium or cooperative, and the condominium fee or cooperative carrying charge is also paid by the renter to the owner, the respondent was instructed to include the fee or carrying charge.

If a renter receives payments from lodgers or roomers who are listed as members of the household, the respondent was instructed to report the rent without deduction for any payments received from the lodgers or roomers. The respondent was instructed to report the rent agreed to or contracted for even if paid by someone else such as friends or relatives living elsewhere, or a church or welfare agency.

In some tabulations, contract rent is presented for all renter-occupied housing units, as well as specified renter-occupied and vacant-for-rent units. Specified renter-occupied and specified vacant-for-rent units exclude one-family houses on 10 or more acres. (For more information on rent, see the discussion under "Gross Rent.")

Median and Quartile Contract Rent—The median divides the rent distribution into two equal parts. Quartiles divide the rent distribution into four equal parts. In computing median and quartile contract rent, units reported as "No

cash rent" are excluded. Median and quartile rent calculations are rounded to the nearest whole dollar. (For more information on medians and quartiles, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

Aggregate Contract Rent—To calculate aggregate contract rent, the amount assigned for the category "Less than \$80" is \$50. The amount assigned to the category "\$1,000 or more" is \$1,250. Mean contract rent is rounded to the nearest whole dollar. (For more information on aggregates and means, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

Limitation of the Data—In the 1970 and 1980 censuses, contract rent for vacant units had high allocation rates, about 35 percent.

Comparability—Data on this item have been collected since 1930. For 1990, quartiles were added because the range of rents and values in the United States has increased in recent years. Upper and lower quartiles can be used to note large rent and value differences among various geographic areas.

DURATION OF VACANCY

The data for duration of vacancy (also referred to as "months vacant") were obtained from questionnaire item D, which was completed by census enumerators. The statistics on duration of vacancy refer to the length of time (in months and years) between the date the last occupants moved from the unit and the time of enumeration. The data, therefore, do not provide a direct measure of the total length of time units remain vacant.

For newly constructed units which have never been occupied, the duration of vacancy is counted from the date construction was completed. For recently converted or merged units, the time is reported from the date conversion or merger was completed. Units occupied by an entire household with a usual home elsewhere are assigned to the "Less than 1 month" interval.

Comparability—Similar data have been collected since 1960. In 1970 and 1980, these data were shown only for year-round vacant housing units. In 1990, these data are shown for all vacant housing units.

FARM RESIDENCE

The data on farm residence were obtained from questionnaire items H19a and H19b. An occupied one-family house or mobile home is classified as a farm residence if: (1) the housing unit is located on a property of 1 acre or more, and (2) at least \$1,000 worth of agricultural products were sold from the property in 1989. Group quarters and housing units that are in multi-unit buildings or vacant are not included as farm residences.

A one-family unit occupied by a tenant household paying cash rent for land and buildings is enumerated as a farm residence only if sales of agricultural products from its yard (as opposed to the general property on which it is located) amounted to at least \$1,000 in 1989. A one-family unit occupied by a tenant household that does not pay cash rent is enumerated as a farm residence if the remainder of the farm (including its yard) qualifies as a farm.

Farm residence is provided as an independent data item only for housing units located in rural areas. It may be derived for housing units in urban areas from the data items on acreage and sales of agricultural products on the public-use microdata sample (PUMS) files. (For more information on PUMS, see Appendix F, Data Products and User Assistance.)

The farm population consists of persons in households living in farm residences. Some persons who are counted on a property classified as a farm (including in some cases farm workers) are excluded from the farm population. Such persons include those who reside in multi-unit buildings or group quarters.

Comparability—These are the same criteria that were used to define a farm residence in 1980. In 1960 and 1970, a farm was defined as a place of 10 or more acres with at least \$50 worth of agricultural sales or a place of less than 10 acres with at least \$250 worth of agricultural sales. Earlier censuses used other definitions. Note that the definition of a farm residence differs from the definition of a farm in the Census of Agriculture (*Factfinder for the Nation: Agricultural Statistics*, Bureau of the Census, 1989).

GROSS RENT

Gross rent is the contract rent plus the estimated average monthly cost of utilities (electricity, gas, and water) and fuels (oil, coal, kerosene, wood, etc.) if these are paid for by the renter (or paid for the renter by someone else). Gross rent is intended to eliminate differentials which result from varying practices with respect to the inclusion of utilities and fuels as part of the rental payment. The estimated costs of utilities and fuels are reported on a yearly basis but are converted to monthly figures for the tabulations. Renter units occupied without payment of cash rent are shown separately as "No cash rent" in the tabulations. Gross rent is calculated on a sample basis.

Comparability—Data on gross rent have been collected since 1940 for renter-occupied housing units. In 1980, costs for electricity and gas were collected as average monthly costs. In 1990, all utility and fuel costs were collected as yearly costs and divided by 12 to provide an average monthly cost.

GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989

Gross rent as a percentage of household income in 1989 is a computed ratio of monthly gross rent to monthly household income (total household income in 1989 divided by 12). The ratio was computed separately for each unit and was rounded to the nearest whole percentage. Units for which no cash rent is paid and units occupied by households that reported no income or a net loss in 1989 comprise the category "Not computed." This item is calculated on a sample basis.

HOUSE HEATING FUEL

The data on house heating fuel were obtained from questionnaire item H14, which was asked at occupied housing units. This item was asked on a sample basis. The data show the type of fuel used most to heat the house or apartment.

Utility Gas—Includes gas piped through underground pipes from a central system to serve the neighborhood.

Bottled, Tank, or LP Gas—Includes liquid propane gas stored in bottles or tanks which are refilled or exchanged when empty.

Fuel Oil, Kerosene, Etc.—Includes fuel oil, kerosene, gasoline, alcohol, and other combustible liquids.

Wood—Includes purchased wood, wood cut by household members on their property or elsewhere, driftwood, saw-mill or construction scraps, or the like.

Solar Energy—Includes heat provided by sunlight which is collected, stored, and actively distributed to most of the rooms.

Other Fuel—Includes all other fuels not specified elsewhere.

No Fuel Used—Includes units that do not use any fuel or that do not have heating equipment.

Comparability—Data on house heating fuel have been collected since 1940. The category, "Solar energy" is new for 1990.

INSURANCE FOR FIRE, HAZARD, AND FLOOD

The data on fire, hazard, and flood insurance were obtained from questionnaire item H22, which was asked at a sample of owner-occupied one-family houses, condominiums, and mobile homes. The statistics for this item refer to the annual premium for fire, hazard, and flood insurance on

the property (land and buildings); that is, policies that protect the property and its contents against loss due to damage by fire, lightning, winds, hail, flood, explosion, and so on.

Liability policies are included only if they are paid with the fire, hazard, and flood insurance premiums and the amounts for fire, hazard, and flood cannot be separated. Premiums are included even if paid by someone outside the household or remain unpaid. When premiums are paid on other than a yearly basis, the premiums are converted to a yearly basis.

The payment for fire, hazard, and flood insurance is added to payments for real estate taxes, utilities, fuels, and mortgages (both first and junior mortgages and home equity loans) to derive "Selected Monthly Owner Costs" and "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989."

A separate question (H23d) determines whether insurance premiums are included in the mortgage payment to the lender(s). This makes it possible to avoid counting these premiums twice in the computations.

Comparability—Data on payment for fire and hazard insurance were collected for the first time in 1980. Flood insurance was not specifically mentioned in the wording of the question in 1980. The question was asked only at owner-occupied one-family houses. Excluded were mobile homes, condominiums, houses with a business or medical office on the property, houses on 10 or more acres, and housing units in multi-unit buildings. In 1990, the question was asked of all one-family owner-occupied houses, including houses on 10 or more acres. It also was asked at mobile homes, condominiums, and one-family houses with a business or medical office on the property.

KITCHEN FACILITIES

Data on kitchen facilities were obtained from questionnaire item H11, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. A unit has complete kitchen facilities when it has all of the following: (1) an installed sink with piped water, (2) a range, cook top and convection or microwave oven, or cookstove, and (3) a refrigerator. All kitchen facilities must be located in the structure. They need not be in the same room. Portable cooking equipment is not considered a range or cookstove. An ice box is not considered to be a refrigerator.

Comparability—Data on complete kitchen facilities were collected for the first time in 1970. Earlier censuses collected data on individual components, such as kitchen sink and type of refrigeration equipment. In 1970 and 1980, data for kitchen facilities were shown only for year-round units. In 1990, data are shown for all housing units.

MEALS INCLUDED IN RENT

The data on meals included in the rent were obtained from questionnaire item H7b, which was asked of all

occupied housing units that were rented for cash and all vacant housing units that were for rent at the time of enumeration.

The statistics on meals included in rent are presented for specified renter-occupied and specified vacant-for-rent units. Specified renter-occupied and specified vacant-for-rent units exclude one-family houses on 10 or more acres. (For more information, see the discussion under "Contract Rent.")

Comparability—This is a new item in 1990. It is intended to measure "congregate" housing, which generally is considered to be housing units where the rent includes meals and other services, such as transportation to shopping and recreation.

MOBILE HOME COSTS

The data on mobile home costs were obtained from questionnaire item H26, which was asked at owner-occupied mobile homes. This item was asked on a sample basis.

These data include the total yearly costs for personal property taxes, land or site rent, registration fees, and license fees on all owner-occupied mobile homes. The instructions are to not include real estate taxes already reported in question H21.

Costs are estimated as closely as possible when exact costs are not known. Amounts are the total for an entire 12-month billing period, even if they are paid by someone outside the household or remain unpaid.

The data from this item are added to payments for mortgages, real estate taxes, fire, hazard, and flood insurance payments, utilities, and fuels to derive selected monthly owner costs for mobile homes owners.

Comparability—This item is new for 1990.

MORTGAGE PAYMENT

The data on mortgage payment were obtained from questionnaire item H23b, which was asked at owner-occupied one-family houses, condominiums, and mobile homes. This item was asked on a sample basis. Question H23b provides the regular monthly amount required to be paid the lender for the first mortgage (deed of trust, contract to purchase, or similar debt) on the property. Amounts are included even if the payments are delinquent or paid by someone else. The amounts reported are included in the computation of "Selected Monthly Owner Costs" and "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989" for units with a mortgage.

The amounts reported include everything paid to the lender including principal and interest payments, real estate taxes, fire, hazard, and flood insurance payments, and mortgage insurance premiums. Separate questions determine whether real estate taxes and fire, hazard, and flood

insurance payments are included in the mortgage payment to the lender. This makes it possible to avoid counting these components twice in the computation of "Selected Monthly Owner Costs."

Comparability—Information on mortgage payment was collected for the first time in 1980. It was collected only at owner-occupied one-family houses. Excluded were mobile homes, condominiums, houses with a business or medical office on the property, one-family houses on 10 or more acres, and housing units in multi-unit buildings. In 1990, the questions on monthly mortgage payments were asked of all owner-occupied one-family houses, including one-family houses on 10 or more acres. They were also asked at mobile homes, condominiums, and one-family houses with a business or medical office.

The 1980 census obtained total regular monthly mortgage payments, including payments on second or junior mortgages, from a single question. Two questions were used in 1990; one for regular monthly payments on first mortgages, and one for regular monthly payments on second or junior mortgages or home equity loans. (For more information, see the discussion under "Second or Junior Mortgage Payment.")

MORTGAGE STATUS

The data on mortgage status were obtained from questionnaire items H23a and H24a, which were asked at owner-occupied one-family houses, condominiums, and mobile homes. "Mortgage" refers to all forms of debt where the property is pledged as security for repayment of the debt. It includes such debt instruments as deeds of trust, trust deeds, contracts to purchase, land contracts, junior mortgages and home equity loans.

A mortgage is considered a first mortgage if it has prior claim over any other mortgage or if it is the only mortgage on the property. All other mortgages, (second, third, etc.) are considered junior mortgages. A home equity loan is generally a junior mortgage. If no first mortgage is reported, but a junior mortgage or home equity loan is reported, then the loan is considered a first mortgage.

In most census data products, the tabulations for "Selected Monthly Owner Costs" and "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989" usually are shown separately for units "with a mortgage" and for units "not mortgaged." The category "not mortgaged" is comprised of housing units owned free and clear of debt.

Comparability—A question on mortgage status was included in the 1940 and 1950 censuses, but not in the 1960 and 1970 censuses. The item was reinstated in 1980 along with a separate question dealing with the existence of second or junior mortgages. In 1980, the mortgage status questions were asked at owner-occupied one-family houses on less than 10 acres. Excluded were mobile homes,

condominiums, houses with a business or medical office, houses on 10 or more acres, and housing units in multi-unit buildings. In 1990, the questions were asked of all one-family owner-occupied housing units, including houses on 10 or more acres. They were also asked at mobile homes, condominiums, and houses with a business or medical office.

PERSONS IN UNIT

This item is based on the 100-percent count of persons in occupied housing units. All persons occupying the housing unit are counted, including the householder, occupants related to the householder, and lodgers, roomers, boarders, and so forth.

The data on "persons in unit" show the number of housing units occupied by the specified number of persons. The phrase "persons in unit" is used for housing tabulations, "persons in households" for population items. Figures for "persons in unit" match those for "persons in household" for 100-percent data products. In sample products, they may differ because of the weighting process.

Median Persons in Unit—In computing median persons in unit, a whole number is used as the midpoint of an interval; thus, a unit with 4 persons is treated as an interval ranging from 3.5 to 4.5 persons. Median persons is rounded to the nearest hundredth. (For more information on medians, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

Persons in Occupied Housing Units—This is the total population minus those persons living in group quarters. "Persons per occupied housing unit" is computed by dividing the population living in housing units by the number of occupied housing units.

PERSONS PER ROOM

"Persons per room" is obtained by dividing the number of persons in each occupied housing unit by the number of rooms in the unit. Persons per room is rounded to the nearest hundredth. The figures shown refer, therefore, to the number of occupied housing units having the specified ratio of persons per room.

Mean Persons Per Room—This is computed by dividing persons in housing units by the aggregate number of rooms. This is intended to provide a measure of utilization. A higher mean may indicate a greater degree of utilization or crowding; a low mean may indicate under-utilization. (For more information on means, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

PLUMBING FACILITIES

The data on plumbing facilities were obtained from questionnaire item H10, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. This item was asked on a

sample basis. Complete plumbing facilities include hot and cold piped water, a flush toilet, and a bathtub or shower. All three facilities must be located inside the house, apartment, or mobile home, but not necessarily in the same room. Housing units are classified as lacking complete plumbing facilities when any of the three facilities are not present.

Comparability—The 1990 data on complete plumbing facilities are not strictly comparable with the 1980 data. In 1980, complete plumbing facilities were defined as hot and cold piped water, a bathtub or shower, and a flush toilet in the housing unit for the exclusive use of the residents of that unit. In 1990, the Census Bureau dropped the requirement of exclusive use from the definition of complete plumbing facilities. Of the 2.3 million year-round housing units classified in 1980 as lacking complete plumbing for exclusive use, approximately 25 percent of these units had complete plumbing but the facilities were also used by members of another household. From 1940 to 1970, separate and more detailed questions were asked on piped water, bathing, and toilet facilities. In 1970 and 1980, the data on plumbing facilities were shown only for year-round units.

POVERTY STATUS OF HOUSEHOLDS IN 1989

The data on poverty status of households were derived from answers to the income questions. The income items were asked on a sample basis. Households are classified below the poverty level when the total 1989 income of the family or of the nonfamily householder is below the appropriate poverty threshold. The income of persons living in the household who are unrelated to the householder is not considered when determining the poverty status of a household, nor does their presence affect the household size in determining the appropriate poverty threshold. The poverty thresholds vary depending upon three criteria: size of family, number of children, and age of the family householder or unrelated individual for one and two-persons households. (For more information, see the discussion of "Poverty Status in 1989" and "Income in 1989" under Population Characteristics.)

REAL ESTATE TAXES

The data on real estate taxes were obtained from questionnaire item H21, which was asked at owner-occupied one-family houses, condominiums, and mobile homes. The statistics from this question refer to the total amount of all real estate taxes on the entire property (land and buildings) payable in 1989 to all taxing jurisdictions, including special assessments, school taxes, county taxes, and so forth.

Real estate taxes include State, local, and all other real estate taxes even if delinquent, unpaid, or paid by someone who is not a member of the household. However, taxes due from prior years are not included. If taxes are paid on other than a yearly basis, the payments are converted to a yearly basis.

The payment for real estate taxes is added to payments for fire, hazard, and flood insurance; utilities and fuels; and mortgages (both first and junior mortgages and home equity loans) to derive "Selected Monthly Owner Costs" and "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989." A separate question (H23c) determines whether real estate taxes are included in the mortgage payment to the lender(s). This makes it possible to avoid counting taxes twice in the computations.

Comparability—Data for real estate taxes were collected for the first time in 1980. The question was asked only at owner-occupied one-family houses. Excluded were mobile homes or trailers, condominiums, houses with a business or medical office on the property, houses on 10 or more acres, and housing units in multi-unit buildings. In 1990, the question was asked of all one-family owner-occupied houses, including houses on 10 or more acres. It also was asked at mobile homes, condominiums, and one-family houses with a business or medical office on the property.

ROOMS

The data on rooms were obtained from questionnaire item H3, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. The statistics on rooms are in terms of the number of housing units with a specified number of rooms. The intent of this question is to count the number of whole rooms used for living purposes.

For each unit, rooms include living rooms, dining rooms, kitchens, bedrooms, finished recreation rooms, enclosed porches suitable for year-round use, and lodger's rooms. Excluded are strip or pullman kitchens, bathrooms, open porches, balconies, halls or foyers, half-rooms, utility rooms, unfinished attics or basements, or other unfinished space used for storage. A partially divided room is a separate room only if there is a partition from floor to ceiling, but not if the partition consists solely of shelves or cabinets.

Median Rooms—This measure divides the room distribution into two equal parts, one-half of the cases falling below the median number of rooms and one-half above the median. In computing median rooms, the whole number is used as the midpoint of the interval; thus, the category "3 rooms" is treated as an interval ranging from 2.5 to 3.5 rooms. Median rooms is rounded to the nearest tenth. (For more information on medians, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

Aggregate Rooms—To calculate aggregate rooms, an arbitrary value of "10" is assigned to rooms for units falling within the terminal category, "9 or more." (For more information on aggregates and means, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

Comparability—Data on rooms have been collected since 1940. In 1970 and 1980, these data were shown only for year-round housing units. In 1990, these data are shown for all housing units.

SECOND OR JUNIOR MORTGAGE PAYMENT

The data on second or junior mortgage payments were obtained from questionnaire items H24a and H24b, which were asked at owner-occupied one-family houses, condominiums, and mobile homes. Question H24a asks whether a second or junior mortgage or a home equity loan exists on the property. Question H24b provides the regular monthly amount required to be paid to the lender on all second or junior mortgages and home equity loans. Amounts are included even if the payments are delinquent or paid by someone else. The amounts reported are included in the computation of "Selected Monthly Owner Costs" and "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989" for units with a mortgage.

All mortgages other than first mortgages are classified as "junior" mortgages. A second mortgage is a junior mortgage that gives the lender a claim against the property that is second to the claim of the holder of the first mortgage. Any other junior mortgage(s) would be subordinate to the second mortgage. A home equity loan is a line of credit available to the borrower that is secured by real estate. It may be placed on a property that already has a first or second mortgage, or it may be placed on a property that is owned free and clear.

If the respondents answered that no first mortgage existed, but a second mortgage did (as in the above case with a home equity loan), a computer edit assigned the unit a first mortgage and made the first mortgage monthly payment the amount reported in the second mortgage. The second mortgage data were then made "No" in question H24a and blank in question H24b.

Comparability—The 1980 census obtained total regular monthly mortgage payments, including payments on second or junior mortgages, from one single question. Two questions were used in 1990: one for regular monthly payments on first mortgages, and one for regular monthly payments on second or junior mortgages and home equity loans.

SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS

The data on selected monthly owner costs were obtained from questionnaire items H20 through H26 for a sample of owner-occupied one-family houses, condominiums, and mobile homes. Selected monthly owner costs is the sum of payments for mortgages, deeds of trust, contracts to purchase, or similar debts on the property (including payments for the first mortgage, second or junior mortgages, and home equity loans); real estate taxes; fire, hazard, and flood insurance on the property; utilities (electricity, gas, and water); and fuels (oil, coal, kerosene, wood, etc.). It also includes, where appropriate, the monthly condominium fee for condominiums and mobile home costs (personal property taxes, site rent, registration fees, and license fees) for mobile homes.

In certain tabulations, selected monthly owner costs are presented separately for specified owner-occupied housing units (owner-occupied one-family houses on fewer than 10 acres without a business or medical office on the property), owner-occupied condominiums, and owner-occupied mobile homes. Data usually are shown separately for units "with a mortgage" and for units "not mortgaged."

Median Selected Monthly Owner Costs—This measure is rounded to the nearest whole dollar.

Comparability—The components of selected monthly owner costs were collected for the first time in 1980. The 1990 tabulations of selected monthly owner costs for specified owner-occupied housing units are virtually identical to 1980, the primary difference was the amounts of the first and second mortgages were collected in separate questions in 1990, while the amounts were collected in a single question in 1980. The component parts of the item were tabulated for mobile homes and condominiums for the first time in 1990.

In 1980, costs for electricity and gas were collected as average monthly costs. In 1990, all utility and fuel costs were collected as yearly costs and divided by 12 to provide an average monthly cost.

SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989

The information on selected monthly owner costs as a percentage of household income in 1989 is the computed ratio of selected monthly owner costs to monthly household income in 1989. The ratio was computed separately for each unit and rounded to the nearest whole percentage. The data are tabulated separately for specified owner-occupied units, condominiums, and mobile homes.

Separate distributions are often shown for units "with a mortgage" and for units "not mortgaged." Units occupied by households reporting no income or a net loss in 1989 are included in the "not computed" category. (For more information, see the discussion under "Selected Monthly Owner Costs.")

Comparability—The components of selected monthly owner costs were collected for the first time in 1980. The tabulations of "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989" for specified owner-occupied housing units are comparable to 1980.

SEWAGE DISPOSAL

The data on sewage disposal were obtained from questionnaire item H16, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. This item was asked on a sample basis. Housing units are either connected to a public sewer, to a septic tank or cesspool, or they dispose

of sewage by other means. A public sewer may be operated by a government body or by a private organization. A housing unit is considered to be connected to a septic tank or cesspool when the unit is provided with an underground pit or tank for sewage disposal. The category, "Other means" includes housing units which dispose of sewage in some other way.

Comparability—Data on sewage disposal have been collected since 1940. In 1970 and 1980, data were shown only for year-round housing units. In 1990, data are shown for all housing units.

SOURCE OF WATER

The data on source of water were obtained from questionnaire item H15, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. Housing units may receive their water supply from a number of sources. A common source supplying water to five or more units is classified as a "Public system or private company." The water may be supplied by a city, county, water district, water company, etc., or it may be obtained from a well which supplies water to five or more housing units. If the water is supplied from a well serving four or fewer housing units, the units are classified as having water supplied by either an "Individual drilled well" or an "Individual dug well." Drilled wells or small diameter wells are usually less than 1-1/2 feet in diameter. Dug wells are usually larger than 1-1/2 feet wide and generally hand dug. The category, "Some other source" includes water obtained from springs, creeks, rivers, lakes, cisterns, etc.

Comparability—Data on source of water have been collected since 1940. In 1970 and 1980, data were shown only for year-round housing units. In 1990, data are shown for all housing units.

TELEPHONE IN HOUSING UNIT

The data on telephones were obtained from questionnaire item H12, which was asked at occupied housing units. This item was asked on a sample basis. A telephone must be inside the house or apartment for the unit to be classified as having a telephone. Units where the respondent uses a telephone located inside the building but not in the respondent's living quarters are classified as having no telephone.

Comparability—Data on telephones in 1980 are comparable to 1990. The 1960 and 1970 censuses collected data on telephone availability. A unit was classified as having a telephone available if there was a telephone number on which occupants of the unit could be reached. The telephone could have been in another unit, in a common hall, or outside the building.

TENURE

The data for tenure were obtained from questionnaire item H4, which was asked at all occupied housing units. All occupied housing units are classified as either owner occupied or renter occupied.

Owner Occupied—A housing unit is owner occupied if the owner or co-owner lives in the unit even if it is mortgaged or not fully paid for. The owner or co-owner must live in the unit and usually is the person listed in column 1 of the questionnaire. The unit is “Owned by you or someone in this household with a mortgage or loan” if it is being purchased with a mortgage or some other debt arrangement such as a deed of trust, trust deed, contract to purchase, land contract, or purchase agreement. The unit is also considered owned with a mortgage if it is built on leased land and there is a mortgage on the unit.

A housing unit is “Owned by you or someone in this household free and clear (without a mortgage)” if there is no mortgage or other similar debt on the house, apartment, or mobile home including units built on leased land if the unit is owned outright without a mortgage. Although owner-occupied units are divided between mortgaged and owned free and clear on the questionnaire, census data products containing 100-percent data show only total owner-occupied counts. More extensive mortgage information was collected on the long-form questionnaire and are shown in census products containing sample data. (For more information, see the discussion under “Mortgage Status.”)

Renter Occupied—All occupied housing units which are not owner occupied, whether they are rented for cash rent or occupied without payment of cash rent, are classified as renter occupied. “No cash rent” units are separately identified in the rent tabulations. Such units are generally provided free by friends or relatives or in exchange for services such as resident manager, caretaker, minister, or tenant farmer. Housing units on military bases also are classified in the “No cash rent” category. “Rented for cash rent” includes units in continuing care, sometimes called life care arrangements. These arrangements usually involve a contract between one or more individuals and a health services provider guaranteeing the individual shelter, usually a house or apartment, and services, such as meals or transportation to shopping or recreation.

Comparability—Data on tenure have been collected since 1890. In 1970, the question on tenure also included a category for condominium and cooperative ownership. In 1980, condominium units and cooperatives were dropped from the tenure item, and since 1980, only condominium units are identified in a separate question.

For 1990, the response categories were expanded to allow the respondent to report whether the unit was owned with a mortgage or free and clear (without a mortgage). The distinction between units owned with a mortgage and units owned free and clear was added in 1990 to improve

the count of owner-occupied units. Research after the 1980 census indicated some respondents did not consider their units owned if they had a mortgage.

UNITS IN STRUCTURE

The data on units in structure (also referred to as “type of structure”) were obtained from questionnaire item H2, which was asked at all housing units. A structure is a separate building that either has open spaces on all sides or is separated from other structures by dividing walls that extend from ground to roof. In determining the number of units in a structure, all housing units, both occupied and vacant, are counted. Stores and office space are excluded.

The statistics are presented for the number of housing units in structures of specified type and size, not for the number of residential buildings.

1-Unit, Detached—This is a 1-unit structure detached from any other house; that is, with open space on all four sides. Such structures are considered detached even if they have an adjoining shed or garage. A one-family house that contains a business is considered detached as long as the building has open space on all four sides. Mobile homes or trailers to which one or more permanent rooms have been added or built also are included.

1-Unit, Attached—This is a 1-unit structure that has one or more walls extending from ground to roof separating it from adjoining structures. In row houses (sometimes called townhouses), double houses, or houses attached to non-residential structures, each house is a separate, attached structure if the dividing or common wall goes from ground to roof.

2 or More Units—These are units in structures containing 2 or more housing units, further categorized as units in structures with 2, 3 or 4, 5 to 9, 10 to 19, 20 to 49, and 50 or more units.

Mobile Home or Trailer—Both occupied and vacant mobile homes to which no permanent rooms have been added are counted in this category. Mobile homes or trailers used only for business purposes or for extra sleeping space and mobile homes or trailers for sale on a dealer’s lot, at the factory, or in storage are not counted in the housing inventory.

Other—This category is for any living quarters occupied as a housing unit that does not fit the previous categories. Examples that fit this category are houseboats, railroad cars, campers, and vans.

Comparability—Data on units in structure have been collected since 1940 and on mobile homes and trailers since 1950. In 1970 and 1980, these data were shown only for year-round housing units. In 1990, these data are

shown for all housing units. In 1980, the data were collected on a sample basis. The category, "Boat, tent, van, etc." was replaced in 1990 by the category "Other." In some areas, the proportion of units classified as "Other" is far larger than the number of units that were classified as "Boat, tent, van, etc." in 1980.

USUAL HOME ELSEWHERE

The data for usual home elsewhere are obtained from questionnaire item B, which was completed by census employees. A housing unit temporarily occupied at the time of enumeration entirely by persons with a usual residence elsewhere is classified as vacant. The occupants are classified as having a "Usual home elsewhere" and are counted at the address of their usual place of residence. Typical examples are people in a vacation home, persons renting living quarters temporarily for work, and migrant workers.

Limitation of the Data—Evidence from previous censuses suggests that in some areas enumerators marked units as "vacant—usual home elsewhere" when they should have marked "vacant—regular."

Comparability—Data for usual home elsewhere was tabulated for the first time in 1980.

UTILITIES

The data on utility costs were obtained from questionnaire items H20a through H20d, which were asked of occupied housing units. These items were asked on a sample basis.

Questions H20a through H20d asked for the yearly cost of utilities (electricity, gas, water) and other fuels (oil, coal, wood, kerosene, etc.). For the tabulations, these yearly amounts are divided by 12 to derive the average monthly cost and are then included in the computation of "Gross Rent," "Gross Rent as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989," "Selected Monthly Owner Costs," and "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989."

Costs are recorded if paid by or billed to occupants, a welfare agency, relatives, or friends. Costs that are paid by landlords, included in the rent payment, or included in condominium or cooperative fees are excluded.

Limitation of the Data—Research has shown that respondents tended to overstate their expenses for electricity and gas when compared to utility company records. There is some evidence that this overstatement is reduced when yearly costs are asked rather than monthly costs. Caution should be exercised in using these data for direct analysis because costs are not reported for certain kinds of units

such as renter-occupied units with all utilities included in the rent and owner-occupied condominium units with utilities included in the condominium fee.

Comparability—The data on utility costs have been collected since 1980 for owner-occupied housing units, and since 1940 for renter-occupied housing units. In 1980, costs for electricity and gas were collected as average monthly costs. In 1990, all utility and fuel costs were collected as yearly costs and divided by 12 to provide an average monthly cost.

VACANCY STATUS

The data on vacancy status were obtained from questionnaire item C1, which was completed by census enumerators. Vacancy status and other characteristics of vacant units were determined by enumerators obtaining information from landlords, owners, neighbors, rental agents, and others. Vacant units are subdivided according to their housing market classification as follows:

For Rent—These are vacant units offered "for rent," and vacant units offered either "for rent" or "for sale."

For Sale Only—These are vacant units being offered "for sale only," including units in cooperatives and condominium projects if the individual units are offered "for sale only."

Rented or Sold, Not Occupied—If any money rent has been paid or agreed upon but the new renter has not moved in as of the date of enumeration, or if the unit has recently been sold but the new owner has not yet moved in, the vacant unit is classified as "rented or sold, not occupied."

For Seasonal, Recreational, or Occasional Use—These are vacant units used or intended for use only in certain seasons or for weekend or other occasional use throughout the year.

Seasonal units include those used for summer or winter sports or recreation, such as beach cottages and hunting cabins. Seasonal units also may include quarters for such workers as herders and loggers. Interval ownership units, sometimes called shared-ownership or time-sharing condominiums, also are included here.

For Migrant Workers—These include vacant units intended for occupancy by migratory workers employed in farm work during the crop season. (Work in a cannery, a freezer plant, or a food-processing plant is not farm work.)

Other Vacant—If a vacant unit does not fall into any of the classifications specified above, it is classified as "other vacant." For example, this category includes units held for occupancy by a caretaker or janitor, and units held for personal reasons of the owner.

Homeowner Vacancy Rate—This is the percentage relationship between the number of vacant units for sale and the total homeowner inventory. It is computed by dividing the number of vacant units for sale only by the sum of the owner-occupied units and the number of vacant units that are for sale only.

Rental Vacancy Rate—This is the percentage relationship of the number of vacant units for rent to the total rental inventory. It is computed by dividing the number of vacant units for rent by the sum of the renter-occupied units and the number of vacant units for rent.

Comparability—Data on vacancy status have been collected since 1940. For 1990, the category, "seasonal/recreational/occasional use" combined vacant units classified in 1980 as "seasonal or migratory" and "held for occasional use." Also, in 1970 and 1980, housing characteristics generally were presented only for year-round units. In 1990, housing characteristics are shown for all housing units.

VALUE

The data on value (also referred to as "price asked" for vacant units) were obtained from questionnaire item H6, which was asked at housing units that were owned, being bought, or vacant for sale at the time of enumeration. Value is the respondent's estimate of how much the property (house and lot, mobile home and lot, or condominium unit) would sell for if it were for sale. If the house or mobile home was owned or being bought, but the land on which it sits was not, the respondent was asked to estimate the combined value of the house or mobile home and the land. For vacant units, value was the price asked for the property.

Value was tabulated separately for all owner-occupied and vacant-for-sale housing units, owner-occupied and vacant-for-sale mobile homes or trailers, and specified owner-occupied and specified vacant-for-sale housing units. Specified owner-occupied and specified vacant-for-sale housing units include only one-family houses on fewer than 10 acres without a business or medical office on the property. The data for "specified units" exclude mobile homes, houses with a business or medical office, houses on 10 or more acres, and housing units in multi-unit buildings.

Median and Quartile Value—The median divides the value distribution into two equal parts. Quartiles divide the value distribution into four equal parts. These measures are rounded to the nearest hundred dollars. (For more information on medians and quartiles, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

Aggregate Value—To calculate aggregate value, the amount assigned for the category "Less than \$10,000" is \$9,000. The amount assigned to the category "\$500,000 or more"

is \$600,000. Mean value is rounded to the nearest hundred dollars. (For more information on aggregates and means, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

Comparability—In 1980, value was asked only at owner-occupied or vacant-for-sale one-family houses on fewer than 10 acres with no business or medical office on the property and at all owner-occupied or vacant-for-sale condominium housing units. Mobile homes were excluded. Value data were presented for specified owner-occupied housing units, specified vacant-for-sale-only housing units, and owner-occupied condominium housing units.

In 1990, the question was asked at all owner-occupied or vacant-for-sale-only housing units with no exclusions. Data presented for specified owner-occupied and specified vacant-for-sale-only housing units will include one-family condominium houses but not condominiums in multi-unit structures since condominium units are now identified only in long-form questionnaires.

For 1990, quartiles have been added because the range of values and rents in the United States has increased in recent years. Upper and lower quartiles can be used to note large value and rent differences among various geographic areas.

VEHICLES AVAILABLE

The data on vehicles available were obtained from questionnaire item H13, which was asked at occupied housing units. This item was asked on a sample basis. These data show the number of households with a specified number of passenger cars, vans, and pickup or panel trucks of one-ton capacity or less kept at home and available for the use of household members. Vehicles rented or leased for one month or more, company vehicles, and police and government vehicles are included if kept at home and used for nonbusiness purposes. Dismantled or immobile vehicles are excluded. Vehicles kept at home but used only for business purposes also are excluded.

Vehicles Per Household—This is computed by dividing aggregate vehicles available by the number of occupied housing units.

Limitation of the Data—The 1980 census evaluations showed that the number of automobiles was slightly overreported; the number of vans and trucks slightly underreported. The statistics do not measure the number of vehicles privately owned or the number of households owning vehicles.

Comparability—Data on automobiles available were collected from 1960 to 1980. In 1980, a separate question also was asked on the number of trucks and vans. The data on automobiles and trucks and vans were presented

separately and also as a combined vehicles available tabulation. The 1990 data are comparable to the 1980 vehicles available tabulations.

YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT

The data on year householder moved into unit were obtained from questionnaire item H8, which was asked at occupied housing units. This item was asked on a sample basis. These data refer to the year of the latest move by the householder. If a householder moved back into a housing unit he or she previously occupied, the year of the latest move was reported. If the householder moved from one apartment to another within the same building, the year the householder moved into the present apartment was reported. The intent is to establish the year the present occupancy by the householder began. The year that the householder moved in is not necessarily the same year other members of the household moved, although in the great majority of cases an entire household moves at the same time.

Comparability—In 1960 and 1970, this question was asked of every person and included in population reports. This item in housing tabulations refers to the year the householder moved in. In 1980 and 1990, the question was asked only of the householder.

YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT

The data on year structure built were obtained from questionnaire item H17, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. This item was asked on a sample basis. Data on year structure built refer to when the building was first constructed, not when it was remodeled, added to, or converted. For housing units under construction that met the housing unit definition—that is, all exterior windows, doors, and final usable floors were in place—the category “1989 or March 1990” was used. For a houseboat or a mobile home or trailer, the manufacturer’s model year was assumed to be the year built. The figures shown in census data products relate to the number of units built during the specified periods that were still in existence at the time of enumeration.

Median Year Structure Built—The median divides the distribution into two equal parts. The median is rounded to the nearest calendar year. Median age of housing can be obtained by subtracting median year structure built from 1990. For example, if the median year structure built is 1957, the median age of housing in that area is 33 years (1990 minus 1957).

Limitation of the Data—Data on year structure built are more susceptible to errors of response and nonreporting than data on many other items because respondents must rely on their memory or on estimates by persons who have

lived in the neighborhood a long time. Available evidence indicates there is underreporting in the older-year-structure-built categories, especially “Built in 1939 or earlier.” The introduction of the “Don’t know” category (see the discussion on “Comparability”) may have resulted in relatively higher allocation rates. Data users should refer to the discussion in Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data, and to the allocation tables.

Comparability—Data on year structure built were collected for the first time in the 1940 census. Since then, the response categories have been modified to accommodate the 10-year period between each census. In 1990, the category, “Don’t Know,” was added in an effort to minimize the response error mentioned in the paragraph above on limitation of the data.

DERIVED MEASURES

Census data products include various derived measures, such as medians, means, and percentages, as well as certain rates and ratios. Derived measures that round to less than 0.1 are not shown but indicated as zero. In printed reports, zero is indicated by a dash (–).

Interpolation

Interpolation frequently is used in calculating medians or quartiles based on interval data and in approximating standard errors from tables. Linear interpolation is used to estimate values of a function between two known values. “Pareto interpolation” is an alternative to linear interpolation. It is used by the Census Bureau in calculating median income within intervals wider than \$2,500. In Pareto interpolation, the median is derived by interpolating between the logarithms of the upper and lower income limits of the median category.

Mean

This measure represents an arithmetic average of a set of values. It is derived by dividing the sum of a group of numerical items (or aggregate) by the total number of items. Aggregates are used in computing mean values. For example, mean family income is obtained by dividing the aggregate of all income reported by persons in families by the total number of families. (Additional information on means and aggregates is included in the separate explanations of many population and housing subjects.)

Median

This measure represents the middle value in a distribution. The median divides the total frequency into two equal parts: one-half of the cases fall below the median and one-half of the cases exceed the median. The median is

computed on the basis of the distribution as tabulated, which is sometimes more detailed than the distribution shown in specific census publications and other data products.

In reports, if the median falls within the upper interval of the tabulation distribution, the median is shown as the initial value of the interval followed by a plus sign (+); if within the lower interval, the median is shown as the upper value of the category followed by a minus sign (-). For summary tape files, if the median falls within the upper or lower interval, it is set to a specified value. (Additional information on medians is included in the separate explanations of many population and housing subjects.)

Percentages, Rates, and Ratios

These measures are frequently presented in census products to compare two numbers or two sets of measurements. These comparisons are made in two ways: (1)

subtraction, which provides an absolute measure of the difference between two items, and (2) the quotient of two numbers, which provides a relative measure of difference.

Quartile

This measure divides a distribution into four equal parts. The first quartile (or lower quartile) is the value that defines the upper limit of the lowest one-quarter of the cases. The second quartile is the median. The third quartile (or upper quartile) defines the lower limit of the upper one-quarter of the cases in the distribution. The difference between the upper and lower quartiles is called the interquartile range. This interquartile range is less affected by wide variations than is the mean. Quartiles are presented for certain financial characteristics such as housing value and rent.

APPENDIX C.

Accuracy of the Data

CONTENTS

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INTRODUCTION

The data contained in this data product are based on the 1990 census sample. The data are estimates of the actual figures that would have been obtained from a complete count. Estimates derived from a sample are expected to be different from the 100-percent figures because they are subject to sampling and nonsampling errors. Sampling error in data arises from the selection of persons and housing units to be included in the sample. Nonsampling error affects both sample and 100-percent data, and is introduced as a result of errors that may occur during the collection and processing phases of the census. Provided below is a detailed discussion of both types of errors and a description of the estimation procedures.

SAMPLE DESIGN

Every person and housing unit in the United States was asked certain basic demographic and housing questions (for example, race, age, marital status, housing value, or rent). A sample of these persons and housing units was asked more detailed questions about such items as income, occupation, and housing costs in addition to the basic demographic and housing information. The primary sampling unit for the 1990 census was the housing unit, including all occupants. For persons living in group quarters, the sampling unit was the person. Persons in group quarters were sampled at a 1-in-6 rate.

The sample designation method depended on the data collection procedures. Approximately 95 percent of the population was enumerated by the mailback procedure. In these areas, the Bureau of the Census either purchased a commercial mailing list, which was updated by the United States Postal Service and Census Bureau field staff, or prepared a mailing list by canvassing and listing each address in the area prior to Census Day. These lists were computerized and the appropriate units were electronically designated as sample units. The questionnaires were either mailed or hand-delivered to the addresses with instructions to complete and mail back the form.

Housing units in governmental units with a precensus (1988) estimated population of fewer than 2,500 persons were sampled at 1-in-2. Governmental units were defined for sampling purposes as all incorporated places, all counties, all county equivalents such as parishes in Louisiana, and all minor civil divisions in Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont, and Wisconsin. Housing units in census tracts and block numbering areas (BNA's) with a precensus housing unit count below 2,000 housing units were sampled at 1-in-6 for those portions not in small governmental units (governmental units with a population less than 2,500). Housing units within census tracts and BNA's with 2,000 or more housing units were sampled at 1-in-8 for those portions not in small governmental units.

In list/enumerate areas (about 5 percent of the population), each enumerator was given a blank address register with designated sample lines. Beginning about Census Day, the enumerator systematically canvassed an assigned area and listed all housing units in the address register in the order they were encountered. Completed questionnaires, including sample information for any housing unit listed on a designated sample line, were collected. For all governmental units with fewer than 2,500 persons in list/enumerate areas, a 1-in-2 sampling rate was used. All other list/enumerate areas were sampled at 1-in-6.

Housing units in American Indian reservations, tribal jurisdiction statistical areas, and Alaska Native villages were sampled according to the same criteria as other governmental units, except the sampling rates were based on the size of the American Indian and Alaska Native population in those areas as measured in the 1980 census. Trust lands were sampled at the same rate as their associated American Indian reservations. Census designated places in Hawaii were sampled at the same rate as governmental units because the Census Bureau does not recognize incorporated places in Hawaii.

The purpose of using variable sampling rates was to provide relatively more reliable estimates for small areas and decrease respondent burden in more densely populated areas while maintaining data reliability. When all sampling rates were taken into account across the Nation, approximately one out of every six housing units in the Nation was included in the 1990 census sample.

CONFIDENTIALITY OF THE DATA

To maintain the confidentiality required by law (Title 13, United States Code), the Bureau of the Census applies a confidentiality edit to the 1990 census data to assure that

published data do not disclose information about specific individuals, households, or housing units. As a result, a small amount of uncertainty is introduced into the estimates of census characteristics. The sample itself provides adequate protection for most areas for which sample data are published since the resulting data are estimates of the actual counts; however, small areas require more protection. The edit is controlled so that the basic structure of the data is preserved.

The confidentiality edit is implemented by selecting a small subset of individual households from the internal sample data files and blanking a subset of the data items on these household records. Responses to those data items were then imputed using the same imputation procedures that were used for nonresponse. A larger subset of households is selected for the confidentiality edit for small areas to provide greater protection for these areas. The editing process is implemented in such a way that the quality and usefulness of the data were preserved.

ERRORS IN THE DATA

Since statistics in this data product are based on a sample, they may differ somewhat from 100-percent figures that would have been obtained if all housing units, persons within those housing units, and persons living in group quarters had been enumerated using the same questionnaires, instructions, enumerators, etc. The sample estimate also would differ from other samples of housing units, persons within those housing units, and persons living in group quarters. The deviation of a sample estimate from the average of all possible samples is called the sampling error. The standard error of a sample estimate is a measure of the variation among the estimates from all the possible samples and thus is a measure of the precision with which an estimate from a particular sample approximates the average result of all possible samples. The sample estimate and its estimated standard error permit the construction of interval estimates with prescribed confidence that the interval includes the average result of all possible samples. Described below is the method of calculating standard errors and confidence intervals for the data in this product.

In addition to the variability which arises from the sampling procedures, both sample data and 100-percent data are subject to nonsampling error. Nonsampling error may be introduced during any of the various complex operations used to collect and process census data. For example, operations such as editing, reviewing, or handling questionnaires may introduce error into the data. A detailed discussion of the sources of nonsampling error is given in the section on "Control of Nonsampling Error" in this appendix.

Nonsampling error may affect the data in two ways. Errors that are introduced randomly will increase the variability of the data and should therefore be reflected in the standard error. Errors that tend to be consistent in one

direction will make both sample and 100-percent data biased in that direction. For example, if respondents consistently tend to under-report their income, then the resulting counts of households or families by income category will tend to be understated for the higher income categories and overstated for the lower income categories. Such biases are not reflected in the standard error.

Calculation of Standard Errors

Totals and Percentages—Tables A through C in this appendix contain the information necessary to calculate the standard errors of sample estimates in this data product. To calculate the standard error, it is necessary to know the basic standard error for the characteristic (given in table A or B) that would result under a simple random sample design (of persons, households, or housing units) and estimation technique; the design factor for the particular characteristic estimated (given in table C); and the number of persons or housing units in the tabulation area and the percent of these in the sample. For machine-readable products, the percent-in-sample is included in a data matrix on the file for each tabulation area. In printed reports, the percent-in-sample is provided in data tables at the end of the statistical tables that compose the report. The design factors reflect the effects of the actual sample design and complex ratio estimation procedure used for the 1990 census. Tape purchasers will receive table C, the table of design factors, as a supplement to the technical documentation. Table C is included in this appendix for printed reports.

The steps given below should be used to calculate the standard error of an estimate of a total or a percentage contained in this product. A percentage is defined here as a ratio of a numerator to a denominator where the numerator is a subset of the denominator. For example, the proportion of Black teachers is the ratio of Black teachers to all teachers.

1. Obtain the standard error from table A or B (or use the formula given below the table) for the estimated total or percentage, respectively.
2. Find the geographic area to which the estimate applies in the appropriate percent-in-sample table or appropriate matrix, and obtain the person or housing unit "percent-in-sample" figure for this area. Use the person "percent-in-sample" figure for person and family characteristics. Use the housing unit "percent-in-sample" figure for housing unit characteristics.
3. Use table C to obtain the design factor for the characteristic (for example, employment status, school enrollment) and the range that contains the percent-in-sample with which you are working. Multiply the basic standard error by this factor.

The unadjusted standard errors of zero estimates or of very small estimated totals or percentages will approach zero. This is also the case for very large percentages or

estimated totals that are close to the size of the tabulation areas to which they correspond. Nevertheless, these estimated totals and percentages still are subject to sampling and nonsampling variability, and an estimated standard error of zero (or a very small standard error) is not appropriate. For estimated percentages that are less than 2 or greater than 98, use the basic standard errors in table B that appear in the "2 or 98" row. For an estimated total that is less than 50 or within 50 of the total size of the tabulation area, use a basic standard error of 16.

An illustration of the use of the tables is given in the section entitled "Use of Tables to Compute Standard Errors."

Sums and Differences—The standard errors estimated from these tables are not directly applicable to sums of and differences between two sample estimates. To estimate the standard error of a sum or difference, the tables are to be used somewhat differently in the following three situations:

1. For the sum of or difference between a sample estimate and a 100-percent value, use the standard error of the sample estimate. The complete count value is not subject to sampling error.
2. For the sum of or difference between two sample estimates, the appropriate standard error is approximately the square root of the sum of the two individual standard errors squared; that is, for standard errors:

$SE_{\hat{X}}$ and $SE_{\hat{Y}}$ of estimates \hat{X} and \hat{Y} :

$$SE_{(\hat{X} + \hat{Y})} = SE_{(\hat{X} - \hat{Y})} = \sqrt{(SE_{\hat{X}})^2 + (SE_{\hat{Y}})^2}$$

This method, however, will underestimate (overestimate) the standard error if the two items in a sum are highly positively (negatively) correlated or if the two items in a difference are highly negatively (positively) correlated. This method may also be used for the difference between (or sum of) sample estimates from two censuses or from a census sample and another survey. The standard error for estimates not based on the 1990 census sample must be obtained from an appropriate source outside of this appendix.

3. For the differences between two estimates, one of which is a subclass of the other, use the tables directly where the calculated difference is the estimate of interest. For example, to determine the estimate of non-Black teachers, one may subtract the estimate of Black teachers from the estimate of total teachers. To determine the standard error of the estimate of non-Black teachers apply the above formula directly.

Ratios—Frequently, the statistic of interest is the ratio of two variables, where the numerator is not a subset of the

denominator. For example, the ratio of teachers to students in public elementary schools. The standard error of the ratio between two sample estimates is estimated as follows:

1. If the ratio is a proportion, then follow the procedure outlined for "Totals and Percentages."
2. If the ratio is not a proportion, then approximate the standard error using the formula below.

$$SE_{(\hat{X}/\hat{Y})} = \frac{\hat{X}}{\hat{Y}} \sqrt{\frac{(SE_{\hat{X}})^2}{\hat{X}^2} + \frac{(SE_{\hat{Y}})^2}{\hat{Y}^2}}$$

Medians—For the standard error of the median of a characteristic, it is necessary to examine the distribution from which the median is derived, as the size of the base and the distribution itself affect the standard error. An approximate method is given here. As the first step, compute one-half of the number on which the median is based (refer to this result as $N/2$). Treat $N/2$ as if it were an ordinary estimate and obtain its standard error as instructed above. Compute the desired confidence interval about $N/2$. Starting with the lowest value of the characteristic, cumulate the frequencies in each category of the characteristic until the sum equals or first exceeds the lower limit of the confidence interval about $N/2$. By linear interpolation, obtain a value of the characteristic corresponding to this sum. This is the lower limit of the confidence interval of the median. In a similar manner, continue cumulating frequencies until the sum equals or exceeds the count in excess of the upper limit of the interval about $N/2$. Interpolate as before to obtain the upper limit of the confidence interval for the estimated median.

When interpolation is required in the upper open-ended interval of a distribution to obtain a confidence bound, use 1.5 times the lower limit of the open-ended confidence interval as the upper limit of the open-ended interval.

Confidence Intervals

A sample estimate and its estimated standard error may be used to construct confidence intervals about the estimate. These intervals are ranges that will contain the average value of the estimated characteristic that results over all possible samples, with a known probability. For example, if all possible samples that could result under the 1990 census sample design were independently selected and surveyed under the same conditions, and if the estimate and its estimated standard error were calculated for each of these samples, then:

1. Approximately 68 percent of the intervals from one estimated standard error below the estimate to one estimated standard error above the estimate would contain the average result from all possible samples;

2. Approximately 90 percent of the intervals from 1.645 times the estimated standard error below the estimate to 1.645 times the estimated standard error above the estimate would contain the average result from all possible samples.
3. Approximately 95 percent of the intervals from two estimated standard errors below the estimate to two estimated standard errors above the estimate would contain the average result from all possible samples.

The intervals are referred to as 68 percent, 90 percent, and 95 percent confidence intervals, respectively.

The average value of the estimated characteristic that could be derived from all possible samples is or is not contained in any particular computed interval. Thus, we cannot make the statement that the average value has a certain probability of falling between the limits of the calculated confidence interval. Rather, one can say with a specified probability of confidence that the calculated confidence interval includes the average estimate from all possible samples (approximately the 100-percent value).

Confidence intervals also may be constructed for the ratio, sum of, or difference between two sample figures. This is done by first computing the ratio, sum, or difference, then obtaining the standard error of the ratio, sum, or difference (using the formulas given earlier), and finally forming a confidence interval for this estimated ratio, sum, or difference as above. One can then say with specified confidence that this interval includes the ratio, sum, or difference that would have been obtained by averaging the results from all possible samples.

The estimated standard errors given in this appendix do not include all portions of the variability due to nonsampling error that may be present in the data. The standard errors reflect the effect of simple response variance, but not the effect of correlated errors introduced by enumerators, coders, or other field or processing personnel. Thus, the standard errors calculated represent a lower bound of the total error. As a result, confidence intervals formed using these estimated standard errors may not meet the stated levels of confidence (i.e., 68, 90, or 95 percent). Thus, some care must be exercised in the interpretation of the data in this data product based on the estimated standard errors.

A standard sampling theory text should be helpful if the user needs more information about confidence intervals and nonsampling errors.

Use of Tables to Compute Standard Errors

The following is a hypothetical example of how to compute a standard error of a total and a percentage. Suppose a particular data table shows that for City A 9,948 persons out of all 15,888 persons age 16 years and over were in the civilian labor force. The percent-in-sample

table lists City A with a percent-in-sample of 16.0 percent (Persons column). The column in table C which includes 16.0 percent-in-sample shows the design factor to be 1.1 for "Employment status."

The basic standard error for the estimated total 9,948 may be obtained from table A or from the formula given below table A. In order to avoid interpolation, the use of the formula will be demonstrated here. Suppose that the total population of City A was 21,220. The formula for the basic standard error, SE, is

$$SE(9,948) = \sqrt{5(9,948) (1 - 9,948 / 21,220)}$$

$$= 163 \text{ persons.}$$

The standard error of the estimated 9,948 persons 16 years and over who were in the civilian labor force is found by multiplying the basic standard error 163 by the design factor, 1.1 from table C. This yields an estimated standard error of 179 for the total number of persons 16 years and over in City A who were in the civilian labor force.

The estimated percent of persons 16 years and over who were in the civilian labor force in City A is 62.6. From table B, the unadjusted standard error is found to be approximately 0.85 percentage points. The standard error for the estimated 62.6 percent of persons 16 years and over who were in the civilian labor force is $0.85 \times 1.1 = 0.94$ percentage points.

A note of caution concerning numerical values is necessary. Standard errors of percentages derived in this manner are approximate. Calculations can be expressed to several decimal places, but to do so would indicate more precision in the data than is justifiable. Final results should contain no more than two decimal places when the estimated standard error is one percentage point (i.e., 1.00) or more.

In the previous example, the standard error of the 9,948 persons 16 years and over in City A who were in the civilian labor force was found to be 179. Thus, a 90 percent confidence interval for this estimated total is found to be:

$$[9,948 - 1.645(179)] \text{ to } [9,948 + 1.645(179)]$$

or

$$9,654 \text{ to } 10,242$$

One can say, with about 90 percent confidence, that this interval includes the value that would have been obtained by averaging the results from all possible samples.

The following is an illustration of the calculation of standard errors and confidence intervals when a difference between two sample estimates is obtained. For example, suppose the number of persons in City B age 16 years and over who were in the civilian labor force was 9,314 and the total number of persons 16 years and over was 16,666. Further suppose the population of City B was 25,225. Thus, the estimated percentage of persons 16 years and over who were in the civilian labor force is 55.9 percent. The unadjusted standard error determined using the formula provided at the bottom of table B is 0.86

percentage points. We find that City B had a percent-in-sample of 15.7. The range which includes 15.7 percent-in-sample in table C shows the design factor to be 1.1 for "Employment Status." Thus, the approximate standard error of the percentage (55.9 percent) is $0.86 \times 1.1 = 0.95$ percentage points.

Now suppose that one wished to obtain the standard error of the difference between City A and City B of the percentages of persons who were 16 years and over and who were in the civilian labor force. The difference in the percentages of interest for the two cities is:

$$62.6 - 55.9 = 6.7 \text{ percent.}$$

Using the results of the previous example:

$$SE(6.7) = \sqrt{(SE(62.6))^2 + (SE(55.9))^2} = \sqrt{(0.94)^2 + (0.95)^2}$$

$$= 1.34 \text{ percentage points}$$

The 90 percent confidence interval for the difference is formed as before:

$$[6.70 - 1.645(1.34)] \text{ to } [6.70 + 1.645(1.34)]$$

or

$$4.50 \text{ to } 8.90$$

One can say with 90 percent confidence that the interval includes the difference that would have been obtained by averaging the results from all possible samples.

For reasonably large samples, ratio estimates are normally distributed, particularly for the census population. Therefore, if we can calculate the standard error of a ratio estimate then we can form a confidence interval around the ratio. Suppose that one wished to obtain the standard error of the ratio of the estimate of persons who were 16 years and over and who were in the civilian labor force in City A to the estimate of persons who were 16 years and over and who were in the civilian labor force in City B. The ratio of the two estimates of interest is:

$$9948/9314 = 1.07$$

$$SE(1.07) = \left(\frac{9948}{9314}\right) \sqrt{\frac{179^2}{(9948)^2} + \frac{188^2}{(9314)^2}}$$

$$= .029$$

Using the results above, the 90 percent confidence interval for this ratio would be:

$$[1.07 - 1.645(.029)] \text{ to } [1.07 + 1.645(.029)]$$

or

$$1.02 \text{ to } 1.12$$

ESTIMATION PROCEDURE

The estimates which appear in this publication were obtained from an iterative ratio estimation procedure (iterative proportional fitting) resulting in the assignment of a weight to each sample person or housing unit record. For

any given tabulation area, a characteristic total was estimated by summing the weights assigned to the persons or housing units possessing the characteristic in the tabulation area. Estimates of family or household characteristics were based on the weight assigned to the family member designated as householder. Each sample person or housing unit record was assigned exactly one weight to be used to produce estimates of all characteristics. For example, if the weight given to a sample person or housing unit had the value 6, all characteristics of that person or housing unit would be tabulated with the weight of 6. The estimation procedure, however, did assign weights varying from person to person or housing unit to housing unit. The estimation procedure used to assign the weights was performed in geographically defined "weighting areas." Weighting areas generally were formed of contiguous geographic units which agreed closely with census tabulation areas within counties. Weighting areas were required to have a minimum sample of 400 persons. Weighting areas never crossed State or county boundaries. In small counties with a sample count below 400 persons, the minimum required sample condition was relaxed to permit the entire county to become a weighting area.

Within a weighting area, the ratio estimation procedure for persons was performed in four stages. For persons, the first stage applied 17 household-type groups. The second stage used two groups: sampling rate of 1-in-2; sampling rate less than 1-in-2. The third stage used the dichotomy householders/nonhouseholders. The fourth stage applied 180 aggregate age-sex-race-Hispanic origin categories. The stages were as follows:

PERSONS

STAGE I: TYPE OF HOUSEHOLD

Group	Persons in Housing Units With a Family With Own Children Under 18
1	2 persons in housing unit
2	3 persons in housing unit
3	4 persons in housing unit
4	5 to 7 persons in housing unit
5	8 or more persons in housing unit
	Persons in Housing Units With a Family Without Own Children Under 18
6-10	2 through 8 or more persons in housing unit
	Persons in All Other Housing Units
11	1 person in housing unit
12-16	2 through 8 or more persons in housing unit
	Persons in Group Quarters
17	Persons in Group Quarters

STAGE II: SAMPLING RATES

1	Sampling rate of 1-in-2
2	Sampling rate less than 1-in-2

STAGE III: HOUSEHOLDER/NONHOUSEHOLDER

1	Householder
2	Nonhouseholder

STAGE IV: AGE/SEX/RACE/HISPANIC ORIGIN

Group	White
	Persons of Hispanic Origin
	Male
1	0 to 4 years
2	5 to 14 years
3	15 to 19 years
4	20 to 24 years
5	25 to 34 years
6	35 to 54 years
7	55 to 64 years
8	65 to 74 years
9	75 years and over
	Female
10-18	Same age categories as groups 1 through 9.
	Persons Not of Hispanic Origin
19-36	Same sex and age categories as groups 1 through 18.
	Black
37-72	Same age/sex/Hispanic origin categories as groups 1 through 36.
	Asian or Pacific Islander
73-108	Same age/sex/Hispanic origin categories as groups 1 through 36.
	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut
109-144	Same age/sex/Hispanic origin categories as groups 1 through 36.
	Other Race (includes those races not listed above)
145-180	Same age/sex/Hispanic origin categories as groups 1 through 36.

Within a weighting area, the first step in the estimation procedure was to assign an initial weight to each sample person record. This weight was approximately equal to the inverse of the probability of selecting a person for the census sample.

The next step in the estimation procedure, prior to iterative proportional fitting, was to combine categories in each of the four estimation stages, when needed to increase the reliability of the ratio estimation procedure. For each stage, any group that did not meet certain criteria for the unweighted sample count or for the ratio of the 100-percent to the initially weighted sample count, was combined, or collapsed, with another group in the same stage according to a specified collapsing pattern. At the fourth stage, an additional criterion concerning the number of complete count persons in each race/Hispanic origin category was applied.

As the final step, the initial weights underwent four stages of ratio adjustment applying the grouping procedures described above. At the first stage, the ratio of the complete census count to the sum of the initial weights for each sample person was computed for each stage I group. The initial weight assigned to each person in a group was then multiplied by the stage I group ratio to produce an adjusted weight.

In stage II, the stage I adjusted weights were again adjusted by the ratio of the complete census count to the sum of the stage I weights for sample persons in each stage II group. Next, at stage III, the stage II weights were adjusted by the ratio of the complete census count to the sum of the stage II weights for sample persons in each stage III group. Finally, at stage IV, the stage III weights were adjusted by the ratio of the complete census count to the sum of the stage III weights for sample persons in each stage IV group. The four stages of ratio adjustment were performed two times (two iterations) in the order given above. The weights obtained from the second iteration for stage IV were assigned to the sample person records. However, to avoid complications in rounding for tabulated data, only whole number weights were assigned. For example, if the final weight of the persons in a particular group was 7.25 then 1/4 of the sample persons in this group were randomly assigned a weight of 8, while the remaining 3/4 received a weight of 7.

The ratio estimation procedure for housing units was essentially the same as that for persons, except that vacant units were treated differently. The occupied housing unit ratio estimation procedure was done in four stages, and the vacant housing unit ratio estimation procedure was done in a single stage. The first stage for occupied housing units applied 16 household type categories, while the second stage used the two sampling categories described above for persons. The third stage applied three units-in-structure categories; i.e. single units, multi-unit less than 10 and multi-unit 10 or more. The fourth stage could potentially use 200 tenure-race-Hispanic origin-value/rent groups. The stages for ratio estimation for housing units were as follows:

OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS

STAGE I: TYPE OF HOUSEHOLD

Group	Housing Units With a Family With Own Children Under 18
1	2 persons in housing unit
2	3 persons in housing unit
3	4 persons in housing unit
4	5 to 7 persons in housing unit
5	8 or more persons in housing unit
	Housing Units With a Family Without Own Children Under 18
6-10	2 through 8 or more persons in housing unit

STAGE I: TYPE OF HOUSEHOLD—Con.

	All Other Housing Units
11	1 person in housing unit
12-16	2 through 8 or more persons in housing unit

STAGE II: SAMPLING RATE CATEGORY

1	Sampling rate of 1-in-2
2	Sampling rate less than 1-in-2

STAGE III: UNITS IN STRUCTURE

1	Single unit structure
2	Multi-unit structure consisting of fewer than 10 individual units
3	Multi-unit structure consisting of 10 or more individual units

STAGE IV: TENURE/RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN OF HOUSEHOLDER/VALUE OR RENT

Group	Owner
	White Householder
	Householder of Hispanic Origin
	Value
1	Less than \$20,000
2	\$20,000 to \$39,999
3	\$40,000 to \$59,999
4	\$60,000 to \$79,999
5	\$80,000 to \$99,999
6	\$100,000 to \$149,999
7	\$150,000 to \$249,999
8	\$250,000 to \$299,999
9	\$300,000 or more
10	Other ¹
	Householder Not of Hispanic Origin
11-20	Same value categories as groups 1 through 10
	Black Householder
21-40	Same Hispanic origin/value categories as groups 1 through 20
	Asian or Pacific Islander Householder
41-60	Same Hispanic origin/value categories as groups 1 through 20
	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut Householder
61-80	Same Hispanic origin/value categories as groups 1 through 20
	Householder of Other Race
81-100	Same Hispanic origin/value categories as groups 1 through 20

Renter

White Householder
Householder of Hispanic origin
Rent

101	Less than \$100
102	\$100 to \$199
103	\$200 to \$299
104	\$300 to \$399
105	\$400 to \$499
106	\$500 to \$599
107	\$600 to \$749
108	\$750 to \$999
109	\$1,000 or more
110	No cash rent

Householder Not of Hispanic Origin
Same rent categories as groups 101 through 110

121-140

Black Householder
Same Hispanic origin/rent categories as groups 101 through 120

141-160

Asian or Pacific Islander Householder
Same Hispanic origin/rent categories as groups 101 through 120

161-180

American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut Householder
Same Hispanic origin/rent categories as groups 101 through 120

181-200

Householder of Other Race
Same Hispanic origin/rent categories as groups 101 through 120

Vacant Housing Units

1	Vacant for rent
2	Vacant for sale
3	Other vacant

The estimates produced by this procedure realize some of the gains in sampling efficiency that would have resulted if the population had been stratified into the ratio estimation groups before sampling, and if the sampling rate had been applied independently to each group. The net effect is a reduction in both the standard error and the possible bias of most estimated characteristics to levels below what would have resulted from simply using the initial, unadjusted weight. A by-product of this estimation procedure is that the estimates from the sample will, for the most part, be consistent with the complete count figures for the population and housing unit groups used in the estimation procedure.

¹Value of units in this category results from other factors besides housing value alone, for example, inclusion of more than 10 acres of land, or presence of a business establishment on the premises.

Control of Nonsampling Error

As mentioned earlier, both sample and 100-percent data are subject to nonsampling error. This component of error could introduce serious bias into the data, and the total error could increase dramatically over that which would result purely from sampling. While it is impossible to completely eliminate nonsampling error from an operation as large and complex as the decennial census, the Bureau of the Census attempted to control the sources of such error during the collection and processing operations. Described below are the primary sources of nonsampling error and the programs instituted for control of this error. The success of these programs, however, was contingent upon how well the instructions actually were carried out during the census. As part of the 1990 census evaluation program, both the effects of these programs and the amount of error remaining after their application will be evaluated.

Undercoverage—It is possible for some households or persons to be missed entirely by the census. The undercoverage of persons and housing units can introduce biases into the data.

Several coverage improvement programs were implemented during the development of the census address list and census enumeration and processing to minimize undercoverage of the population and housing units. These programs were developed based on experience from the 1980 census and results from the 1990 census testing cycle. In developing and updating the census address list, the Census Bureau used a variety of specialized procedures in different parts of the country.

- In the large urban areas, the Census Bureau purchased and geocoded address lists. Concurrent with geocoding, the United States Postal Service (USPS) reviewed and updated this list. After the postal check, census enumerators conducted a dependent canvass and update operation. In the fall of 1989, local officials were given the opportunity to examine block counts of address listings (local review) and identify possible errors. Prior to mailout, the USPS conducted a final review.
- In small cities, suburban areas, and selected rural parts of the country, the Census Bureau created the address list through a listing operation. The USPS reviewed and updated this list, and the Census Bureau reconciled USPS corrections and updated through a field operation. In the fall of 1989, local officials participated in reviewing block counts of address listings. Prior to mailout, the USPS conducted a final review.
- The Census Bureau (rather than the USPS) conducted a listing operation in the fall of 1989 and delivered census questionnaires in selected rural and seasonal housing areas in March of 1990. In some inner-city public housing developments, whose addresses had been obtained via the purchased address list noted above, census questionnaires were also delivered by Census Bureau enumerators.

Coverage improvement programs continued during and after mailout. A recheck of units initially classified as vacant or nonexistent improved further the coverage of persons and housing units. All local officials were given the opportunity to participate in a post-census local review, and census enumerators conducted an additional recanvass. In addition, efforts were made to improve the coverage of unique population groups, such as the homeless and parolees/probationers. Computer and clerical edits and telephone and personal visit followup also contributed to improved coverage.

More extensive discussion of the programs implemented to improve coverage will be published by the Census Bureau when the evaluation of the coverage improvement program is completed.

Respondent and Enumerator Error—The person answering the questionnaire or responding to the questions posed by an enumerator could serve as a source of error, although the questions were phrased as clearly as possible based on precensus tests, and detailed instructions for completing the questionnaire were provided to each household. In addition, respondents' answers were edited for completeness and consistency, and problems were followed up as necessary.

The enumerator may misinterpret or otherwise incorrectly record information given by a respondent; may fail to collect some of the information for a person or household; or may collect data for households that were not designated as part of the sample. To control these problems, the work of enumerators was monitored carefully. Field staff were prepared for their tasks by using standardized training packages that included hands-on experience in using census materials. A sample of the households interviewed by enumerators for nonresponse were reinterviewed to control for the possibility of data for fabricated persons being submitted by enumerators. Also, the estimation procedure was designed to control for biases that would result from the collection of data from households not designated for the sample.

Processing Error—The many phases involved in processing the census data represent potential sources for the introduction of nonsampling error. The processing of the census questionnaires includes the field editing, followup, and transmittal of completed questionnaires; the manual coding of write-in responses; and the electronic data processing. The various field, coding and computer operations undergo a number of quality control checks to insure their accurate application.

Nonresponse—Nonresponse to particular questions on the census questionnaire allows for the introduction of bias into the data, since the characteristics of the nonrespondents have not been observed and may differ from those reported by respondents. As a result, any imputation procedure using respondent data may not completely

reflect this difference either at the elemental level (individual person or housing unit) or on the average. Some protection against the introduction of large biases is afforded by minimizing nonresponse. In the census, nonresponse was reduced substantially during the field operations by the various edit and followup operations aimed at obtaining a response for every question. Characteristics for the nonresponses remaining after this operation were imputed by the computer by using reported data for a person or housing unit with similar characteristics.

EDITING OF UNACCEPTABLE DATA

The objective of the processing operation is to produce a set of data that describes the population as accurately and clearly as possible. To meet this objective, questionnaires were edited during field data collection operations for consistency, completeness, and acceptability. Questionnaires also were reviewed by census clerks for omissions, certain specific inconsistencies, and population coverage. For example, write-in entries such as "Don't know" or "NA" were considered unacceptable. For some district offices, the initial edit was automated; however, for the majority of the district offices, it was performed by clerks. As a result of this operation, a telephone or personal visit followup was made to obtain missing information. Potential coverage errors were included in the followup, as well as a sample of questionnaires with omissions and/or inconsistencies.

Subsequent to field operations, remaining incomplete or inconsistent information on the questionnaires was assigned

using imputation procedures during the final automated edit of the collected data. Imputations, or computer assignments of acceptable codes in place of unacceptable entries or blanks, are needed most often when an entry for a given item is lacking or when the information reported for a person or housing unit on that item is inconsistent with other information for that same person or housing unit. As in previous censuses, the general procedure for changing unacceptable entries was to assign an entry for a person or housing unit that was consistent with entries for persons or housing units with similar characteristics. The assignment of acceptable codes in place of blanks or unacceptable entries enhances the usefulness of the data.

Another way in which corrections were made during the computer editing process was through substitution; that is, the assignment of a full set of characteristics for a person or housing unit. When there was an indication that a housing unit was occupied but the questionnaire contained no information for the people within the household or the occupants were not listed on the questionnaire, a previously accepted household was selected as a substitute, and the full set of characteristics for the substitute was duplicated. The assignment of the full set of housing characteristics occurred when there was no housing information available. If the housing unit was determined to be occupied, the housing characteristics were assigned from a previously processed occupied unit. If the housing unit was vacant, the housing characteristics were assigned from a previously processed vacant unit.

Table A. Unadjusted Standard Error for Estimated Totals

[Based on a 1-in-6 simple random sample]

Estimated Total ¹	Size of publication area ²													
	500	1,000	2,500	5,000	10,000	25,000	50,000	100,000	250,000	500,000	1,000,000	5,000,000	10,000,000	25,000,000
50	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16
100	20	21	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22
250	25	30	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35
500	-	35	45	45	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50
1,000	-	-	55	65	65	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	70
2,500	-	-	-	80	95	110	110	110	110	110	110	110	110	110
5,000	-	-	-	-	110	140	150	150	160	160	160	160	160	160
10,000	-	-	-	-	-	170	200	210	220	220	220	220	220	220
15,000	-	-	-	-	-	170	230	250	270	270	270	270	270	270
25,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	250	310	340	350	350	350	350	350
75,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	310	510	570	590	610	610	610
100,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	550	630	670	700	700	710
250,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	790	970	1 090	1 100	1 100
500,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 120	1 500	1 540	1 570
1,000,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2 000	2 120	2 190
5,000,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3 540	4 470
10,000,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5 480

¹For estimated totals larger than 10,000,000, the standard error is somewhat larger than the table values. The formula given below should be used to calculate the standard error.

$$SE(\hat{Y}) = \sqrt{5\hat{Y}\left(1 - \frac{\hat{Y}}{N}\right)}$$

N = Size of area

\hat{Y} = Estimate of characteristic total

²The total count of persons in the area if the estimated total is a person characteristic, or the total count of housing units in the area if the estimated total is a housing unit characteristic.

Table B. Unadjusted Standard Error in Percentage Points for Estimated Percentage

[Based on a 1-in-6 simple random sample]

Estimated Percentage	Base of percentage ¹												
	500	750	1,000	1,500	2,500	5,000	7,500	10,000	25,000	50,000	100,000	250,000	500,000
2 or 98	1.4	1.1	1.0	0.8	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
5 or 95	2.2	1.8	1.5	1.3	1.0	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1
10 or 90	3.0	2.4	2.1	1.7	1.3	0.9	0.8	0.7	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1
15 or 85	3.6	2.9	2.5	2.1	1.6	1.1	0.9	0.8	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1
20 or 80	4.0	3.3	2.8	2.3	1.8	1.3	1.0	0.9	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1
25 or 75	4.3	3.5	3.1	2.5	1.9	1.4	1.1	1.0	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1
30 or 70	4.6	3.7	3.2	2.6	2.0	1.4	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.1
35 or 65	4.8	3.9	3.4	2.8	2.1	1.5	1.2	1.1	0.7	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.2
50	5.0	4.1	3.5	2.9	2.2	1.6	1.3	1.1	0.7	0.5	0.4	0.2	0.2

¹For a percentage and/or base of percentage not shown in the table, the formula given below may be used to calculate the standard error. This table should only be used for proportions, that is, where the numerator is a subset of the denominator.

$$SE(\hat{p}) = \sqrt{\frac{5}{B}\hat{p}(100 - \hat{p})}$$

B = Base of estimated percentage

\hat{p} = Estimated percentage

Table C. Standard Error Design Factors—Texas

[Percent of persons or housing units in sample]

Characteristic	Less than 15 percent	15 to 30 percent	30 to 45 percent	45 percent or more
POPULATION				
Age.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Sex.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Race.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Hispanic origin (of any race).....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Marital status.....	1.2	0.9	0.5	0.4
Household type and relationship.....	1.3	1.1	0.6	0.5
Children ever born.....	2.6	2.3	1.3	1.1
Work disability and mobility limitation status.....	1.3	1.1	0.6	0.5
Ancestry.....	2.4	1.9	1.1	0.8
Place of birth.....	2.2	2.0	1.1	0.9
Citizenship.....	1.8	1.5	0.8	0.7
Residence in 1985.....	2.1	1.9	1.1	0.9
Year of entry.....	1.6	1.3	0.6	0.6
Language spoken at home and ability to speak English.....	1.6	1.4	0.8	0.6
Educational attainment.....	1.3	1.1	0.6	0.5
School enrollment.....	1.8	1.5	0.8	0.7
Type of residence (urban/rural).....	2.3	2.2	1.3	1.1
Household type.....	1.3	1.1	0.6	0.5
Family type.....	1.2	1.1	0.6	0.5
Group quarters.....	1.0	0.9	0.9	0.7
Subfamily type and presence of children.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Employment status.....	1.3	1.0	0.6	0.5
Industry.....	1.3	1.1	0.6	0.5
Occupation.....	1.3	1.1	0.6	0.5
Class of worker.....	1.5	1.2	0.7	0.6
Hours per week and weeks worked in 1989.....	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.5
Number of workers in family.....	1.4	1.2	0.6	0.5
Place of work.....	1.5	1.2	0.7	0.6
Means of transportation to work.....	1.5	1.2	0.7	0.6
Travel time to work.....	1.3	1.1	0.6	0.5
Private vehicle occupancy.....	1.5	1.2	0.7	0.6
Time leaving home to go to work.....	1.3	1.1	0.6	0.5
Type of income in 1989.....	1.4	1.2	0.6	0.5
Household income in 1989.....	1.2	1.1	0.6	0.5
Family income in 1989.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Poverty status in 1989 (persons).....	1.8	1.5	0.8	0.7
Poverty status in 1989 (families).....	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.5
Armed Forces and veteran status.....	1.5	1.2	0.7	0.6
HOUSING				
Age of householder.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Race of householder.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Hispanic origin of householder.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Type of residence (urban/rural).....	1.1	1.0	0.6	0.5
Condominium status.....	1.2	1.1	0.6	0.5
Units in structure.....	1.2	1.1	0.6	0.5
Tenure.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Occupancy status.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Value.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Gross rent.....	1.2	1.1	0.6	0.5
Household income in 1989.....	1.2	1.1	0.6	0.5
Year structure built.....	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.5
Rooms, bedrooms.....	1.2	1.1	0.6	0.5
Kitchen facilities.....	1.3	1.0	0.6	0.5
Source of water, plumbing facilities.....	1.4	1.2	0.6	0.5
Sewage disposal.....	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.5
House heating fuel.....	1.2	1.1	0.6	0.5
Telephone in housing unit.....	1.2	1.1	0.6	0.5
Vehicles available.....	1.3	1.1	0.6	0.5
Year householder moved into structure.....	1.2	1.1	0.6	0.5
Mortgage status and monthly mortgage costs.....	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.5
Mortgage status and selected monthly owner costs.....	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.5
Gross rent as a percentage of household income in 1989.....	1.3	1.1	0.6	0.5
Household income in 1989 by selected monthly owner costs as a percentage of income.....	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.5



APPENDIX D.

Collection and Processing Procedures

CONTENTS

Data Collection Procedures	D-2
Enumeration and Residence Rules	D-1
Processing Procedures	D-4

ENUMERATION AND RESIDENCE RULES

In accordance with census practice dating back to the first United States census in 1790, each person was to be enumerated as an inhabitant of his or her "usual residence" in the 1990 census. Usual residence is the place where the person lives and sleeps most of the time or considers to be his or her usual residence. This place is not necessarily the same as the person's legal residence or voting residence. In the vast majority of cases, however, the use of these different bases of classification would produce substantially the same statistics, although there might be appreciable differences for a few areas.

The implementation of this practice has resulted in the establishment of rules for certain categories of persons whose usual place of residence is not immediately apparent. Furthermore, this practice means that persons were not always counted as residents of the place where they happened to be staying on Census Day (April 1, 1990).

Enumeration Rules

Each person whose usual residence was in the United States was to be included in the census, without regard to the person's legal status or citizenship. In a departure from earlier censuses, foreign diplomatic personnel participated voluntarily in the census, regardless of their residence on or off the premises of an embassy. As in previous censuses, persons in the United States specifically excluded from the census were foreign travelers who had not established a residence.

Americans with a usual residence outside the United States were not enumerated in the 1990 census. United States military and Federal civilian employees, and their dependents overseas, are included in the population counts for States for purposes of Congressional apportionment, but are excluded from all other tabulations for States and their subdivisions. The counts of United States military and Federal civilian employees, and their dependents, were obtained from administrative records maintained by Federal departments and agencies. Other Americans living overseas, such as employees of international agencies

and private businesses and students, were not enumerated, nor were their counts obtained from administrative sources. On the other hand, Americans temporarily overseas were to be enumerated at their usual residence in the United States.

Residence Rules

Each person included in the census was to be counted at his or her usual residence—the place where he or she lives and sleeps most of the time or the place where the person considers to be his or her usual home. If a person had no usual residence, the person was to be counted where he or she was staying on April 1, 1990.

Persons temporarily away from their usual residence, whether in the United States or overseas, on a vacation or on a business trip, were counted at their usual residence. Persons who occupied more than one residence during the year were counted at the one they considered to be their usual residence. Persons who moved on or near Census Day were counted at the place they considered to be their usual residence.

Persons in the Armed Forces—Members of the Armed Forces were counted as residents of the area in which the installation was located, either on the installation or in the surrounding community. Family members of Armed Forces personnel were counted where they were living on Census Day (for example, with the Armed Forces person or at another location).

Each Navy ship not deployed to the 6th or 7th Fleet was attributed to the municipality that the Department of the Navy designated as its homeport. If the homeport included more than one municipality, ships berthed there on Census Day were assigned by the Bureau of the Census to the municipality in which the land immediately adjacent to the dock or pier was actually located. Ships attributed to the homeport, but not physically present and not deployed to the 6th or 7th Fleet, were assigned to the municipality named on the Department of the Navy's homeport list. These rules also apply to Coast Guard vessels.

Personnel assigned to each Navy and Coast Guard ship were given the opportunity to report a residence off the ship. Those who did report an off-ship residence in the communities surrounding the homeport were counted there; those who did not were counted as residents of the ship. Personnel on Navy ships deployed to the 6th or 7th Fleet on Census Day were considered to be part of the overseas population.

Persons on Maritime Ships—Persons aboard maritime ships who reported an off-ship residence were counted at that residence. Those who did not were counted as residents of the ship, and were attributed as follows:

1. The port where the ship was docked on Census Day, if that port was in the United States or its territories.
2. The port of departure if the ship was at sea, provided the port was in the United States or its territories.
3. The port of destination in the United States or its territories, if the port of departure of a ship at sea was a foreign port.
4. The overseas population if the ship was docked at a foreign port or at sea between foreign ports. (These persons were not included in the overseas population for apportionment purposes.)

Persons Away at School—College students were counted as residents of the area in which they were living while attending college, as they have been since the 1950 census. Children in boarding schools below the college level were counted at their parental home.

Persons in Institutions—Persons under formally authorized, supervised care or custody, such as in Federal or State prisons; local jails; Federal detention centers; juvenile institutions; nursing, convalescent, and rest homes for the aged and dependent; or homes, schools, hospitals, or wards for the physically handicapped, mentally retarded, or mentally ill, were counted at these places.

Persons Away From Their Usual Residence on Census Day—Migrant agricultural workers who did not report a usual residence elsewhere were counted as residents of the place where they were on Census Day. Persons in worker camps who did not report a usual residence elsewhere were counted as residents of the camp where they were on Census Day.

In some parts of the country, natural disasters displaced significant numbers of households from their usual place of residence. If these persons reported a destroyed or damaged residence as their usual residence, they were counted at that location.

Persons away from their usual residence were counted by means of interviews with other members of their families, resident managers, or neighbors.

DATA COLLECTION PROCEDURES

The 1990 census was conducted primarily through self-enumeration. The questionnaire packet included general information about the 1990 census and an instruction guide explaining how to complete the questionnaire. Spanish-language questionnaires and instruction guides were available on request. Instruction guides also were available in 32 other languages.

Enumeration of Housing Units

Each housing unit in the country received one of two versions of the census questionnaire:

1. A short-form questionnaire that contained a limited number of basic population and housing questions; these questions were asked of all persons and housing units and are often referred to as 100-percent questions.
2. A long-form questionnaire that contained the 100-percent items and a number of additional questions; a sampling procedure was used to determine those housing units that were to receive the long-form questionnaire.

Three sampling rates were employed. For slightly more than one-half of the country, one in every six housing units (about 17 percent) received the long-form or sample questionnaire. In functioning local governmental units (counties and incorporated places, and in some parts of the country, towns and townships) estimated to have fewer than 2,500 inhabitants, every other housing unit (50 percent) received the sample questionnaire in order to enhance the reliability of the sample data for these small areas. For census tracts and block numbering areas having more than 2,000 housing units in the Census Bureau's address files, one in every eight housing units (about 13 percent) received a sample questionnaire, providing reliable statistics for these areas while permitting the Census Bureau to stay within a limit of 17.7 million sample questionnaires, or a one-in-six sample, nationwide.

The mail-out/mail-back procedure was used mainly in cities, suburban areas, towns, and rural areas where mailing addresses consisted of a house number and street name. In these areas, the Census Bureau developed mailing lists that included about 88.4 million addresses. The questionnaires were delivered through the mail and respondents were to return them by mail. Census questionnaires were delivered 1 week before Census Day (April 1, 1990).

The update/leave/mail-back method was used mainly in densely populated rural areas where it was difficult to develop mailing lists because mailing addresses did *not* use house number and street name. The Census Bureau compiled lists of housing units in advance of the census. Enumerators delivered the questionnaires, asked respondents to return them by mail, and added housing units not on the mailing lists. This method was used mainly in the South and Midwest, and also included some high-rise, low-income urban areas. A variation of this method was used in urban areas having large numbers of boarded-up buildings. About 11 million housing units were enumerated using this method.

The list/enumerate method (formerly called conventional or door-to-door enumeration) was used mainly in very remote and sparsely-settled areas. The United States

Postal Service delivered unaddressed short-form questionnaires before Census Day. Starting a week before Census Day, enumerators canvassed these areas, checked that all housing units received a questionnaire, created a list of all housing units, completed long-form questionnaires, and picked up the completed short-form questionnaires. This method was used mainly in the West and Northeast to enumerate an estimated 6.5 million housing units.

Followup

Nonresponse Followup—In areas where respondents were to mail back their questionnaires, an enumerator visited each address from which a questionnaire was not received.

Coverage and Edit-Failure Followup—In the mail-back areas, some households returned a questionnaire that did not meet specific quality standards because of incomplete or inconsistent information, or the respondent had indicated difficulty in deciding who was to be listed on the questionnaire. These households were contacted by telephone or by personal visit to obtain the missing information or to clarify who was to be enumerated in the household. In areas where an enumerator picked up the questionnaires, the enumerator checked the respondent-filled questionnaire for completeness and consistency.

Special Enumeration Procedures

Special procedures and questionnaires were used for the enumeration of persons in group quarters, such as college dormitories, nursing homes, prisons, military barracks, and ships. The questionnaires (Individual Census Reports, Military Census Reports, and Shipboard Census Reports) included the 100-percent population questions but did not include any housing questions. In all group quarters, all persons were asked the basic population questions; in most group quarters, additional questions were asked of a sample (one-in-six) of persons.

Shelter and Street Night (S-Night)

The Census Bureau collected data for various components of the homeless population at different stages in the 1990 census. "Shelter and Street Night" (S-Night) was a special census operation to count the population in four types of locations where homeless people are found. On the evening of March 20, 1990, and during the early morning hours of March 21, 1990, enumerators counted persons in pre-identified locations:

1. Emergency shelters for the homeless population (public and private; permanent and temporary).
2. Shelters with temporary lodging for runaway youths.
3. Shelters for abused women and their children.

4. Open locations in streets or other places not intended for habitation.

Emergency shelters include all hotels and motels costing \$12 or less (excluding taxes) per night regardless of whether persons living there considered themselves to be homeless, hotels and motels (regardless of cost) used entirely to shelter homeless persons, and pre-identified rooms in hotels and motels used for homeless persons and families. Enumeration in shelters usually occurred from 6 p.m. to midnight; street enumeration, from 2 a.m. to 4 a.m.; abandoned and boarded-up buildings from 4 a.m. to 8 a.m.; and shelters for abused women, from 6 p.m. on March 20 to noon on March 21.

Other components, which some consider as part of the homeless population, were enumerated as part of regular census operations. These include persons doubled up with other families, as well as persons with no other usual home living in transient sites, such as commercial campgrounds, maternity homes for unwed mothers, and drug/alcohol abuse detoxification centers. In institutions, such as local jails and mental hospitals, the Census Bureau does not know who has a usual home elsewhere; therefore, even though some are literally homeless, these persons cannot be identified separately as a component of the homeless population.

There is no generally agreed-upon definition of "the homeless," and there are limitations in the census count that prevent obtaining a total count of the homeless population under any definition. As such, the Census Bureau does not have a definition and will not provide a total count of "the homeless." Rather, the Census Bureau will provide counts and characteristics of persons found at the time of the census in *selected* types of living arrangements. These selected components can be used as building blocks to construct a count of homeless persons appropriate to particular purposes as long as the data limitations are taken into account.

In preparation for "Shelter-and-Street-Night" enumeration, the regional census centers (RCC's) mailed a certified letter (Form D-33 (L)) to the highest elected official of each active functioning government of the United States (more than 39,000) requesting them to identify:

1. All shelters with sleeping facilities (permanent and temporary, such as church basements, armories, public buildings, and so forth, that could be open on March 20).
2. Hotels and motels used to house homeless persons and families.
3. A list of outdoor locations where homeless persons tend to be at night.
4. Places such as bus or train stations, subway stations, airports, hospital emergency rooms, and so forth, where homeless persons seek shelter at night.

5. The specific addresses of abandoned or boarded-up buildings where homeless persons were thought to stay at night.

The letter from the RCC's to the governmental units emphasized the importance of listing night-time congregating sites. The list of shelters was expanded using information from administrative records and informed local sources. The street sites were limited to the list provided by the jurisdictions. All governmental units were eligible for "Shelter and Street Night." For cities with 50,000 or more persons, the Census Bureau took additional steps to update the list of shelter and street locations if the local jurisdiction did not respond to the certified letter. Smaller cities and rural areas participated if the local jurisdiction provided the Census Bureau a list of shelters or open public places to visit or if shelters were identified through our inventory development, local knowledge update, or during the Special Place Prelist operation.

The Census Bureau encouraged persons familiar with homeless persons and the homeless themselves to apply as enumerators. This recruiting effort was particularly successful in larger cities.

For shelters, both long- and short-form Individual Census Reports (ICR's) were distributed. For street enumeration, only short-form ICR's were used. Persons in shelters and at street locations were asked the basic population questions. Additional questions about social and economic characteristics were asked of a sample of persons in shelters only.

Enumerators were instructed *not* to ask who was homeless; rather, they were told to count all persons (including children) staying overnight at the shelters, and everyone they saw on the street except the police, other persons in uniform, and persons engaged in employment or obvious money-making activities other than begging and panhandling.

At both shelter and street sites, persons found sleeping were not awakened to answer questions. Rather, the enumerator answered the sex and race questions by observation and estimated the person's age to the best of his or her ability. In shelters, administrative records and information from the shelter operator were used, when available, for persons who were already asleep.

Less than 1 percent of shelters refused to participate in the census count at first. By the end of the census period, most of those eventually cooperated and the number of refusals had been reduced to a few. For the final refusals, head counts and population characteristics were obtained by enumerators standing outside such shelters and counting people as they left in the morning.

The "street" count was restricted to persons who were visible when the enumerator came to the open, public locations that had been identified by local jurisdictions. Homeless persons who were well hidden, moving about, or in locations other than those identified by the local governments were likely missed. The number missed will never be known and there is no basis to make an estimate

of the number missed from census data. The count of persons in open, public places was affected by many factors, including the extra efforts made to encourage people to go to shelters for "Shelter and Street Night," the weather (which was unusually cold in many parts of the country), the presence of the media, and distrust of the census. Expectations of the number of homeless persons on the street cannot be based on the number seen during the day because the night-time situation is normally very different as more homeless persons are in shelters or very well hidden.

For both "Shelter-and-Street-Night" locations, the Census Bureau assumed that the usual home of those enumerated was in the block where they were found (shelter or street).

The "Shelter-and-Street-Night" operation replaced and expanded the 1980 Mission Night (M-Night) and Casual Count operations. These two operations were aimed at counting the population who reported having no usual residence. M-Night was conducted a week after Census Day, in April 1980. Enumerators visited hotels, motels, and similar places costing \$4 or less each night; missions, flophouses, local jails and similar places at which the average length of stay was 30 days or less; and nonshelter locations, such as bus depots, train stations, and all night movie theaters. Questions were asked of everyone, regardless of age. Enumerators conducted M-Night up to midnight on April 8, 1980, and returned the next morning to collect any forms completed after midnight.

The Casual Count operation was conducted in May 1980 at additional nonshelter locations, such as street corners, pool halls, welfare and employment offices. This operation lasted for approximately 2 weeks. Casual Count was conducted during the day only in selected large central cities. Only persons who appeared to be at least 15 years of age were asked if they had been previously enumerated. Casual Count was actually a coverage-improvement operation. It was not specifically an operation to count homeless persons living in the streets. Persons were excluded if they said they had a usual home outside the city because it was not cost effective to check through individual questionnaires in another city to try to find the person.

PROCESSING PROCEDURES

Respondents returned many census questionnaires by mail to 1 of over 344 census district offices or to one of six processing offices. In these offices, the questionnaires were "checked in" and edited for completeness and consistency of the responses. After this initial processing had been performed, all questionnaires were sent to the processing offices.

In the processing offices, the household questionnaires were microfilmed and processed by the Film Optical Sensing Device for Input to Computers (FOSDIC). For most items on the questionnaire, the information supplied

by the respondent was indicated by filling circles in pre-designated positions. FOSDIC electronically "read" these filled circles from the microfilm copy of the questionnaire and transferred the information to computer tape. The computer tape did not include individual names, addresses, or handwritten responses.

The data processing was performed in several stages. All questionnaires were microfilmed, "read" by FOSDIC, and transferred to computer disk. Selected written entries in the race question on both the short and long forms were keyed from the microfilm and coded using the data base developed from the 1980 census and subsequent content and operational tests. Keying of other written entries on the long forms occurred in the seven processing offices.

The information (for example, income dollar amounts or homeowner shelter costs) on these keyed files was merged with the FOSDIC data or processed further through one of three automated coding programs. The codes for industry, occupation, place-of-birth, migration, place-of-work, ancestry, language, relationship, race, and Hispanic origin were merged with the FOSDIC data for editing, weighting, and tabulating operations at Census Bureau headquarters. All responses to the questions on Individual Census Reports (ICR's), Military Census Reports (MCR's), and Shipboard Census Reports (SCR's) were keyed, not processed by microfilm or FOSDIC.



APPENDIX E.

Facsimiles of Respondent Instructions and Questionnaire Pages

Your Guide for the

1990 U.S. Census Form

This guide gives helpful information on filling out your census form. If you need more help, call the local U.S. census office. **The telephone number is on the cover of the questionnaire.** After you have filled out your form, please return it in the **envelope** we have provided.

On the inside	Page
How to fill out your census form	2
Example	2
Your answers are confidential	2
Instructions for the census questions	3–11
What the census is about	12
Why the census asks certain questions	12

CENSUS '90



U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

D4

How to Fill Out Your Census Form

Please use a black lead pencil only. Black lead pencil is better to use than ballpoint or other pens. Most questions ask you to fill in the circle, or to print the information. See **Example** below.

Make sure you print answers for everyone in this household. If someone in the household, such as a roomer or boarder, does not want to give you all the information for the form, print at least the person's name and answer questions 2 and 3. A census taker will call to get the other information directly from the person.

There may be a question you cannot answer exactly. For example, you might not know the age of an elderly person or the price for which your house would sell. Ask someone else in your household; if no one knows, give your best estimate.

Instructions for individual questions begin on page 3 of this guide. They will help you to understand the questions and answer them correctly.

If you have a question about filling out the census form or need assistance, call the local U.S. census office. **The telephone number is given on the cover of the questionnaire.**

If you do not mail back your census form, a census taker will be sent out to assist you. But it saves time and your taxpayer dollars if you fill out the form yourself and mail it back.

Example

a. Age		b. Year of birth		a. Age		b. Year of birth	
<input type="radio"/> 00	<input type="radio"/> 01	<input type="radio"/> 18	<input type="radio"/> 00	<input type="radio"/> 00	<input type="radio"/> 18	<input type="radio"/> 00	<input type="radio"/> 00
<input type="radio"/> 10	<input type="radio"/> 01	<input type="radio"/> 98	<input type="radio"/> 01	<input type="radio"/> 10	<input type="radio"/> 01	<input type="radio"/> 01	<input type="radio"/> 01
<input type="radio"/> 20	<input type="radio"/> 02	<input type="radio"/> 87	<input type="radio"/> 02	<input type="radio"/> 20	<input type="radio"/> 02	<input type="radio"/> 02	<input type="radio"/> 02
<input type="radio"/> 30	<input type="radio"/> 03	<input type="radio"/> 76	<input type="radio"/> 03	<input type="radio"/> 30	<input type="radio"/> 03	<input type="radio"/> 03	<input type="radio"/> 03
<input type="radio"/> 40	<input type="radio"/> 04	<input type="radio"/> 65	<input type="radio"/> 04	<input type="radio"/> 40	<input type="radio"/> 04	<input type="radio"/> 04	<input type="radio"/> 04
<input type="radio"/> 50	<input type="radio"/> 05	<input type="radio"/> 54	<input type="radio"/> 05	<input type="radio"/> 50	<input type="radio"/> 05	<input type="radio"/> 05	<input type="radio"/> 05
<input type="radio"/> 60	<input type="radio"/> 06	<input type="radio"/> 43	<input type="radio"/> 06	<input type="radio"/> 60	<input type="radio"/> 06	<input type="radio"/> 06	<input type="radio"/> 06
<input type="radio"/> 70	<input type="radio"/> 07	<input type="radio"/> 32	<input type="radio"/> 07	<input type="radio"/> 70	<input type="radio"/> 07	<input type="radio"/> 07	<input type="radio"/> 07
<input type="radio"/> 80	<input type="radio"/> 08	<input type="radio"/> 21	<input type="radio"/> 08	<input type="radio"/> 80	<input type="radio"/> 08	<input type="radio"/> 08	<input type="radio"/> 08
<input type="radio"/> 90	<input type="radio"/> 09	<input type="radio"/> 10	<input type="radio"/> 09	<input type="radio"/> 90	<input type="radio"/> 09	<input type="radio"/> 09	<input type="radio"/> 09

Your Answers Are Confidential

The law authorizing the census (Title 13, U.S. Code) also provides that your answers are confidential. No one except census workers may see your completed form and they can be fined and/or imprisoned for any disclosure of your answers. Only after 72 years can your individual census form become available to other government agencies (whether federal, state, county, or local). Until then, no other person or business can see your individual report.

The same law that protects the confidentiality of your answers requires that you provide the information asked in this census to the best of your knowledge.

Information collected from the decennial census is used for a variety of statistical purposes. Census information is used to find out where funding is most needed for schools, health centers, highways, and other services. Census results are used by members of public and private groups—including community organizations—and by businesses and industries, as well as by agencies at all levels of government.

Instructions for Questions 1a through 7

- 1a. List everyone who lives at this address in question 1a. If you are not sure if you should list a person, see the rules on page 1 of the census form. If you are still not sure, answer as best you can and fill in "Yes" for question H1a or H1b, as appropriate.
If there are more than seven people in your household, please list all the persons in question 1a, complete the form for seven people, and mail it back in the enclosed envelope. A census taker will call to obtain the information for the additional persons.
- b. If everyone listed in question 1a usually lives at another address(es), print the address(es) in 1b.
2. Fill one circle to show how each person is related to the person in column 1.
If **Other relative** of the person in column 1, print the exact relationship such as son-in-law, daughter-in-law, grandparent, nephew, niece, mother-in-law, father-in-law, cousin, and so on.
If the **Stepson/stepdaughter** of the person in column 1 also has been legally adopted by the person in column 1, mark **Stepson/stepdaughter** but do not mark **Natural-born or adopted son/daughter**. In other words, **Stepson/stepdaughter** takes precedence over **Adopted son/daughter**.
4. Fill ONE circle for the race each person considers himself/herself to be.
If you fill the **Indian (Amer.)** circle, print the name of the tribe or tribes in which the person is enrolled. If the person is not enrolled in a tribe, print the name of the principal tribe(s).
If you fill the **Other API** circle [under **Asian or Pacific Islander (API)**], only print the name of the group to which the person belongs. For example, the **Other API** category includes persons who identify as Burmese, Fijian, Hmong, Indonesian, Laotian, Bangladeshi, Pakistani, Tongan, Thai, Cambodian, Sri Lankan, and so on.
If you fill the **Other race** circle, be sure to print the name of the race.
If the person considers himself/herself to be **White, Black or Negro, Eskimo or Aleut**, fill one circle only. Please do not print the race in the boxes.
The **Black or Negro** category also includes persons who identify as African-American, Afro-American, Haitian, Jamaican, West Indian, Nigerian, and so on.
All persons, regardless of citizenship status, should answer this question.
5. Print age at last birthday in the space provided (print "00" for babies less than 1 year old). Fill in the matching circle below each box. Also, print year of birth in the space provided. Then fill in the matching circle below each box. For an illustration of how to complete question 5, see the **Example** on page 2 of this guide.
6. If the person's only marriage was annulled, mark **Never married**.
7. A person is of Spanish/Hispanic origin if the person's origin (ancestry) is Mexican, Mexican-Am., Chicano, Puerto Rican, Cuban, Argentinean, Colombian, Costa Rican, Dominican, Ecuadoran, Guatemalan, Honduran, Nicaraguan, Peruvian, Salvadoran, from other Spanish-speaking countries of the Caribbean or Central or South America, or from Spain.
If you fill the **Yes, other Spanish/Hispanic** circle, print one group.
A person who is not of Spanish/Hispanic origin should answer this question by filling the **No (not Spanish/Hispanic)** circle. Note that the term "**Mexican-Am.**" refers only to persons of Mexican origin or ancestry.
All persons, regardless of citizenship status, should answer this question.

Instructions for Question H1a through H1b

- H1a. Refer to the list of persons you entered in question 1a on page 1. If you left anyone out of your list because you were not sure if the person(s) should be listed, answer question H1a as **Yes**. Then enter the name(s) and reason(s) why you did not list the person(s) on the lines provided. Otherwise, answer question H1a as **No**.
- b. If you included anyone on your list even though you were not sure that you should list the person(s), answer question H1b as **Yes**. Then enter the name(s) and reason(s) why you listed the person(s) on the lines provided. Otherwise, answer question H1b as **No**.

Instructions for Questions H2 through H7b

H2. Fill only one circle.

Count all occupied and vacant apartments in the house or building. Do not count stores or office space.

Detached means there is open space on all sides, or the house is joined only to a shed or garage. *Attached* means that the house is joined to another house or building by at least one wall that goes from ground to roof. An example of **A one-family house attached to one or more houses** is a house in a row of houses attached to one another.

A mobile home or trailer that has had one or more rooms added or built onto it should be counted as a *one-family detached house*; a porch or shed is not considered a room.

H3. Count only whole rooms in your house, apartment, or mobile home used for living purposes, such as living rooms, dining rooms, kitchens, bedrooms, finished recreation rooms, family rooms, etc. Do not count bathrooms, kitchenettes, strip or pullman kitchens, utility rooms, foyers, halls, half-rooms, porches, balconies, unfinished attics, unfinished basements, or other unfinished space used for storage.

H4. Housing is owned if the owner or co-owner lives in it. Mark **Owned by you or someone in this household with a mortgage or loan** if the house, apartment, or mobile home is mortgaged or there is a contract to purchase. Mark **Owned by you or someone in this household free and clear (without a mortgage)** if there is no mortgage or other debt. If the house, apartment, or mobile home is owned but the land is rented, mark this question to show the status of the house, apartment, or mobile home.

Mark **Rented for cash rent** if any money rent is paid, even if the rent is paid by persons who are not members of your household, or by a federal, state, or local government agency.

Mark **Occupied without payment of cash rent** if the unit is **not** owned or being bought by the occupants and if money rent is **not** paid or contracted. The unit may be owned by friends or relatives who live elsewhere and who allow occupancy without charge. A house or apartment may be provided as part of wages or salary. Examples are: caretaker's or janitor's house or apartment; parsonages; tenant farmer or sharecropper houses for which the occupants do not pay cash rent; or military housing.

H5a. Answer H5a and H5b if you live in a one-family house or a mobile home; include only land that you own or rent.

b. A business is easily recognized from the outside; for example, a grocery store or barber shop. A medical office is a doctor's or dentist's office regularly visited by patients.

H6. If this is a house, include the value of the house, the land it is on, and any other structures on the same property. If the house is owned but the land is rented, estimate the combined value of the house and the land. If this is a condominium unit, estimate the value for your house or apartment including your share of the common elements. If this is a mobile home, include the value of the mobile home and the value of the land. If you rent the land, estimate the value of the rented land and add it to the value of the mobile home.

H7a. Report the rent agreed to or contracted for, even if the rent for your house, apartment, or mobile home is unpaid or paid by someone else.

If rent is paid:	Multiply rent by:	If rent is paid:	Divide rent by:
By the day	30	4 times a year	3
By the week	4	2 times a year	6
Every other week	2	Once a year	12

b. Answer **Yes** if meals are included in the monthly rent payment, or you must contract for meals or a meal plan in order to live in this building.

Instructions for Questions H8 through H19b

H8. The person listed in column 1 refers to the person listed in the first column on page 2. This person should be the household member (or one of the members) in whose name the house, apartment, or mobile home is owned, being bought, or rented. If there is no such person, any adult household member can be the person in column 1. Mark when this person last moved into this house, apartment, or mobile home.

H9. Include all rooms intended to be used as bedrooms in this house, apartment, or mobile home, even if they are currently being used for other purposes.

H10. Mark **Yes**, have all three facilities if you have all the facilities mentioned; all facilities must be in your house, apartment, or mobile home, but not necessarily in the same room. Consider that you have hot water even if you have it only part of the time. Mark **No** if any of the three facilities is not present.

H11. The kitchen sink, stove, and refrigerator must be located in the building but do not have to be in the same room. Portable cooking equipment is not considered as a range or cookstove.

H12. Answer **Yes** only if the telephone is located in your house, apartment, or mobile home.

H13. Count company cars (including police cars and taxicabs) and company trucks of one-ton capacity or less that are regularly kept at home and used by household members for nonbusiness purposes. Do **not** count cars or trucks permanently out of working order.

H14. Fill the circle for the fuel used most to heat your house, apartment, or mobile home. In buildings containing more than one apartment you may obtain this information from the owner, manager, or janitor.

Solar energy is provided by a system that collects, stores, and distributes heat from the sun. **Other fuel** includes any fuel not separately listed; for example, purchased steam, fuel briquettes, waste material, etc.

H15. If a well provides water for five or more houses, apartments, or mobile homes, mark **A public system**. If a well provides water for four or fewer houses, apartments, or mobile homes, fill one of the circles for **Individual well**.

Drilled wells, or small diameter wells, are usually less than 1½ feet in diameter. **Dug wells** are generally hand dug and are larger than 1½ feet wide.

H16. A **public sewer** may be operated by a government body or private organization. A **septic tank** or **cesspool** is an underground tank or pit used for disposal of sewage.

H17. Fill the circle corresponding to the period in which the original construction was completed, *not* the time of any later remodeling, additions, or conversions. In buildings containing more than one apartment, the owner, manager, or janitor may be of help in determining when the building was built.

If you live in a houseboat or a trailer or mobile home, fill the circle corresponding to the model year in which it was manufactured.

If you do not know the period when the building was first constructed, fill the circle for **Don't know**.

H18. A **condominium** is a type of ownership in which the apartments, houses, or mobile homes in a building or development are individually owned, but the common areas, such as lobbies, halls, etc., are jointly owned. Cooperative occupants should mark **No**.

H19a. Answer H19a and H19b if you live in a one-family house or mobile home.

b. This property is the acreage on which the house is located; it includes adjoining land you rent for your use. Report sales made in 1989 from this property by you or previous occupants.

Instructions for Questions H20 through H26

H20. If your house or apartment is rented, enter the costs for utilities and fuels **only if you pay for them in addition to the rent entered in H7a.**

If you live in a condominium, enter the costs for utilities and fuels **only if you pay for them in addition to your condominium fee.**

If your fuel and utility costs are already included in your rent or condominium fee, fill the **Included in rent or in condominium fee** circle. Do not enter any dollar amounts.

The amounts to be reported should be the total amount for the past 12 months. Estimate as closely as possible when exact costs are not known. If you have lived in this house or apartment less than 1 year, estimate the yearly cost.

Report amounts even if your bills are unpaid or paid by someone else. If the bills include utilities or fuel used also by another apartment or a business establishment, estimate the amounts for your own house or apartment. If gas and electricity are billed together, enter the combined amount on the electricity line and bracket [] the two utilities.

H21. Report taxes for all taxing jurisdictions (city or town, county, state, school district, etc.) even if they are included in your mortgage payment, not yet paid or paid by someone else, or are delinquent. Do not include taxes past due from previous years.

H22. When premiums are paid on other than a yearly basis, convert to a yearly basis. Enter the yearly amount even if no payment was made during the past 12 months.

H23a. The word *mortgage* is used as a general term to indicate all types of loans that are secured by real estate.

b. Enter a monthly amount even if it is unpaid or paid by someone else. If the amount is paid on some other periodic basis, see the instructions for H7a to change it to a monthly amount.

Include payments on first mortgages and contracts to purchase only. Payments for second or junior mortgages and home equity loans should be reported in H24b.

H24a. A second or junior mortgage or home equity loan is secured by real estate.

b. Enter a monthly amount even if it is unpaid or paid by someone else. If the amount is paid on some other periodic basis, see instructions for H7a and change it to a monthly amount. Include payments on all second or junior mortgages or home equity loans.

H25. A *condominium fee* is normally assessed by the condominium owners' association for the purpose of improving and maintaining the common areas. Enter a monthly amount even if it is unpaid or paid by someone else. If the amount is paid on some other periodic basis, see the instructions for H7a on how to change it to a monthly amount.

H26. Report amount even if your bills are unpaid or paid by someone else. Include payments for personal property taxes, land or site rent, registration fees and license fees. Do not include real estate taxes already reported in H21. The amount to be reported should be the total amount for an entire 12-month billing period even if made in two or more installments. Estimate as closely as possible when exact costs are not known.

Instructions for Question 8

8. For persons born in the United States:

Print the name of the State in which this person was born. If the person was born in Washington, D.C., print District of Columbia. If the person was born in a U.S. territory or commonwealth, print Puerto Rico, U.S. Virgin Islands, Guam, American Samoa, or Northern Marianas.

For persons born outside the United States:

Print the name of the foreign country or area where the person was born. Use current boundaries, not boundaries at the time of the person's birth. Specify whether Northern Ireland or the Republic of Ireland (Eire); East or West Germany; North or South Korea; England, Scotland, or Wales (not Great Britain or United Kingdom). Specify the particular country or island in the Caribbean (not, for example, West Indies).

Instructions for Questions 9 through 13

9. A person should fill the **Yes, U.S. citizen by naturalization** circle only if he/she has completed the naturalization process and is now a United States citizen. If the person was born in Puerto Rico, Guam, the U.S. Virgin Islands, or Northern Marianas, he/she should fill the **Yes, born in Puerto Rico, Guam, the U.S. Virgin Islands, or Northern Marianas** circle. If the person was born outside the United States (or at sea) and has at least one American parent, he/she should fill the **Yes, born abroad of American parent or parents** circle.

10. If the person has entered the United States (that is, the 50 states and the District of Columbia) more than once, fill the circle for the latest year he/she came to stay.

11. Do not include enrollment in a trade or business school, company training, or tutoring unless the course would be accepted for credit at a regular elementary school, high school, or college.

A *public school* is any school or college that is controlled and supported primarily by a local, county, State, or Federal Government. Schools are private if supported and controlled primarily by religious organizations or other private groups.

12. Mark the category for the highest grade or level of schooling the person has **successfully completed** or the **highest degree** the person received. If the person is enrolled in school, mark the category containing the highest grade completed (the grade previous to the grade in which enrolled). Schooling completed in foreign or ungraded schools should be reported as the equivalent level of schooling in the regular American school system.

Persons who completed high school by passing an equivalency test, such as the General Educational Development (GED) examination, and did not attend college, should fill the circle for high school graduate.

Do not include vocational certificates or diplomas from vocational, trade, or business schools or colleges unless they were college level associate degrees or higher.

Some examples of *professional school degrees* include medicine, dentistry, chiropractic, optometry, osteopathic medicine, pharmacy, podiatry, veterinary medicine, law, and theology. Do not include barber school, cosmetology, or other training for a specific trade.

Do not include honorary degrees awarded by colleges and universities to individuals for their accomplishments. Include only "earned" degrees.

13. Print the ancestry group. Ancestry refers to the person's ethnic origin or descent, "roots," or heritage. Ancestry also may refer to the country of birth of the person or the person's parents or ancestors before their arrival in the United States. All persons, regardless of citizenship status, should answer this question.

Persons who have more than one origin and cannot identify with a single ancestry group may report two ancestry groups (for example, German-Irish).

Be specific. For example, print whether West Indian, Asian Indian, or American Indian. West Indian includes persons whose ancestors came from Jamaica, Trinidad, Haiti, etc. Distinguish Cape Verdean from Portuguese; French Canadian from Canadian; and Dominican Republic from Dominica Island.

A religious group should not be reported as a person's ancestry.

Instructions for Questions 14a through 19

- 14a.** Mark **Yes** if this person lived in this same house or apartment on April 1, 1985, even if he/she moved away and came back since then. Mark **No** if this person lived in the same building but in a different apartment (or in the same mobile home or trailer but on a different lot or trailer site).

- b.** If this person lived in a different house or apartment on April 1, 1985, give the location of this person's usual home at that time.

Part (1)

If the person lived in the United States on April 1, 1985, print the name of the State (or District of Columbia) where he or she lived. Continue with parts (2) through (4).

If the person lived in a U.S. territory or commonwealth, print the name of the territory or commonwealth, such as Puerto Rico, U.S. Virgin Islands, Guam, American Samoa, or Northern Marianas. Then go to question 15a.

If the person lived outside the United States, print the name of the foreign country or area where he or she lived. Specify whether Northern Ireland or the Republic of Ireland (Eire); East or West Germany; North or South Korea; England, Scotland or Wales (not Great Britain or United Kingdom). Specify the particular country or island in the Caribbean (not, for example, West Indies). Then go to question 15a.

Part (2)

If the person lived in Louisiana, print the parish name. If the person lived in Alaska, print the borough name. If the person lived in New York city and the county name is not known, print the borough name. If the person lived in an independent city (not in any county) or in Washington, D.C., leave blank and enter the city name in part (3).

Part (3)

If the person lived in New England, print the name of the town rather than the village name, unless the name of the town is not known. If the person lived outside the limits or boundaries of any city or town, print the name of the post office or the nearest town and mark **No, lived outside the city/town limits** in part (4).

Part (4)

Mark **Yes** if the location is now inside the city/town limits even if it was not inside the limits on April 1, 1985; that is, if the area was annexed by the city/town since that time.

- 15.** Mark **Yes** if the person sometimes or always speaks a language other than English at home.

Do not mark **Yes** for a language spoken only at school or if speaking is limited to a few expressions or slang.

Print the name of the language spoken at home. If this person speaks more than one non-English language and cannot determine which is spoken more often, report the first language the person learned to speak.

- 17a.** For a person with service in the National Guard or a military reserve unit, fill one of the two **Yes, active duty** circles if and only if the person has ever been called up for active duty other than training; otherwise, mark **Yes, service in Reserves or National Guard only**. For a person whose only service was as a civilian employee or volunteer for the Red Cross, USO, Public Health Service, or War or Defense Department, mark **No**. Count **World War II Merchant Marine Seaman** service as active duty; do not count other Merchant Marine service as active duty.

- 18.** Mark **Yes** to part (a) if a health condition substantially limits this person in his or her choice of occupation or if the condition limits the amount of work that can be accomplished in a given period of time. Mark **Yes** to part (b) if the health condition prevents this person from holding any significant employment.

- 19.** Consider a person to have difficulty with these activities if any of the following situations apply: (1) it takes extra time or extra effort for the person to perform one or more of the activities, (2) there are times when the person cannot perform one or more of the activities, or (3) the person is completely unable to perform one or more of the activities.

Instructions for Questions 20 through 23b

- 20.** Count all children born alive, including any who have died (even shortly after birth) or who no longer live with you. Do not include miscarriages or stillborn children or any adopted, foster, or stepchildren.

- 21a.** Count as work — Mark **Yes**:

- Work for someone else for wages, salary, piece rate, commission, tips, or payments "in kind" (for example, food, lodging received as payment for work performed).
- Work in own business, professional practice, or farm.
- Any work in a family business or farm, paid or not.
- Any part-time work including babysitting, paper routes, etc.
- Active duty in Armed Forces.

Do not count as work — Mark **No**:

- Housework or yard work at home.
- Unpaid volunteer work.
- School work.
- Work done as a resident of an institution.

- 22a.** Include the street type (for example, St., Road, Ave.) and the street direction (if a direction such as "North" is part of the address). For example, print 1239 N. Main St. or 1239 Main St., N.W. not just 1239 Main.

If the only known address is a post office box, give a description of the work location. For example, print the name of the building or shopping center where the person works, the nearest intersection, the nearest street where the workplace is located, etc. DO NOT GIVE A POST OFFICE BOX NUMBER.

If the person worked at a military installation or military base that has no street address, report the name of the military installation or base.

If the person worked at several locations, but reported to the same location each day to begin work, print the address of the location where he or she reported. If the person did not report to the same location each day to begin work, print the address of the location where he or she worked most last week.

If the person's employer operates in more than one location (such as a grocery store chain or public school system), print the exact address of the location or branch where the person worked. If the exact address of a school is not known, print the name of the school.

If the person worked on a college or university campus and the exact address of the workplace is not known, print the name of the building where he or she worked.

- d.** If the person worked in New York city and the county is not known, print the name of the borough where the person worked.

If the person worked in Louisiana, print the name of the parish where the person worked.

If the person worked in Alaska, print the name of the borough where the person worked.

- e.** If the person worked in a foreign country or Puerto Rico, Guam, etc., print the name of the country in 22e and leave the other parts of question 22 blank.

- 23a.** If the person usually used more than one type of transportation to get to work (for example, rode the bus and transferred to the subway), fill the circle of the one method of transportation that he/she used for most of the distance during the trip.

- b.** If the person was driven to work by someone who then drove back home or to a nonwork destination, fill the circle for **Drove alone**.

DO NOT include persons who rode to school or some other nonwork destination in the count of persons who rode in the vehicle.

Instructions for Questions 24a through 30

- 24a.** Give the time of day the person usually *left home to go to work*. DO NOT give the time that the person usually began his or her work.
If the person usually left home to go to work sometime *between 12:00 o'clock midnight and 12:00 o'clock noon*, fill the **a.m.** circle.
If the person usually left home to go to work sometime *between 12:00 o'clock noon and 12:00 o'clock midnight*, fill the **p.m.** circle.
- b.** Travel time is from door to door. Include time taken waiting for public transportation or picking up passengers in a carpool.
- 25.** If the person works only during certain seasons or on a day-by-day basis when work is available, mark **No**.
- 26a.** Mark **Yes** if the person tried to get a job or to start a business or professional practice at any time in the last 4 weeks; for example, registered at an employment office, went to a job interview, placed or answered ads, or did anything toward starting a business or professional practice.
- b.** Mark **No**, **already has a job** if the person was on layoff or was expecting to report to a job within 30 days.
Mark **No**, **temporarily ill** if the person expects to be able to work within 30 days.
Mark **No**, **other reasons** if the person could not have taken a job because he or she was going to school, taking care of children, etc.
- 27.** Look at the instructions for question 21a to see what to count as work. Mark **Never worked** if the person: (1) never worked at any kind of job or business, either full or part time, (2) never did any work, with or without pay, in a family business or farm, and (3) never served in the Armed Forces.
- 28a.** If the person worked for a company, business, or government agency, print the name of the company, not the name of the person's supervisor. If the person worked for an individual or a business that had no company name, print the name of the individual worked for. If the person worked in his/her own business, print "self-employed."
- b.** Print two or more words to tell what the business, industry, or individual employer named in 28a did. If there is more than one activity, describe only the major activity at the place where the person worked. Enter what is made, what is sold, or what service is given.
Some examples of what to enter:
- | | |
|-------------------------------------------------|-----------------------|
| Enter a description like the following – | Do not enter – |
| Metal furniture manufacturing | Furniture company |
| Retail grocery store | Grocery store |
| Petroleum refining | Oil company |
| Cattle ranch | Ranch |
- 29.** Print two or more words to describe the kind of work the person did. If the person was a trainee, apprentice, or helper, include that in the description.
Some examples of what to enter:
- | | |
|-------------------------------------------------|-----------------------|
| Enter a description like the following – | Do not enter – |
| Production clerk | Clerk |
| Carpenter's helper | Helper |
| Auto engine mechanic | Mechanic |
| Registered nurse | Nurse |
- 30.** Mark **Employee of a PRIVATE NOT-FOR-PROFIT . . . organization** if the person worked for a cooperative, credit union, mutual insurance company, or similar organization.
Employees of foreign governments, the United Nations, and other international organizations should mark **PRIVATE NOT-FOR-PROFIT . . . organization**.
For persons who worked at a public school, college or university, mark the appropriate *government* category; for example, mark **State GOVERNMENT employee** for a state university, or mark **Local GOVERNMENT employee** for a county-run community college or a city-run public school.

Instructions for Questions 31a through 32h

- 31a.** Look at the instructions for question 21a to see what to count as work.
- b.** Count every week in which the person did any work at all, even for an hour.
- 32.** Fill the **Yes** or **No** circle for each part and enter the amount received during 1989.
If income from any source was received jointly by household members, report, if possible, the appropriate share for each person; otherwise, report the whole amount for only one person and fill the **No** circle for the other person.
- a.** Include wages and salaries from *all jobs before* deductions. Be sure to include any tips, commissions, or bonuses. Owners of *incorporated* businesses should enter their salary here. Military personnel should include base pay plus cash housing and/or subsistence allowance, flight pay, uniform allotments, reenlistment bonuses, etc.
- b.** Include **NONFARM** profit (or loss) from self-employment in sole proprietorships and partnerships. *Exclude* profit (or loss) of incorporated businesses you own.
- c.** Include **FARM** profit (or loss) from self-employment in sole proprietorships and partnerships. *Exclude* profit (or loss) of incorporated farm businesses you own. Also *exclude* amounts from land rented for cash but include amounts from land rented for shares.
- d.** Include interest received or credited to checking and savings accounts, money market funds, certificates of deposit (CDs), IRAs, KEOGHs, and government bonds.
Include dividends received, credited, or reinvested from ownership of stocks or mutual funds.
Include profit (or loss) from royalties and the rental of land, buildings or real estate, or from roomers or boarders. Income received by self-employed persons whose *primary* source of income is from renting property or from royalties should be included in questions 32b or 32c above. Include regular payments from an estate or trust fund.
- e.** Include Social Security (and/or Railroad Retirement) payments to retired persons, to dependents of deceased insured workers, and to disabled workers before Medicare deductions.
- f.** Include Supplemental Security Income received by aged, blind, or disabled persons, Aid to Families with Dependent Children, or income from other government programs such as general or emergency assistance. Do not include assistance received from private charities. *Exclude* assistance to pay for heating (cooling) costs.
- g.** Include retirement, disability, or survivor benefits received from companies and unions; Federal, State, and local governments, and the U.S. military. Include regular income from annuities and IRA or KEOGH retirement plans.
- h.** Include Veterans' (VA) disability compensation and educational assistance payments (VEAP), unemployment compensation, child support or alimony, and all other regular payments such as Armed Forces transfer payments; assistance from private charities; regular contributions from persons not living in the household, etc.
Do not include the following as income in any item:
- Refunds or rebates of any kind
 - Withdrawals from savings of any kind
 - Capital gains or losses from the sale of homes, shares of stock, etc.
 - Inheritances or insurance settlements
 - Any type of loan
 - Pay in-kind such as food, free rent, etc.

What the Census Is About – Some Questions and Answers

Why are we taking a census?

The most important reason for taking a decennial census is to determine how many representatives each state will have in Congress.

What does the Census Bureau do with the information you provide?

The individual information collected in the census is grouped together into statistical totals. Information such as the number of persons in a given area, their ages, educational background, the characteristics of their housing, etc., enable government, business, and industry to plan more effectively.

How long have we been taking the census?

The first census was taken in 1790 in accordance with the requirement in the first article of the constitution. A census has been taken every 10 years since. The 1990 Decennial Census marks the 200th anniversary of the census.

How are you being counted?

Census forms are delivered to all households a few days before census day. Households are requested to fill out the form and mail it back to the census office.

Why the Census Asks Certain Questions

Here are a few reasons for asking some of the questions.

It is as important to get information about people and their houses as it is to count them.

Name?

Names help make sure that everyone in a household is counted, but that no one is counted twice.

Value or rent?

Government and planning agencies use answers to these questions in combination with other information to develop housing programs to meet the needs of people at different economic levels.

Complete plumbing?

This question gives information on the quality of housing. The data are used with other statistics to show how the "level of living" compares in various areas and how it has changed over time.

Place of birth?

This question provides information used to study long-term trends as to where people move and to study migration patterns and differences in growth patterns.

Job?

Answers to the questions about the jobs people hold provide information on the extent and types of employment in different areas of the country. From this information, training programs can be developed and the need for new industries can be determined.

Income?

Income, more than anything else, determines how families or persons live. Income information makes it possible to compare the economic levels of different areas.

CENSUS '90

OFFICIAL 1990 U.S. CENSUS FORM



Thank you for taking time to complete and return this census questionnaire. It's important to you, your community, and the Nation.

The law requires answers but guarantees privacy.

By law (Title 13, U.S. Code), you're required to answer the census questions to the best of your knowledge. However, the same law guarantees that your census form remains confidential. For 72 years--or until the year 2062--only Census Bureau employees can see your form. No one else--no other government body, no police department, no court system or welfare agency--is permitted to see this confidential information under any circumstances.

How to get started--and get help.

Start by listing on the next page the names of all the people who live in your home. Please answer all questions with a black lead pencil. You'll find detailed instructions for answering the census in the enclosed guide. If you need additional help, call the toll-free telephone number to the left, near your address.

Please answer and return your form promptly.

Complete your form and return it by April 1, 1990 in the postage-paid envelope provided. Avoid the inconvenience of having a census taker visit your home.

Again, thank you for answering the 1990 Census.
Remember: Return the completed form by April 1, 1990.

Para personas de habla hispana --
(For Spanish-speaking persons)

Si usted desea un cuestionario del censo en español, llame sin cargo alguno al siguiente número: **1-800-CUENTAN**
(o sea 1-800-283-6826)

U.S. Department of Commerce
BUREAU OF THE CENSUS
FORM D-2

OMB No. 0607-0628
Approval Expires 07/31/91

The 1990 census must count every person at his or her "usual residence." This means the place where the person lives and sleeps most of the time.

1a. List on the numbered lines below the name of each person living here on Sunday, April 1, including all persons staying here who have no other home. If EVERYONE at this address is staying here temporarily and usually lives somewhere else, follow the instructions given in question 1b below.

Include

- Everyone who usually lives here such as family members, housemates and roommates, foster children, roomers, boarders, and live-in employees
- Persons who are temporarily away on a business trip, on vacation, or in a general hospital
- College students who stay here while attending college
- Persons in the Armed Forces who live here
- Newborn babies still in the hospital
- Children in boarding schools below the college level
- Persons who stay here most of the week while working even if they have a home somewhere else
- Persons with no other home who are staying here on April 1

Do NOT include

- Persons who usually live somewhere else
- Persons who are away in an institution such as a prison, mental hospital, or a nursing home
- College students who live somewhere else while attending college
- Persons in the Armed Forces who live somewhere else
- Persons who stay somewhere else most of the week while working

Print last name, first name, and middle initial for each person. Begin on line 1 with the household member (or one of the household members) in whose name this house or apartment is owned, being bought, or rented. If there is no such person, start on line 1 with any adult household member.

LAST	FIRST	INITIAL	LAST	FIRST	INITIAL
1			7		
2			8		
3			9		
4			10		
5			11		
6			12		

1b. If EVERYONE is staying here only temporarily and usually lives somewhere else, list the name of each person on the numbered lines above, fill this circle → ○ and print their usual address below. DO NOT PRINT THE ADDRESS LISTED ON THE FRONT COVER.

House number	Street or road/Rural route and box number	Apartment number
City	State	ZIP Code
County or foreign country	Names of nearest intersecting streets or roads	

NOW PLEASE OPEN THE FLAP TO PAGE 2 AND ANSWER ALL QUESTIONS FOR THE FIRST 7 PEOPLE LISTED. USE A BLACK LEAD PENCIL ONLY.

<p>Please fill one column → for each person listed in Question 1a on page 1.</p>	PERSON 1	PERSON 2
	<p>Last name</p> <p>First name Middle initial</p>	<p>Last name</p> <p>First name Middle initial</p>
<p>2. How is this person related to PERSON 1?</p> <p>Fill ONE circle for each person.</p> <p>If Other relative of person in column 1, fill circle and print exact relationship, such as mother-in-law, grandparent, son-in-law, niece, cousin, and so on.</p>	<p>START in this column with the household member (or one of the members) in whose name the home is owned, being bought, or rented.</p> <p>If there is no such person, start in this column with any adult household member.</p>	<p>If a RELATIVE of Person 1:</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Husband/wife <input type="radio"/> Brother/sister</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Natural-born or adopted son/daughter <input type="radio"/> Father/mother</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Stepson/stepdaughter <input type="radio"/> Grandchild</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Other relative →</p> <p>If NOT RELATED to Person 1:</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Roomer, boarder, or foster child <input type="radio"/> Unmarried partner</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Housemate, roommate <input type="radio"/> Other nonrelative</p>
<p>3. Sex</p> <p>Fill ONE circle for each person.</p>	<p><input type="radio"/> Male <input type="radio"/> Female</p>	<p><input type="radio"/> Male <input type="radio"/> Female</p>
<p>4. Race</p> <p>Fill ONE circle for the race that the person considers himself/herself to be.</p> <p>If Indian (Amer.), print the name of the enrolled or principal tribe. →</p> <p>If Other Asian or Pacific Islander (API), print one group, for example: Hmong, Fijian, Laotian, Thai, Tongan, Pakistani, Cambodian, and so on. →</p> <p>If Other race, print race. →</p>	<p><input type="radio"/> White</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Black or Negro</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Indian (Amer.) (Print the name of the enrolled or principal tribe.) →</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Eskimo</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Aleut</p> <p><u>Asian or Pacific Islander (API)</u></p> <p><input type="radio"/> Chinese <input type="radio"/> Japanese</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Filipino <input type="radio"/> Asian Indian</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Hawaiian <input type="radio"/> Samoan</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Korean <input type="radio"/> Guamanian</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Vietnamese <input type="radio"/> Other API →</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Other race (Print race) →</p>	<p><input type="radio"/> White</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Black or Negro</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Indian (Amer.) (Print the name of the enrolled or principal tribe.) →</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Eskimo</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Aleut</p> <p><u>Asian or Pacific Islander (API)</u></p> <p><input type="radio"/> Chinese <input type="radio"/> Japanese</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Filipino <input type="radio"/> Asian Indian</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Hawaiian <input type="radio"/> Samoan</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Korean <input type="radio"/> Guamanian</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Vietnamese <input type="radio"/> Other API →</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Other race (Print race) →</p>
<p>5. Age and year of birth</p> <p>a. Print each person's age at last birthday. Fill in the matching circle below each box.</p> <p>b. Print each person's year of birth and fill the matching circle below each box.</p>	<p>a. Age</p> <p>b. Year of birth</p>	<p>a. Age</p> <p>b. Year of birth</p>
<p>6. Marital status</p> <p>Fill ONE circle for each person.</p>	<p><input type="radio"/> Now married <input type="radio"/> Separated</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Widowed <input type="radio"/> Never married</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Divorced</p>	<p><input type="radio"/> Now married <input type="radio"/> Separated</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Widowed <input type="radio"/> Never married</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Divorced</p>
<p>7. Is this person of Spanish/Hispanic origin?</p> <p>Fill ONE circle for each person.</p> <p>If Yes, other Spanish/Hispanic, print one group. →</p>	<p><input type="radio"/> No (not Spanish/Hispanic)</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes, Mexican, Mexican-Am., Chicano</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes, Puerto Rican</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes, Cuban</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes, other Spanish/Hispanic (Print one group, for example: Argentinean, Colombian, Dominican, Nicaraguan, Salvadoran, Spaniard, and so on.) →</p>	<p><input type="radio"/> No (not Spanish/Hispanic)</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes, Mexican, Mexican-Am., Chicano</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes, Puerto Rican</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes, Cuban</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes, other Spanish/Hispanic (Print one group, for example: Argentinean, Colombian, Dominican, Nicaraguan, Salvadoran, Spaniard, and so on.) →</p>
<p>FOR CENSUS USE →</p>	<p><input type="radio"/></p> <p><input type="radio"/></p>	<p><input type="radio"/></p> <p><input type="radio"/></p>

PERSON 7	
Last name	
First name	Middle initial
If a RELATIVE of Person 1: <input type="checkbox"/> Husband/wife <input type="checkbox"/> Brother/sister <input type="checkbox"/> Natural-born or adopted son/daughter <input type="checkbox"/> Father/mother <input type="checkbox"/> Stepson/stepdaughter <input type="checkbox"/> Grandchild <input type="checkbox"/> Other relative	
If NOT RELATED to Person 1: <input type="checkbox"/> Roomer, boarder, or foster child <input type="checkbox"/> Unmarried partner <input type="checkbox"/> Housemate, roommate <input type="checkbox"/> Other nonrelative	
<input type="checkbox"/> Male <input type="checkbox"/> Female	
<input type="checkbox"/> White <input type="checkbox"/> Black or Negro <input type="checkbox"/> Indian (Amer.) (Print the name of the enrolled or principal tribe.) <input type="checkbox"/> Eskimo <input type="checkbox"/> Aleut <input type="checkbox"/> Asian or Pacific Islander (API) <input type="checkbox"/> Chinese <input type="checkbox"/> Japanese <input type="checkbox"/> Filipino <input type="checkbox"/> Asian Indian <input type="checkbox"/> Hawaiian <input type="checkbox"/> Samoan <input type="checkbox"/> Korean <input type="checkbox"/> Guamanian <input type="checkbox"/> Vietnamese <input type="checkbox"/> Other API <input type="checkbox"/> Other race (Print race)	
a. Age	b. Year of birth
0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 1 0 1 0 2 0 2 0 3 0 3 0 4 0 4 0 5 0 5 0 6 0 6 0 7 0 7 0 8 0 8 0 9 0 9 0	1 0 8 0 0 0 0 9 0 1 0 1 0 2 0 2 0 3 0 3 0 4 0 4 0 5 0 5 0 6 0 6 0 7 0 7 0 8 0 8 0 9 0 9 0
<input type="checkbox"/> Now married <input type="checkbox"/> Separated <input type="checkbox"/> Widowed <input type="checkbox"/> Never married <input type="checkbox"/> Divorced	
<input type="checkbox"/> No (not Spanish/Hispanic) <input type="checkbox"/> Yes, Mexican, Mexican-Am., Chicano <input type="checkbox"/> Yes, Puerto Rican <input type="checkbox"/> Yes, Cuban <input type="checkbox"/> Yes, other Spanish/Hispanic (Print one group, for example: Argentinean, Colombian, Dominican, Nicaraguan, Salvadoran, Spaniard, and so on.)	

NOW PLEASE ANSWER QUESTIONS H1a—H26 FOR THIS HOUSEHOLD

H1a. Did you leave anyone out of your list of persons for Question 1a on page 1 because you were not sure if the person should be listed — for example, someone temporarily away on a business trip or vacation, a newborn baby still in the hospital, or a person who stays here once in a while and has no other home? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes, please print the name(s) and reason(s). <input type="checkbox"/> No		If this is a ONE-FAMILY HOUSE — H5a. Is this house on ten or more acres? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	
b. Did you include anyone in your list of persons for Question 1a on page 1 even though you were not sure that the person should be listed — for example, a visitor who is staying here temporarily or a person who usually lives somewhere else? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes, please print the name(s) and reason(s). <input type="checkbox"/> No		b. Is there a business (such as a store or barber shop) or a medical office on this property? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	
H2. Which best describes this building? Include all apartments, flats, etc., even if vacant. <input type="checkbox"/> A mobile home or trailer <input type="checkbox"/> A one-family house detached from any other house <input type="checkbox"/> A one-family house attached to one or more houses <input type="checkbox"/> A building with 2 apartments <input type="checkbox"/> A building with 3 or 4 apartments <input type="checkbox"/> A building with 5 to 9 apartments <input type="checkbox"/> A building with 10 to 19 apartments <input type="checkbox"/> A building with 20 to 49 apartments <input type="checkbox"/> A building with 50 or more apartments <input type="checkbox"/> Other		H6. What is the value of this property; that is, how much do you think this house and lot or condominium unit would sell for if it were for sale? <input type="checkbox"/> Less than \$10,000 <input type="checkbox"/> \$70,000 to \$74,999 <input type="checkbox"/> \$10,000 to \$14,999 <input type="checkbox"/> \$75,000 to \$79,999 <input type="checkbox"/> \$15,000 to \$19,999 <input type="checkbox"/> \$80,000 to \$89,999 <input type="checkbox"/> \$20,000 to \$24,999 <input type="checkbox"/> \$90,000 to \$99,999 <input type="checkbox"/> \$25,000 to \$29,999 <input type="checkbox"/> \$100,000 to \$124,999 <input type="checkbox"/> \$30,000 to \$34,999 <input type="checkbox"/> \$125,000 to \$149,999 <input type="checkbox"/> \$35,000 to \$39,999 <input type="checkbox"/> \$150,000 to \$174,999 <input type="checkbox"/> \$40,000 to \$44,999 <input type="checkbox"/> \$175,000 to \$199,999 <input type="checkbox"/> \$45,000 to \$49,999 <input type="checkbox"/> \$200,000 to \$249,999 <input type="checkbox"/> \$50,000 to \$54,999 <input type="checkbox"/> \$250,000 to \$299,999 <input type="checkbox"/> \$55,000 to \$59,999 <input type="checkbox"/> \$300,000 to \$399,999 <input type="checkbox"/> \$60,000 to \$64,999 <input type="checkbox"/> \$400,000 to \$499,999 <input type="checkbox"/> \$65,000 to \$69,999 <input type="checkbox"/> \$500,000 or more	
H3. How many rooms do you have in this house or apartment? Do NOT count bathrooms, porches, balconies, foyers, halls, or half-rooms. <input type="checkbox"/> 1 room <input type="checkbox"/> 4 rooms <input type="checkbox"/> 7 rooms <input type="checkbox"/> 2 rooms <input type="checkbox"/> 5 rooms <input type="checkbox"/> 8 rooms <input type="checkbox"/> 3 rooms <input type="checkbox"/> 6 rooms <input type="checkbox"/> 9 or more rooms		Answer only if you PAY RENT for this house or apartment — H7a. What is the monthly rent? <input type="checkbox"/> Less than \$80 <input type="checkbox"/> \$375 to \$399 <input type="checkbox"/> \$80 to \$99 <input type="checkbox"/> \$400 to \$424 <input type="checkbox"/> \$100 to \$124 <input type="checkbox"/> \$425 to \$449 <input type="checkbox"/> \$125 to \$149 <input type="checkbox"/> \$450 to \$474 <input type="checkbox"/> \$150 to \$174 <input type="checkbox"/> \$475 to \$499 <input type="checkbox"/> \$175 to \$199 <input type="checkbox"/> \$500 to \$524 <input type="checkbox"/> \$200 to \$224 <input type="checkbox"/> \$525 to \$549 <input type="checkbox"/> \$225 to \$249 <input type="checkbox"/> \$550 to \$599 <input type="checkbox"/> \$250 to \$274 <input type="checkbox"/> \$600 to \$649 <input type="checkbox"/> \$275 to \$299 <input type="checkbox"/> \$650 to \$699 <input type="checkbox"/> \$300 to \$324 <input type="checkbox"/> \$700 to \$749 <input type="checkbox"/> \$325 to \$349 <input type="checkbox"/> \$750 to \$999 <input type="checkbox"/> \$350 to \$374 <input type="checkbox"/> \$1,000 or more	
H4. Is this house or apartment — <input type="checkbox"/> Owned by you or someone in this household with a mortgage or loan? <input type="checkbox"/> Owned by you or someone in this household free and clear (without a mortgage)? <input type="checkbox"/> Rented for cash rent? <input type="checkbox"/> Occupied without payment of cash rent?		b. Does the monthly rent include any meals? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	
FOR CENSUS USE			
A. Total persons 0 0 1 1 2 2 3 3 4 4 5 5 6 6 7 7 8 8 9 9	B. Type of unit Occupied Vacant <input type="checkbox"/> First form <input type="checkbox"/> Regular <input type="checkbox"/> Cont'n <input type="checkbox"/> Usual home elsewhere C1. Vacancy status <input type="checkbox"/> For rent <input type="checkbox"/> For seas/rec/occ <input type="checkbox"/> For sale only <input type="checkbox"/> For migrant workers <input type="checkbox"/> Rented or sold, not occupied <input type="checkbox"/> Other vacant C2. Is this unit boarded up? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	D. Months vacant <input type="checkbox"/> Less than 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 6 up to 12 <input type="checkbox"/> 1 up to 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 12 up to 24 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 up to 6 <input type="checkbox"/> 24 or more E. Complete after <input type="checkbox"/> LR <input type="checkbox"/> TC <input type="checkbox"/> QA JIC 1 <input type="checkbox"/> P/F <input type="checkbox"/> RE <input type="checkbox"/> I/T <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> MV <input type="checkbox"/> ED <input type="checkbox"/> EN <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> P0 <input type="checkbox"/> P3 <input type="checkbox"/> P6 JIC 2 <input type="checkbox"/> P1 <input type="checkbox"/> P4 <input type="checkbox"/> I A <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> P2 <input type="checkbox"/> P5 <input type="checkbox"/> SM <input type="checkbox"/> F. Cov. <input type="checkbox"/> 1b <input type="checkbox"/> 1a <input type="checkbox"/> 7 <input type="checkbox"/> H1	G. DO ID 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9

<p>H8. When did the person listed in column 1 on page 2 move into this house or apartment?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> 1989 or 1990 <input type="radio"/> 1985 to 1988 <input type="radio"/> 1980 to 1984 <input type="radio"/> 1970 to 1979 <input type="radio"/> 1960 to 1969 <input type="radio"/> 1959 or earlier </p>	<p>H14. Which FUEL is used MOST for heating this house or apartment?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Gas: from underground pipes serving the neighborhood <input type="radio"/> Gas: bottled, tank, or LP <input type="radio"/> Electricity <input type="radio"/> Fuel oil, kerosene, etc. <input type="radio"/> Coal or coke <input type="radio"/> Wood <input type="radio"/> Solar energy <input type="radio"/> Other fuel <input type="radio"/> No fuel used </p>	<p>H20. What are the yearly costs of utilities and fuels for this house or apartment? If you have lived here less than 1 year, estimate the yearly cost.</p> <p>a. Electricity</p> <p>\$.00</p> <p>Yearly cost — Dollars</p> <p>OR</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Included in rent or in condominium fee <input type="radio"/> No charge or electricity not used </p>
<p>H9. How many bedrooms do you have; that is, how many bedrooms would you list if this house or apartment were on the market for sale or rent?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> No bedroom <input type="radio"/> 1 bedroom <input type="radio"/> 2 bedrooms <input type="radio"/> 3 bedrooms <input type="radio"/> 4 bedrooms <input type="radio"/> 5 or more bedrooms </p>	<p>H15. Do you get water from —</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> A public system such as a city water department, or private company? <input type="radio"/> An individual drilled well? <input type="radio"/> An individual dug well? <input type="radio"/> Some other source such as a spring, creek, river, cistern, etc.? </p>	<p>b. Gas</p> <p>\$.00</p> <p>Yearly cost — Dollars</p> <p>OR</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Included in rent or in condominium fee <input type="radio"/> No charge or gas not used </p>
<p>H10. Do you have COMPLETE plumbing facilities in this house or apartment; that is, 1) hot and cold piped water, 2) a flush toilet, and 3) a bathtub or shower?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Yes, have all three facilities <input type="radio"/> No </p>	<p>H16. Is this building connected to a public sewer?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Yes, connected to public sewer <input type="radio"/> No, connected to septic tank or cesspool <input type="radio"/> No, use other means </p>	<p>c. Water</p> <p>\$.00</p> <p>Yearly cost — Dollars</p> <p>OR</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Included in rent or in condominium fee <input type="radio"/> No charge </p>
<p>H11. Do you have COMPLETE kitchen facilities; that is, 1) a sink with piped water, 2) a range or cookstove, and 3) a refrigerator?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No </p>	<p>H17. About when was this building first built?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> 1989 or 1990 <input type="radio"/> 1985 to 1988 <input type="radio"/> 1980 to 1984 <input type="radio"/> 1970 to 1979 <input type="radio"/> 1960 to 1969 <input type="radio"/> 1950 to 1959 <input type="radio"/> 1940 to 1949 <input type="radio"/> 1939 or earlier <input type="radio"/> Don't know </p>	<p>d. Oil, coal, kerosene, wood, etc.</p> <p>\$.00</p> <p>Yearly cost — Dollars</p> <p>OR</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Included in rent or in condominium fee <input type="radio"/> No charge or these fuels not used </p>
<p>H12. Do you have a telephone in this house or apartment?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No </p>	<p>H18. Is this house or apartment part of a condominium?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No </p>	
<p>H13. How many automobiles, vans, and trucks of one-ton capacity or less are kept at home for use by members of your household?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> None <input type="radio"/> 1 <input type="radio"/> 2 <input type="radio"/> 3 <input type="radio"/> 4 <input type="radio"/> 5 <input type="radio"/> 6 <input type="radio"/> 7 or more </p>	<p><i>If you live in an apartment building, skip to H20.</i></p> <p>H19a. Is this house on less than 1 acre?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Yes — Skip to H20 <input type="radio"/> No </p> <p>b. In 1989, what were the actual sales of all agricultural products from this property?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> None <input type="radio"/> \$1 to \$999 <input type="radio"/> \$1,000 to \$2,499 <input type="radio"/> \$2,500 to \$4,999 <input type="radio"/> \$5,000 to \$9,999 <input type="radio"/> \$10,000 or more </p>	

INSTRUCTION:

Answer questions H21 TO H26, if this is a one-family house, a condominium, or a mobile home that someone in this household OWNS OR IS BUYING; otherwise, go to page 6.

H21. What were the real estate taxes on THIS property last year?

\$.00
Yearly amount — Dollars

OR

☐ None

H22. What was the annual payment for fire, hazard, and flood insurance on THIS property?

\$.00
Yearly amount — Dollars

OR

☐ None

H23a. Do you have a mortgage, deed of trust, contract to purchase, or similar debt on THIS property?

- ☐ Yes, mortgage, deed of trust, or similar debt } Go to H23b
- ☐ Yes, contract to purchase
- ☐ No — Skip to H24a

b. How much is your regular monthly mortgage payment on THIS property? Include payment only on first mortgage or contract to purchase.

\$.00
Monthly amount — Dollars

OR

☐ No regular payment required — Skip to H24a

c. Does your regular monthly mortgage payment include payments for real estate taxes on THIS property?

- ☐ Yes, taxes included in payment
- ☐ No, taxes paid separately or taxes not required

d. Does your regular monthly mortgage payment include payments for fire, hazard, or flood insurance on THIS property?

- ☐ Yes, insurance included in payment
- ☐ No, insurance paid separately or no insurance

H24a. Do you have a second or junior mortgage or a home equity loan on THIS property?

- ☐ Yes
- ☐ No — Skip to H25

b. How much is your regular monthly payment on all second or junior mortgages and all home equity loans?

\$.00
Monthly amount — Dollars

OR

☐ No regular payment required

Answer ONLY if this is a CONDOMINIUM —

H25. What is the monthly condominium fee?

\$.00
Monthly amount — Dollars

Answer ONLY if this is a MOBILE HOME —

H26. What was the total cost for personal property taxes, site rent, registration fees, and license fees on this mobile home and its site last year? Exclude real estate taxes.

\$.00
Yearly amount — Dollars

Please turn to page 6. ➔

PERSON 1		14a. Did this person live in this house or apartment 5 years ago (on April 1, 1985)?		18. Does this person have a physical, mental, or other health condition that has lasted for 6 or more months and which —	
Last name _____ First name _____ Middle initial _____ 8. In what U.S. State or foreign country was this person born? _____ (Name of State or foreign country; or Puerto Rico, Guam, etc.)		<input type="radio"/> Born after April 1, 1985 — Go to questions for the next person <input type="radio"/> Yes — Skip to 15a <input type="radio"/> No		a. Limits the kind or amount of work this person can do at a job? <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No	
9. Is this person a CITIZEN of the United States? <input type="radio"/> Yes, born in the United States — Skip to 11 <input type="radio"/> Yes, born in Puerto Rico, Guam, the U.S. Virgin Islands, or Northern Marianas <input type="radio"/> Yes, born abroad of American parent or parents <input type="radio"/> Yes, U.S. citizen by naturalization <input type="radio"/> No, not a citizen of the United States		b. Where did this person live 5 years ago (on April 1, 1985)? (1) Name of U.S. State or foreign country _____ (If outside U.S., print answer above and skip to 15a.) (2) Name of county in the U.S. _____ (3) Name of city or town in the U.S. _____		b. Prevents this person from working at a job? <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No	
10. When did this person come to the United States to stay? <input type="radio"/> 1987 to 1990 <input type="radio"/> 1970 to 1974 <input type="radio"/> 1985 or 1986 <input type="radio"/> 1965 to 1969 <input type="radio"/> 1982 to 1984 <input type="radio"/> 1960 to 1964 <input type="radio"/> 1980 or 1981 <input type="radio"/> 1950 to 1959 <input type="radio"/> 1975 to 1979 <input type="radio"/> Before 1950		(4) Did this person live inside the city or town limits? <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No, lived outside the city/town limits		19. Because of a health condition that has lasted for 6 or more months, does this person have any difficulty — a. Going outside the home alone, for example, to shop or visit a doctor's office? <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No b. Taking care of his or her own personal needs, such as bathing, dressing, or getting around inside the home? <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No	
11. At any time since February 1, 1990, has this person attended regular school or college? Include only nursery school, kindergarten, elementary school, and schooling which leads to a high school diploma or a college degree. <input type="radio"/> No, has not attended since February 1 <input type="radio"/> Yes, public school, public college <input type="radio"/> Yes, private school, private college		15a. Does this person speak a language other than English at home? <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No — Skip to 16 b. What is this language? _____ (For example: Chinese, Italian, Spanish, Vietnamese) c. How well does this person speak English? <input type="radio"/> Very well <input type="radio"/> Not well <input type="radio"/> Well <input type="radio"/> Not at all		If this person is a female — 20. How many babies has she ever had, not counting stillbirths? Do not count her stepchildren or children she has adopted. None 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 or more <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/>	
12. How much school has this person COMPLETED? Fill ONE circle for the highest level COMPLETED or degree RECEIVED. If currently enrolled, mark the level of previous grade attended or highest degree received. <input type="radio"/> No school completed <input type="radio"/> Nursery school <input type="radio"/> Kindergarten <input type="radio"/> 1st, 2nd, 3rd, or 4th grade <input type="radio"/> 5th, 6th, 7th, or 8th grade <input type="radio"/> 9th grade <input type="radio"/> 10th grade <input type="radio"/> 11th grade <input type="radio"/> 12th grade, NO DIPLOMA <input type="radio"/> HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATE - high school DIPLOMA or the equivalent (For example: GED) <input type="radio"/> Some college but no degree <input type="radio"/> Associate degree in college - Occupational program <input type="radio"/> Associate degree in college - Academic program <input type="radio"/> Bachelor's degree (For example: BA, AB, BS) <input type="radio"/> Master's degree (For example: MA, MS, MEng, MEd, MSW, MBA) <input type="radio"/> Professional school degree (For example: MD, DDS, DVM, LLB, JD) <input type="radio"/> Doctorate degree (For example: PhD, EdD)		16. When was this person born? <input type="radio"/> Born before April 1, 1975 — Go to 17a <input type="radio"/> Born April 1, 1975 or later — Go to questions for the next person		21a. Did this person work at any time LAST WEEK? <input type="radio"/> Yes — Fill this circle if this person worked full time or part time. (Count part-time work such as delivering papers, or helping without pay in a family business or farm. Also count active duty in the Armed Forces.) <input type="radio"/> No — Fill this circle if this person did not work, or did only own housework, school work, or volunteer work. — Skip to 25	
13. What is this person's ancestry or ethnic origin? (See instruction guide for further information.) _____ (For example: German, Italian, Afro-Amer., Croatian, Cape Verdean, Dominican, Ecuadoran, Haitian, Cajun, French Canadian, Jamaican, Korean, Lebanese, Mexican, Nigerian, Irish, Polish, Slovak, Taiwanese, Thai, Ukrainian, etc.)		17a. Has this person ever been on active-duty military service in the Armed Forces of the United States or ever been in the United States military Reserves or the National Guard? If service was in Reserves or National Guard only, see instruction guide. <input type="radio"/> Yes, now on active duty <input type="radio"/> Yes, on active duty in past, but not now <input type="radio"/> Yes, service in Reserves or National Guard only — Skip to 18 <input type="radio"/> No — Skip to 18 b. Was active-duty military service during — Fill a circle for each period in which this person served. <input type="radio"/> September 1980 or later <input type="radio"/> May 1975 to August 1980 <input type="radio"/> Vietnam era (August 1964—April 1975) <input type="radio"/> February 1955—July 1964 <input type="radio"/> Korean conflict (June 1950—January 1955) <input type="radio"/> World War II (September 1940—July 1947) <input type="radio"/> World War I (April 1917—November 1918) <input type="radio"/> Any other time c. In total, how many years of active-duty military service has this person had? _____ Years		22. At what location did this person work LAST WEEK? If this person worked at more than one location, print where he or she worked most last week. a. Address (Number and street) _____ (If the exact address is not known, give a description of the location such as the building name or the nearest street or intersection.) b. Name of city, town, or post office _____ c. Is the work location inside the limits of that city or town? <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No, outside the city/town limits d. County _____ e. State _____ f. ZIP Code _____	

23a. How did this person usually get to work LAST WEEK? If this person usually used more than one method of transportation during the trip, fill the circle of the one used for most of the distance.

- ☐ Car, truck, or van ☐ Motorcycle
☐ Bus or trolley bus ☐ Bicycle
☐ Streetcar or trolley car ☐ Walked
☐ Subway or elevated ☐ Worked at home
☐ Railroad ☐ Skip to 28
☐ Ferryboat ☐ Other method
☐ Taxicab

If "car, truck, or van" is marked in 23a, go to 23b. Otherwise, skip to 24a.

b. How many people, including this person, usually rode to work in the car, truck, or van LAST WEEK?

- ☐ Drove alone ☐ 5 people
☐ 2 people ☐ 6 people
☐ 3 people ☐ 7 to 9 people
☐ 4 people ☐ 10 or more people

24a. What time did this person usually leave home to go to work LAST WEEK?

- a.m.
 p.m.

b. How many minutes did it usually take this person to get from home to work LAST WEEK?

- Minutes — Skip to 28

25. Was this person TEMPORARILY absent or on layoff from a job or business LAST WEEK?

- ☐ Yes, on layoff
☐ Yes, on vacation, temporary illness, labor dispute, etc.
☐ No

26a. Has this person been looking for work during the last 4 weeks?

- ☐ Yes
☐ No — Skip to 27

b. Could this person have taken a job LAST WEEK if one had been offered?

- ☐ No, already has a job
☐ No, temporarily ill
☐ No, other reasons (in school, etc.)
☐ Yes, could have taken a job

27. When did this person last work, even for a few days?

- ☐ 1990 ☐ 1980 to 1984
☐ 1989 ☐ 1979 or earlier
☐ 1988 ☐ Never worked
☐ 1985 to 1987

28-30. CURRENT OR MOST RECENT JOB ACTIVITY. Describe clearly this person's chief job activity or business last week. If this person had more than one job, describe the one at which this person worked the most hours. If this person had no job or business last week, give information for his/her last job or business since 1985.

28. Industry or Employer

a. For whom did this person work?

If now on active duty in the Armed Forces, fill this circle ☐ and print the branch of the Armed Forces.

(Name of company, business, or other employer)

b. What kind of business or industry was this?

Describe the activity at location where employed.

(For example: hospital, newspaper publishing, mail order house, auto engine manufacturing, retail bakery)

c. Is this mainly — Fill ONE circle

- ☐ Manufacturing ☐ Other (agriculture, construction, service, government, etc.)
☐ Wholesale trade
☐ Retail trade

29. Occupation

a. What kind of work was this person doing?

(For example: registered nurse, personnel manager, supervisor of order department, gasoline engine assembler, cake icer)

b. What were this person's most important activities or duties?

(For example: patient care, directing hiring policies, supervising order clerks, assembling engines, icing cakes)

30. Was this person — Fill ONE circle

- ☐ Employee of a PRIVATE FOR PROFIT company or business or of an individual, for wages, salary, or commissions
☐ Employee of a PRIVATE NOT-FOR-PROFIT, tax-exempt, or charitable organization
☐ Local GOVERNMENT employee (city, county, etc.)
☐ State GOVERNMENT employee
☐ Federal GOVERNMENT employee
☐ SELF-EMPLOYED in own NOT INCORPORATED business, professional practice, or farm
☐ SELF-EMPLOYED in own INCORPORATED business, professional practice, or farm
☐ Working WITHOUT PAY in family business or farm

31a. Last year (1989), did this person work, even for a few days, at a paid job or in a business or farm?

- ☐ Yes
☐ No — Skip to 32

b. How many weeks did this person work in 1989?

Count paid vacation, paid sick leave, and military service.

Weeks

c. During the weeks WORKED in 1989, how many hours did this person usually work each week?

Hours

32. INCOME IN 1989 —

Fill the "Yes" circle below for each income source received during 1989. Otherwise, fill the "No" circle. If "Yes," enter the total amount received during 1989.

For income received jointly, see instruction guide.

If exact amount is not known, please give best estimate.

If net income was a loss, write "Loss" above the dollar amount.

a. Wages, salary, commissions, bonuses, or tips from all jobs — Report amount before deductions for taxes, bonds, dues, or other items.

- ☐ Yes ☐ No
 Annual amount — Dollars

b. Self-employment income from own nonfarm business, including proprietorship and partnership — Report NET income after business expenses.

- ☐ Yes ☐ No
 Annual amount — Dollars

c. Farm self-employment income — Report NET income after operating expenses. Include earnings as a tenant farmer or sharecropper.

- ☐ Yes ☐ No
 Annual amount — Dollars

d. Interest, dividends, net rental income or royalty income, or income from estates and trusts — Report even small amounts credited to an account.

- ☐ Yes ☐ No
 Annual amount — Dollars

e. Social Security or Railroad Retirement

- ☐ Yes ☐ No
 Annual amount — Dollars

f. Supplemental Security Income (SSI), Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC), or other public assistance or public welfare payments.

- ☐ Yes ☐ No
 Annual amount — Dollars

g. Retirement, survivor, or disability pensions — Do NOT include Social Security.

- ☐ Yes ☐ No
 Annual amount — Dollars

h. Any other sources of income received regularly such as Veterans' (VA) payments, unemployment compensation, child support, or alimony — Do NOT include lump-sum payments such as money from an inheritance or the sale of a home.

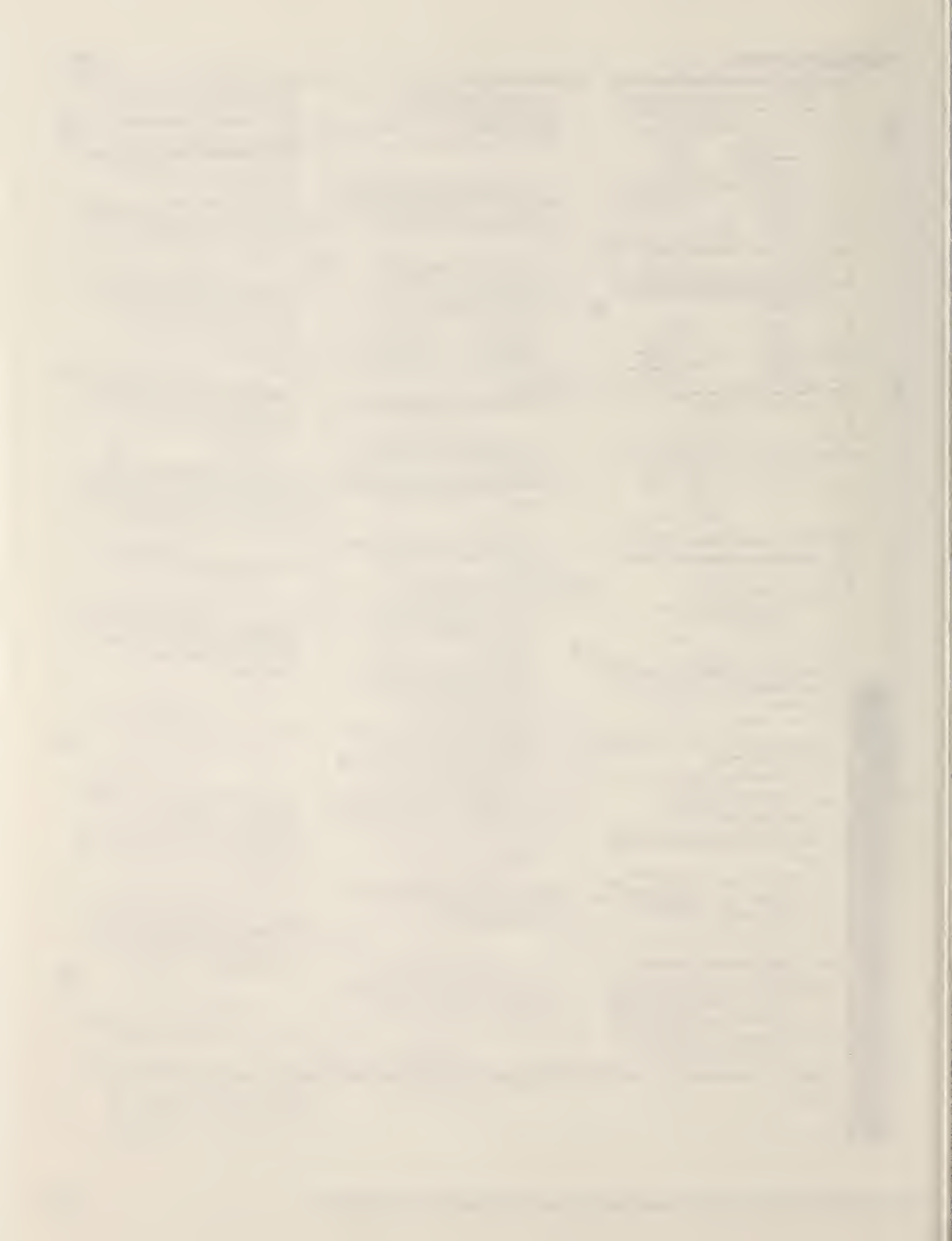
- ☐ Yes ☐ No
 Annual amount — Dollars

33. What was this person's total income in 1989?

Add entries in questions 32a through 32h; subtract any losses. If total amount was a loss, write "Loss" above amount.

- ☐ None OR Annual amount — Dollars

Please turn the page and answer questions for Person 2 listed on page 1. If this is the last person listed in question 1a on page 1, go to the back of the form.



APPENDIX F.

Data Products and User Assistance

CONTENTS

Data Products	F-1
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The 1990 census data products, being released during 1991-93, are available in a variety of new and traditional media. The Census Bureau has increased the product options available to data users in an effort to meet a variety of requirements and maximize the usefulness of the data. For example, laser discs, called CD-ROM (compact disc—read-only memory), are a new data delivery medium.

The Census Bureau also has expanded services and sources of assistance available to data users. For example, the State Data Center Program has been expanded to include over 1,400 organizations to provide data and services to the public.

This appendix provides a detailed introduction to the 1990 census data products and related materials, such as maps and reference publications. It concludes by describing sources of assistance and other Census Bureau data available to the public.

DATA PRODUCTS

Printed reports and computer tape files traditionally are the most widely used products. The Census Bureau also offers data on microfiche, on CD-ROM laser discs, and through its online service, CENDATA™. These various products are described below. For information about prices and how to order, write or call Customer Services. (See the "Sources of Assistance" section for the address and phone number.)

The data products present statistics about the subjects covered in the 1990 census questionnaires. These subjects are listed in figure 1, page F-7. As the figure shows, there are 100-percent subjects (those covered in questions asked of everyone or about every housing unit) and sample subjects (those covered in questions asked at about one out of every six housing units). Generally, a data product presents either 100-percent data prepared by tabulating the responses to the 100-percent questions from all questionnaires, or sample data prepared by tabulating only the responses to the 100-percent and sample questions from the "long-form" questionnaires. Two report series, 1990 CPH-3 and 1990 CPH-4 (see figure 2, page F-8), present both 100-percent and sample data.

Printed Reports

Printed reports are the most convenient and readily available source of data for most census users. The Census Bureau releases the reports in several series (see figure 2) that are grouped under three broad titles: *1990 Census of Population and Housing* (1990 CPH), *1990 Census of Population* (1990 CP), and *1990 Census of Housing* (1990 CH). There also are reports, not reflected in figure 2, for the outlying areas of the Pacific. The reports are sold by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office. (See the "Sources of Assistance" section for the address and phone number.)

In several series, there are separate reports for each State. The geographic coverage of the State reports is listed in figure 2. The United States summaries for these report series contain, for the most part, data for the United States, regions, divisions, States, metropolitan areas (MA's), urbanized areas (UA's), counties, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, places with 10,000 or more persons, and other large substate areas (for example, county subdivisions, such as towns and townships, with 10,000 or more persons in selected States).

Report series that present data for small areas, such as census tracts, contain limited subject-matter detail (for example, counts of people by age ranges—under 5 years, 5 to 9 years, etc.—rather than by single years). Report series that include greater amounts of subject-matter detail include less geographic detail.

Computer Tape Files

The Census Bureau provides more data on tape and other machine-readable products than in printed reports. These products are sold by the Census Bureau's Customer Services. There are several general types of data files released on computer tape (available on both reels and cartridges). They are introduced below, and more information is presented in figures 3 and 4, pages F-11 through F-13.

Public Law 94-171 Data—This data file presents the counts designed and formatted for use in legislative redistricting. These counts also are available on CD-ROM and paper listings. Excerpts are available on CENDATA™. The counts, for areas as small as blocks, census tracts, and voting districts, include totals for population, race groups, persons of Hispanic origin, population 18 years and over, and housing units. (See figure 4.)

Summary Tape Files (STF's)— These computer tape files provide statistics with greater subject-matter detail than printed reports. They also present statistics for some types of areas, such as block groups and blocks, that are not included in the reports. (See figure 3.)

Here are some important features of STF's:

- Each STF presents a particular set of data tables for specific types of geographic areas.
- Each STF has three or more file types (indicated by a letter suffix attached to the STF number) that differ in the geographic levels reported, but contain the same data detail.
- STF's 1 and 2 contain 100-percent data, and STF's 3 and 4 offer sample data.
- STF's 1 and 3 report on smaller areas and offer less data detail than STF's 2 and 4.
- STF's 1 through 4 offer greater data detail than the 1980 STF's 1 through 4.

Subject Summary Tape Files (SSTF's)—These files are the source of the subject reports and provide greater subject-matter detail than the STF's. They present data for the United States, regions, and divisions, and, in some cases, also for States, counties, and large cities. (See figure 4.)

Public Use Microdata Sample (PUMS) Files—These computer tape files (see figure 4) contain data from samples of long-form housing-unit records ("microdata") for large geographic areas. Each sample housing-unit record includes essentially all the 1990 census data collected about each person in a sample household and the characteristics of the housing unit. Information that could be used to identify an individual or a housing unit is not included in the file.

Microdata files enable users to prepare customized tabulations and cross-tabulations of most items on the census questionnaire. There are two PUMS files:

- A file presenting a 5-percent sample of housing units in which each household record includes codes to let the user know in what area, such as a group of counties, a single county, or a place, the household is located. Each area identified must have a population of at least 100,000 and boundaries that do not cross State lines.
- A file presenting a 1-percent sample of housing units. Its household records include codes associating them with MA's and other large areas, the boundaries of which may cross State lines. (For the 1980 census, there were two files with 1-percent samples. The 1-percent sample showing data for selected urbanized areas and other large areas will not be produced for the 1990 census.)

Other Special Computer Tape Files—Other files include the Census/Equal Employment Opportunity (EEO) Special File and the County-to-County Migration File. (See figure 4.) The Census Bureau may prepare additional special files.

Microfiche

Block statistics are available on microfiche as they were for the 1980 census. The microfiche present, in table format, a subset of the tabulations for census blocks found in STF 1B (see figure 3). In the 1990 census, for the first time, the entire land area of the Nation and its possessions was block-numbered. This increased the number of blocks for which the Census Bureau provides data from 2.5 million in 1980 to 7 million for 1990. The cost and storage of block data of this magnitude would be prohibitive if the data were published in printed reports.

STF's 1A and 3A are available on microfiche, as well. As noted in figure 3, they provide data for a variety of geographic areas. Also, all printed reports are offered on microfiche from Customer Services soon after they are published.

Compact Disc—Read-Only Memory (CD-ROM)

For the 1990 census, the Public Law (P.L.) 94-171 file; an extract of STF 1B that presents selected statistics for blocks; and STF's 1A, 1C, 3A, 3B, and 3C are also available on CD-ROM. (One 4 3/4-inch CD-ROM, a type of optical or laser disc, can hold the contents of approximately 1,600 flexible diskettes, or three or four high-density computer tapes.)

Online Information Systems

The Census Bureau began CENDATA™, its online information service, in 1984. CENDATA™ is accessible through two information vendors, CompuServe and DIALOG. A number of Census Bureau reports, in whole or in part, are offered online. For the 1990 census, CENDATA™ provides up-to-date information about the availability of data products and carries selections of State, county, MA, and place data from the P.L. 94-171 tape file and STF's 1 and 3.

Custom Data Products

These products are for users who require unique tabulations that are not included in standard products; for example, information for locally defined geographic areas. Users also can order special microdata files.

The cost of preparing custom products must be paid by the users who request them. Any data that the Census Bureau provides in these products are subject to the same standards applied to other data to ensure that confidential individual information is not revealed.

User-Defined Areas Program (UDAP) Tabulations—

UDAP can provide a set of predefined data tables for locally defined areas that do not correspond to standard 1990 census geographic areas. Users identify the geographic areas of interest to them by delineating boundaries around groupings of census blocks on 1990 census County

Block Maps or by electronically submitting the geographic components of their area of interest. (A contact for more information is given in the "Sources of Assistance" section.)

Special Tabulations—The Census Bureau can prepare special data tabulations for any specific geographic or subject-matter area. Users should rely on standard reports, tapes, microfiche, or user-defined area tabulations whenever possible, since special tabulations tend to be substantially more expensive and take time to arrange and produce. (Contacts for more information are given in the "Sources of Assistance" section.)

GEOGRAPHIC PRODUCTS

Maps

Census Bureau maps are necessary for virtually all uses of small-area 1990 census data. They are needed to locate the specific geographic areas for which the census provides data and to study the spatial relationship of the data for analytic purposes. The Census Bureau prepares a variety of 1990 census maps. Among the most useful are these four series:

County Block Maps—These maps show census blocks and their numbers; boundaries for statistical and governmental entities, such as census tracts and places; and physical features. The P.L. 94-171 version of these maps also shows voting district boundaries in those States that furnished them. The maps are prepared on electrostatic plotters by county (or equivalent entity) with one or more map sheets each, depending on the size and shape of the area and the density of the block pattern. An average county requires 20 map sheets. The maps may be purchased from Customer Services.

County Subdivision Outline Maps—Maps in this State-based series present the boundaries of the counties, county subdivisions, places, American Indian and Alaska Native areas (including off-reservation trust lands), tribal designated statistical areas, and tribal jurisdiction statistical areas. Electrostatic-plotter copies are available for purchase from Customer Services. Also, they appear on multiple page-size sheets in the State reports of these series: 1990 CPH-1, 1990 CPH-2, 1990 CPH-5, 1990 CP-1, 1990 CP-2, 1990 CH-1, and 1990 CH-2.

Census Tract/Block Numbering Area (BNA) Outline Maps—Maps in this county-based series depict census tract or BNA boundaries and numbers, and the features underlying the boundaries. They also show governmental units in relation to the census tracts/BNA's. Customer Services sells electrostatic-plotter copies, and the Superintendent of Documents sells printed copies.

Voting District Outline Maps—Maps in this county-based series depict voting district boundaries (for those counties for which States furnished boundary information) and the features underlying the boundaries. They also show governmental unit boundaries in relation to the voting districts. They are prepared on electrostatic plotters and sold by Customer Services.

Geographic Publications

The *Geographic Identification Code Scheme* report in the 1990 CPH-R series shows the 1990 census geographic area codes and Federal information processing standards (FIPS) codes, as appropriate, for States, metropolitan areas, counties, county subdivisions, places, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, and other entities, along with some descriptive information about the codes. The code scheme also is offered on computer tape.

Machine-Readable Geographic Files

All 1990 census summary tape files include 1990 census geographic area codes, FIPS codes, certain area names, land and inland water area in square kilometers, geographic coordinates for an internal point for each entity, and other geographic information.

The Census Bureau developed an automated geographic data base, known as the TIGER (Topologically Integrated Geographic Encoding and Referencing) System, to produce the geographic products for the 1990 census. TIGER provides coordinate-based digital map information for the entire United States, Puerto Rico, the U.S. Virgin Islands, and the Pacific territories over which the United States has jurisdiction.

The TIGER System has significantly improved the utility of 1990 census maps and geographic reference products. Extract files generated from the TIGER System permit users, with appropriate software, to perform such tasks as linking the statistical data in the P.L. 94-171 file or the STF's and displaying selected characteristics on maps or a video display screen at different scales and with whatever boundaries they select for any geographic area of the country. For example, a map for a particular county could show the distribution of the voting age population by city block.

The first extract of selected geographic and cartographic information intended for computer applications, such as plotting maps and building geographic information systems, is called the TIGER/Line™ files. TIGER/Line™ files contain attributes for the segments of each boundary and feature (for example, roads, railroads, and rivers), including 1990 census geographic codes for adjacent areas, latitude/longitude coordinates of segment end points and the curvature of segments, the name and type of the feature, and the relevant census feature class code identifying the feature segment by category. TIGER/Line™ files also furnish address ranges and associated ZIP

Codes for each side of street segments in major urban areas; provide the names of landmarks, such as lakes and golf courses; and include other information.

TIGER/Line™ files and other TIGER System extracts, such as TIGER/Boundary™ and TIGER/DataBase™, are released on computer tape and, in some cases, CD-ROM. For information on TIGER extract files, contact Customer Services.

REFERENCE MATERIALS

The Census Bureau issues several reference publications for data users. Some are sold by the Superintendent of Documents; others are distributed free by Customer Services. Addresses and phone numbers for the Superintendent of Documents and Customer Services are given in the following section.

- *1990 Census of Population and Housing, Guide*. This guide, in the 1990 CPH-R report series, provides detailed information about all aspects of the census and a comprehensive glossary of census terms. Sold by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office.
- *1990 Census of Population and Housing Tabulation and Publication Program*. A free report describing 1990 census products, comparing 1990 products with those of 1980, and more. Request from Customer Services.
- *Census '90 Basics*. A free booklet covering how the 1990 census data were collected and processed, the full range of data products, the maps and geographic files, and more, but with less detail than the Guide (above). Request from Customer Services.
- *Census ABC's—Applications in Business and Community*. A free booklet that highlights key information about the 1990 census and illustrates a variety of ways the data can be used. Request from Customer Services.
- *Strength in Numbers*. A free, tabloid-size booklet designed to assist people in using 1990 census data in redistricting. Among other features, it includes illustrations of maps and Public Law 94-171 counts. Request from Customer Services.
- *TIGER: The Coast-to-Coast Digital Map Data Base*. A free booklet describing the structure and uses of the Census Bureau's TIGER System. Request from Customer Services.
- *Census and You*. The Census Bureau's monthly newsletter for data users. It reports on the latest 1990 census developments, selected new publications and computer tape files, other censuses and surveys, developments in services to users, and upcoming conferences and training courses. Subscriptions are sold by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office.

- *Monthly Product Announcement*. A free monthly listing of all new Census Bureau publications; microfiche; maps; data files on tape, diskettes, or CD-ROM; and technical documentation. To subscribe, contact Customer Services.

- *Census Catalog and Guide*. A comprehensive annual description of data products, statistical programs, and services of the Census Bureau. It provides abstracts of the publications, data files, microfiche, maps, and items online. In addition, the Catalog/Guide offers such features as information about censuses and surveys and telephone contact lists of data specialists at the Census Bureau, the State Data Centers, and other data processing service centers. It is sold by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office.

Users also can get listings of new Census Bureau products, updated daily, by subscribing to the *Daily List*. This information and selected statistics are available online through CENDATA™, the Census Bureau's online information service. For more information, contact Customer Services.

SOURCES OF ASSISTANCE

U.S. Bureau of the Census

The Census Bureau's Customer Services sells most of the machine-readable data products, microfiche, and maps described earlier. (The 1990 census printed reports are sold by the Superintendent of Documents, as noted below.) Also, users may consult with specialists at the Census Bureau's Washington headquarters and its 12 regional offices. From time to time, the specialists also conduct workshops, seminars, and training courses.

Washington, DC, Contacts—To order products, for a telephone contacts list of Census Bureau specialists, and for general information: Customer Services, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233, telephone 301-763-4100 (fax number, 301-763-4794).

For User-Defined Areas Program (UDAP) information: UDAP Staff, Decennial Planning Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233, telephone 301-763-4282.

For special tabulation information: Population—Rosemarie Cowan, Population Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233, telephone 301-763-5476; Housing—William Downs, Housing and Household Economic Statistics, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233, telephone 301-763-8553.

Regional Office Contacts—

Atlanta, GA	404-347-2274
Boston, MA	617-565-7078
Charlotte, NC	704-371-6144
Chicago, IL	312-353-0980
Dallas, TX	214-767-7105
Denver, CO	303-969-7750
Detroit, MI	313-354-4654
Kansas City, KS	913-236-3711
Los Angeles, CA	818-904-6339
New York, NY	212-264-4730
Philadelphia, PA	215-597-8313
Seattle, WA	206-728-5314

Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office

The Superintendent of Documents handles the sale of most of the Federal Government's publications, including 1990 census reports. To order reports and for information: Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, DC 20402, telephone 202-783-3238.

Other Sources of Products and Services

State Data Centers—The Census Bureau furnishes data products, training in data access and use, technical assistance, and consultation to all States, the District of Columbia, Guam, Puerto Rico, and the U.S. Virgin Islands. State Data Centers, in turn, offer publications for reference, printouts from computer tape, specially prepared reports, maps, and other products and assistance to data users. For a list of the State Data Centers, see the *Census Catalog and Guide* or contact Customer Services. The list also notes organizations in States participating in the Census Bureau's Business/Industry Data Center (BIDC) Program. The BIDC's help business people, economic development planners, and other data users obtain and use data.

National Services Program—The National Services Program (NSP) provides data-related services for nationally based nonprofit organizations that represent minorities or other segments of the population who have been historically undercounted in decennial censuses. The participants include social service, business, professional, civil rights, educational, and religious groups. Through a pilot project, the National Services Information Center (NSIC) Initiative, three of these nonprofit groups now offer their clientele reports, computer tape printouts, and other information from the Census Bureau. To learn more about the NSP and the NSIC, write to the National Services Program, Data User Services Division, Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233, or call 301-763-1384.

National Clearinghouse—The National Clearinghouse for Census Data Services is a listing of private companies and other organizations that offer assistance in obtaining and

using data released by the Census Bureau. For a list of participants in the National Clearinghouse, see the *Census Catalog and Guide* or contact Customer Services.

Depository Libraries—There are 1,400 libraries that receive (from the Government Printing Office) Federal publications that they think their patrons will need. Often some of these publications are Census Bureau reports. The Census Bureau provides free reports to an additional 120 census depository libraries. Also, many libraries purchase census reports and maps for their areas. The *Census Catalog and Guide* includes a list of all depository libraries.

OTHER CENSUS BUREAU RESOURCES

The Census Bureau has more to offer than just the results of the census of population and housing. Through other censuses, surveys, and estimates programs, it compiles and issues (in reports, computer tape, and other media) data on subjects as diverse as appliance sales, neighborhood conditions, and exports to other countries. Here are examples of the information published about—

- *People:* Age, race, sex, income, poverty, child care, child support, fertility, noncash benefits, education, commuting habits, pension coverage, unemployment, ancestry.
- *Business and industry:* Number of employees, total payroll, sales and receipts, products manufactured or sold.
- *Housing and construction:* Value of new construction, numbers of owners and renters, property value or rent paid, housing starts, fuels used, mortgage costs.
- *Farms:* Number, acreage, livestock, crop sales.
- *Governments:* Revenues and expenditures, taxes, employment, pension funds.
- *Foreign trade:* Exports and imports, origin and destination, units shipped.
- *Other nations:* Population, birth rates, death rates, literacy, fertility.

The other censuses, such as agriculture, retail trade, manufactures, and governments, are collected for years ending in "2" and "7." Surveys and estimates programs generate results as often as every month.

Many of the monthly "economic indicators" that measure how the Nation is doing come directly or indirectly from the Census Bureau. Examples: employment and unemployment; housing starts; wholesale and retail trade; manufacturers' shipments, inventories, and orders; export and import trade; and sales of single-family homes.

The other statistical activities of the Census Bureau are described below. Data users will find more information about them and descriptions of their data products in the

annual *Census Catalog and Guide*. Also, special guides and brochures are prepared for most of them. Contact the Census Bureau's Customer Services for more information.

Current Demographic and Housing Programs

Two types of current programs complement the 10-year census: population estimates and surveys. The total population of the United States is estimated monthly; the population of States, counties, and metropolitan areas is estimated annually; and the population of places and other governmental units is estimated every 2 years. Projections of future population are made at the national and State levels.

The Census Bureau's many household surveys update population and housing characteristics at the national level and sometimes for States and metropolitan areas, as well. These surveys also obtain many characteristics not included in the 10-year census. The Current Population Survey is taken monthly; the American Housing Survey national sample is taken biennially; the American Housing Survey metropolitan sample is taken in 44 areas, 11 per year in a 4-year cycle; most other surveys are annual or less frequent.

Economic Censuses and Surveys

The economic censuses provide statistics about business establishments once every 5 years, covering years ending in "2" and "7." The 1987 Economic Censuses include the censuses of retail trade, wholesale trade, service industries, transportation, manufactures, mineral industries, and construction industries. Also included are related programs, such as statistics on minority- and women-owned businesses, enterprise statistics, and censuses of economic activity in Puerto Rico and some of the outlying areas under U.S. jurisdiction.

Several key statistics are tabulated for all industries covered in the censuses. They are number of establishments, number of employees, payroll, and measure of output (sales or receipts, and value of shipments or of work done). Other items vary from sector to sector.

The Census Bureau also has programs that provide current statistics on such measures as total sales of particular kinds of businesses or production of particular products. These programs include monthly, quarterly, and annual surveys, the results of which appear in publication series such as *Current Business Reports* and *Current Industrial Reports*. The County Business Patterns program offers annual statistics based on data compiled primarily from administrative records.

Agriculture Census and Surveys

The agriculture census is conducted concurrently with the economic censuses. It is the only source of uniform agriculture data at the county level. It provides data on such subjects as the number and size of farms; land use and ownership; livestock, poultry, and crops; and value of products sold.

Results of three surveys—the 1988 Farm and Ranch Irrigation Survey, 1988 Census of Horticulture Specialties, and 1988 Agricultural Economics and Land Ownership Survey—are published in conjunction with the 1987 Census of Agriculture. Also, the Census Bureau regularly issues reports from a survey on cotton ginnings.

Governments Census and Surveys

The census of governments, also for years ending in "2" and "7," covers all types of governments: Federal, State, county, municipal (place), township (county subdivision), school district, and special district. It provides data on such subjects as number of public employees, payrolls, revenue, and expenditures.

Annual and quarterly surveys cover the same principal subjects but generate data only for States and the largest local governments.

Foreign Trade Statistics

Monthly U.S. merchandise trade data compiled by the Census Bureau summarize export and import transactions and are based on the official documents filed by shippers and receivers. These figures reflect the flow of merchandise but not intangibles like services and financial commitments. The trade figures trace commodity movements out of and into the U.S. Customs jurisdiction, which includes Puerto Rico and the U.S. Virgin Islands as well as the 50 States and the District of Columbia. Data are published separately on trade between the United States and Puerto Rico, the U.S. Virgin Islands, and other U.S. possessions.

Other Statistical Activities

The Census Bureau also offers international data. It maintains an international data base which is available to the public on computer tape and is used to produce the biennial *World Population Profile* report. It prepares studies dealing with the demographic and economic characteristics of other countries and world regions.

Statistical compendia are another important data product. These publications (sometimes also offered in machine-readable form) draw data from many sources and reorganize them for convenient use. The most widely used compendia are the annual *Statistical Abstract of the United States*, the *County and City Data Book* (published every 5 years), and the *State and Metropolitan Area Data Book* (published approximately every 4 years).

Figure 1. 1990 Census Content

100-PERCENT COMPONENT

Population

Household relationship
Sex
Race
Age
Marital status
Hispanic origin

Housing

Number of units in structure
Number of rooms in unit
Tenure—owned or rented
Value of home or monthly rent
Congregate housing (meals included in rent)
Vacancy characteristics

SAMPLE COMPONENT

Population

Social characteristics:

Education—enrollment and attainment
Place of birth, citizenship, and year of entry into U.S.
Ancestry
Language spoken at home
Migration (residence in 1985)
Disability
Fertility
Veteran status

Economic characteristics:

Labor force
Occupation, industry, and class of worker
Place of work and journey to work
Work experience in 1989
Income in 1989
Year last worked

Housing

Year moved into residence
Number of bedrooms
Plumbing and kitchen facilities
Telephone in unit
Vehicles available
Heating fuel
Source of water and method of sewage disposal
Year structure built
Condominium status
Farm residence
Shelter costs, including utilities

NOTE: Questions dealing with the subjects covered in the 100-percent component were asked of all persons and housing units. Those covered by the sample component were asked of a sample of the population and housing units.

Figure 2. 1990 Census Printed Reports

Series	Title	Report(s) issued for	Description	Geographic areas
1990 CENSUS OF POPULATION AND HOUSING (1990 CPH)				
100-Percent Data				
1990 CPH-1	Summary Population and Housing Characteristics	U.S., States, DC, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Population and housing unit counts, and summary statistics on age, sex, race, Hispanic origin, household relationship, units in structure, value and rent, number of rooms, tenure, and vacancy characteristics	Local governmental units (i.e., counties, places, and towns and townships), other county subdivisions, and American Indian and Alaska Native areas
1990 CPH-2	Population and Housing Unit Counts	U.S., States, DC, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Total population and housing unit counts for 1990 and previous censuses	States, counties, county subdivisions, places, State component parts of metropolitan areas (MA's) and urbanized areas (UA's), and summary geographic areas (for example, urban and rural)
100-Percent and Sample Data				
1990 CPH-3	Population and Housing Characteristics for Census Tracts and Block Numbering Areas	MA's, and the nonmetropolitan balance of each State, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Statistics on 100-percent and sample population and housing subjects	In MA's: census tracts/block numbering areas (BNA's), places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, and counties. In the remainder of each State: census tracts/BNA's, places of 10,000 or more, and counties
1990 CPH-4	Population and Housing Characteristics for Congressional Districts of the 103rd Congress	States and DC	Statistics on 100-percent and sample population and housing subjects	Congressional districts (CD's) and, within CD's, counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 10,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, and American Indian and Alaska Native areas
Sample Data				
1990 CPH-5	Summary Social, Economic, and Housing Characteristics	U.S., States, DC, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Statistics generally on sample population and housing subjects	Local governmental units (i.e., counties, places, and towns and townships), other county subdivisions, and American Indian and Alaska Native areas
1990 CENSUS OF POPULATION (1990 CP)				
100-Percent Data				
1990 CP-1	General Population Characteristics	U.S., States, DC, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Detailed statistics on age, sex, race, Hispanic origin, marital status, and household relationship characteristics	States, counties, places of 1,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 1,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, State parts of American Indian areas, Alaska Native areas, and summary geographic areas such as urban and rural

Figure 2. 1990 Census Printed Reports—Con.

Series	Title	Report(s) issued for	Description	Geographic areas
1990 CENSUS OF POPULATION (1990 CP)—Con.				
100-Percent Data—Con.				
1990 CP-1-1A	General Population Characteristics for American Indian and Alaska Native Areas	U.S.	Detailed statistics on age, sex, race, Hispanic origin, marital status, and household relationship characteristics	American Indian and Alaska Native areas; i.e., American Indian reservations, off-reservation trust lands, tribal jurisdiction statistical areas (Oklahoma), tribal designated statistical areas, Alaska Native village statistical areas, and Alaska Native Regional Corporations
1990 CP-1-1B	General Population Characteristics for Metropolitan Areas	U.S.	Detailed statistics on age, sex, race, Hispanic origin, marital status, and household relationship characteristics	Individual MA's. For MA's split by State boundaries, summaries are provided both for the parts and for the whole MA
1990 CP-1-1C	General Population Characteristics for Urbanized Areas	U.S.	Detailed statistics on age, sex, race, Hispanic origin, marital status, and household relationship characteristics	Individual UA's. For UA's split by State boundaries, summaries are provided both for the parts and for the whole UA
Sample Data				
1990 CP-2	Social and Economic Characteristics	U.S., States, DC, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Statistics generally on sample population subjects	States (including summaries such as urban and rural), counties, places of 2,500 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 2,500 or more inhabitants in selected States, Alaska Native areas, and the State portion of American Indian areas
1990 CP-2-1A	Social and Economic Characteristics for American Indian and Alaska Native Areas	U.S.	Statistics generally on sample population subjects	American Indian and Alaska Native areas, as for CP-1-1A
1990 CP-2-1B	Social and Economic Characteristics for Metropolitan Areas	U.S.	Statistics generally on sample population subjects	Individual MA's, as for CP-1-1B
1990 CP-2-1C	Social and Economic Characteristics for Urbanized Areas	U.S.	Statistics generally on sample population subjects	Individual UA's, as for CP-1-1C
1990 CP-3	Population Subject Reports	Selected subjects	Approximately 30 reports on population census subjects such as migration, education, income, the older population, and racial and ethnic groups	Generally limited to the U.S., regions, and divisions; for some reports, other highly populated areas such as States, MA's, counties, and large places

Figure 2. 1990 Census Printed Reports—Con.

Series	Title	Report(s) issued for	Description	Geographic areas
1990 CENSUS OF HOUSING (1990 CH)				
100-Percent Data				
1990 CH-1	General Housing Characteristics	U.S., States, DC, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Detailed statistics on units in structure, value and rent, number of rooms, tenure, and vacancy char- acteristics	States, counties, places of 1,000 or more inhabitants, county subdi- visions of 1,000 or more inhabit- ants in selected States, State parts of American Indian areas, Alaska Native areas, and summary geo- graphic areas such as urban and rural
1990 CH-1-1A	General Housing Characteristics for American Indian and Alaska Native Areas	U.S.	Detailed statistics on units in structure, value and rent, number of rooms, tenure, and vacancy char- acteristics	American Indian and Alaska Native areas; i.e., American Indian reser- vations, trust lands, tribal jurisdic- tion statistical areas (Oklahoma), tribal designated statistical areas, Alaska Native village statistical areas, and Alaska Native Regional Corporations
1990 CH-1-1B	General Housing Characteristics for Metropolitan Areas	U.S.	Detailed statistics on units in structure, value and rent, number of rooms, tenure, and vacancy char- acteristics	Individual MA's. For MA's split by State boundaries, summaries are provided both for the parts and for the whole MA
1990 CH-1-1C	General Housing Characteristics for Urbanized Areas	U.S.	Detailed statistics on units in structure, value and rent, number of rooms, tenure, and vacancy char- acteristics	Individual UA's. For UA's split by State boundaries, summaries are provided both for the parts and for the whole UA
Sample Data				
1990 CH-2	Detailed Housing Characteristics	U.S., States, DC, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Statistics generally on sample housing subjects	States (including summaries such as urban and rural), counties, places of 2,500 or more inhabit- ants, county subdivisions of 2,500 or more inhabitants in selected States, Alaska Native areas, and State parts of American Indian areas
1990 CH-2-1A	Detailed Housing Characteristics for American Indian and Alaska Native Areas	U.S.	Statistics generally on sample housing subjects	American Indian and Alaska Native areas, as in 1990 CH-1-1A
1990 CH-2-1B	Detailed Housing Characteristics for Metropolitan Areas	U.S.	Statistics generally on sample housing subjects	Individual MA's, as in 1990 CH-1-1B
1990 CH-2-1C	Detailed Housing Characteristics for Urbanized Areas	U.S.	Statistics generally on sample housing subjects	Individual UA's, as in 1990 CH-1-1C
1990 CH-3	Housing Subject Reports	Selected subjects	Approximately 10 reports on housing census sub- jects such as structural characteristics and space utilization	Generally limited to U.S., regions, and divisions; for some reports, other highly populated areas such as States, MA's, counties, and large places

Figure 3. 1990 Census Summary Tape Files

Summary Tape File
(STF 1A, 1B, etc.)
and data type
(100 percent or
sample)¹

		Geographic areas	Description
STF 1 (100 percent)	A ^{2 3}	States, counties, county subdivisions, places, census tracts/block numbering areas (BNA's), block groups (BG's). Also Alaska Native areas and State parts of American Indian areas	Over 900 cells/items of 100-percent population and housing counts and characteristics for each geographic area
	B ^{2 3}	States, counties, county subdivisions, places, census tracts/BNA's, BG's, blocks. Also Alaska Native areas and State parts of American Indian areas	
	C ³	U.S., regions, divisions, States (including summaries such as urban and rural), counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 10,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, metropolitan areas (MA's), urbanized areas (UA's), American Indian and Alaska Native areas	
	D	Congressional districts (CD's) of the 103rd Congress by State; and within each CD: counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 10,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, Alaska Native areas, and American Indian areas	
STF 2 (100 percent)	A	In MA's: counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, and census tracts/BNA's. In the remainder of each State: counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, and census tracts/BNA's	Over 2,100 cells/items of 100-percent population and housing counts and characteristics for each geographic area. Each of the STF 2 files will include a set of tabulations for the total population and separate presentations of tabulations by race and Hispanic origin
	B	States (including summaries such as urban and rural), counties, places of 1,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions, State parts of American Indian areas, and Alaska Native areas	
	C	U.S., regions, divisions, States (including summaries such as urban and rural), counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 10,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, all county subdivisions in New England MA's, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, MA's, UA's	
STF 3 (Sample)	A ^{2 3}	States, counties, county subdivisions, places, census tracts/BNA's, BG's. Also Alaska Native areas and State parts of American Indian areas	Over 3,300 cells/items of sample population and housing characteristics for each geographic area
	B ³	Five-digit ZIP Codes within each State	
	C ³	U.S., regions, divisions, States, counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 10,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, MA's, UA's	
	D	CD's of the 103rd Congress by State; and within each CD: counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 10,000 or more inhabitants in selected States	

Figure 3. 1990 Census Summary Tape Files—Con.

Summary Tape File
(STF 1A, 1B, etc.)
and data type
(100 percent or
sample)¹

	Geographic areas	Description
STF 4 (Sample)	A In MA's: counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, and census tracts/BNAs. In the remainder of each State: counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, and census tracts/BNAs	Over 8,500 cells/items of sample population and housing characteristics for each geographic area. Each of the STF 4 files will include a set of tabulations for the total population and separate presentations of tabulations by race and Hispanic origin.
	B State (including summaries such as urban and rural), counties, places of 2,500 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 2,500 or more inhabitants in selected States, all county subdivisions in New England MA's, State parts of American Indian areas, and Alaska Native areas	
	C U.S., regions, divisions, States (including urban and rural and metropolitan and nonmetropolitan components), counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 10,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, all county subdivisions in New England MA's, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, MA's, UA's	

¹Similar STF's will be prepared for Puerto Rico and the U.S. Virgin Islands.

²Also available on microfiche. STF 1B microfiche provides only part of the data for blocks and other areas in the tape file.

³Also available on laser disc (CD-ROM). STF 1B CD-ROM presents the same file extract as STF 1B microfiche.

Figure 4. Other 1990 Census Data Products

Title	Description	Geographic areas
Subject Summary Tape Files	About 20 computer tape files used to produce the subject reports (1990 CP-3 and 1990 CH-3 series). On the average, a file is the source of two subject reports	U.S., regions, divisions, States, metropolitan areas (MA's), and large counties and places
Public Law 94-171 Data File (redistricting data)	Counts by total, race, and Hispanic origin for the total population and population 18 years old and over, and counts of housing units. Available on tape, CD-ROM, and paper listings	States, counties, county subdivisions, places, census tracts/block numbering areas (BNA's), block groups (BG's), and blocks; voting districts where States have identified them for the Census Bureau; and American Indian and Alaska Native areas
Census/Equal Employment Opportunity (EEO) Special File	Sample tabulations showing detailed occupations and educational attainment data by age; cross tabulated by sex, Hispanic origin, and race	Counties, MA's, places of 50,000 or more inhabitants
County-to-County Migration File	Summary statistics for all intra-state county-to-county migration streams and significant inter-state county-to-county migration streams. Each record will include codes for the geographic area of destination, and selected characteristics of the persons who made up the migration stream	States, counties
Public Use Microdata Sample (PUMS) Files	Machine-readable files containing a sample of individual long-form census records showing most population and housing characteristics but with identifying information removed	<p>County groups, counties, county subdivisions, and places with 100,000 or more inhabitants</p> <p>MA's and other large areas with 100,000 or more inhabitants</p>
5 Percent—PUMS Areas		
1 Percent—Metropolitan Areas (1990)		
User-Defined Areas Tabulations	A set of standard tabulations provided on printouts, tapes, or other products with maps and narrative (if requested)	User-defined areas created by aggregating census blocks
Special Tabulations	User-defined tabulations for specified geographic areas provided on printouts, tapes, or other products	User-defined areas or standard areas

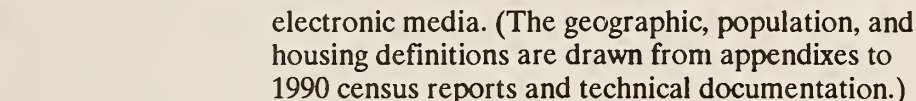
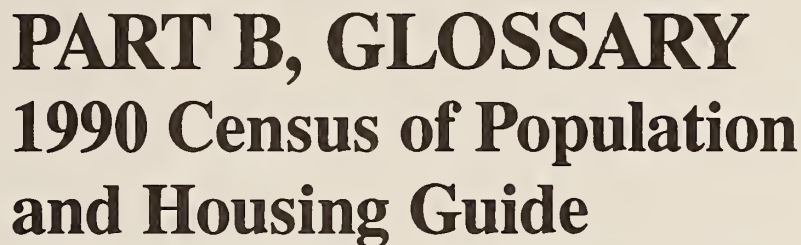


APPENDIX G.

Maps

Census Tract/Block Numbering Area Outline Maps—These are county-based maps that depict the boundaries and codes of census tracts or block numbering areas, the features and feature names underlying the boundaries and names of counties, county subdivisions, places, and American Indian/Alaska Native areas. Map scales vary to minimize the number of sheets. Printed versions of these maps are available from the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office (GPO).





Previously Published—Part A, TEXT

If you are using 1990 census results, you will find the *Guide*, Part A, Text an indispensable reference. It offers the information you need on such subjects as:

- **Data products**
- **Geographic terms and products**
- **Where to find assistance**
- **Population and housing concepts**
- **Census procedures**

Still to come is an index to the 1990 census Summary Tape Files, which will be Part C.

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CONSTITUTION

THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
DO hereby certify that the following is a true and correct copy of the Constitution of the State of New York, as amended to the 1st of January, 1901.

1894
1895
1896

ARTICLE I

SECTION 1

All legislative powers herein granted shall be vested in a Senate and House of Representatives.

SECTION 2

SECTION 3

SECTION 4

SECTION 5

SECTION 6

SECTION 7

SECTION 8

SECTION 9

SECTION 10

SECTION 11

SECTION 12

SECTION 13

SECTION 14

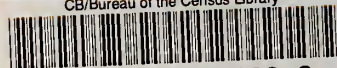
SECTION 15

SECTION 16

SECTION 17



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